MILLS COLLEGE
LIBRARY

Mills College Library
WITHDRAWN

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

VOLUME VIII.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/nationalcycloped0000unse_j2v5

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

DISTINGUISHED BIOGRAPHERS, SELECTED FROM EACH STATE
REVISED AND APPROVED BY THE MOST EMINENT HISTORIANS, SCHOLARS, AND STATESMEN OF THE DAY

VOLUME VIII.

NEW YORK
JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY
1924

COPYRIGHT, 1898 and 1925,
BY JAMES T. WHITE & COMPANY
[*All rights reserved.*]

This reprint published with permission of
James T. White & Co., Publishers, New York
by
University Microfilms, A Xerox Company,
Ann Arbor, Michigan
1967

Manufactured in the United States of America

R
920.073
N277
v.8

164118

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

PROMINENT CONTRIBUTORS AND REVISERS.

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, LL.D., Advisory Editor,
Author and Ex-Librarian of Congress.

Abbott, Lyman, D. D., LL. D.,
Pastor of Plymouth Church, and Editor of "The Christian Union."

Adams, Charles Follen,
Author.

Adams, Charles Kendall, LL. D.,
Author and President of Cornell University.

Alexander, Hon. E. P.,
R. R. Pres., Ex-Confed. General.

Alger, Rev. William Rounseville,
Author.

Andrews, Elisha B., D. D., LL. D.,
President of Brown University.

Avery, Col. Isaac W.,
Author of "History of Georgia."

Baird, Rev. Henry Martyn, D. D., LL. D.,
University City of New York.

Blake, Lillie Devereaux,
Author.

Bolton, Mrs. Sarah Knowles,
Author.

Bowker, R. R.,
Writer and Economist.

Brainard, Ezra, LL. D.,
President of Middlebury College, Vt.

Brooks, Noah,
Journalist and Author.

Brown, John Henry,
Historical Writer.

Brown, Col. John Mason,
Author "History of Kentucky."

Browne, William Hand,
Historian and Professor, Johns Hopkins University.

Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson,
Author.

Burr, A. E.,
Editor "Hartford Times."

Burroughs, John,
Author.

Capen, Elmer H., D. D.,
President Tufts College.

Carter, Franklin, Ph. D., LL. D.,
President Williams College.

Christie, Charles J.,
Managing Editor of the Cincinnati "Commercial Tribune."

Clapp, W. W.,
Formerly Editor "Boston Journal."

Clarke, Richard H., LL. D.,
President New York Catholic Protectory.

Coan, Titus Munson, M. D.,
Author.

Coues, Elliott, M. D., LL. D.,
Scientist and Author.

Crawford, Edward F.,
Staff "New York Tribune."

Culbertson, J. C., M. D.,
Editor of the Cincinnati "Lancet-Clinic."

Curtis, George Ticknor, LL. D.,
Author and Jurist.

Davis, William J.,
Secretary and Treasurer of the Louisville Board of Education.

Deming, Clarence,
Author.

De Peyster, Gen. J. Watts,
Historian.

Dickman, Hon. Franklin J., LL. D.,
Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Dix, Morgan, D. D., LL. D.,
Rector Trinity Church.

Donnelly, Hon. Ignatius,
Author.

Dudley, Thomas U., D. D.,
P. E. Bishop of Kentucky.

Durrett, Col. Reuben T.,
Jurist and Historian.

Dwight, Timothy, D. D., LL. D.,
President Yale University.

Eggleston, George Cary,
Author and Editor.

Eliot, Charles W., LL. D.,
President Harvard University.

Fetterolf, A. H., Ph. D., LL. D.,
President Girard College.

Field, Henry Martyn, D. D.,
Editor "New York Evangelist."

Galbreath, C. B.,
Librarian of Ohio State Library.

Garrett, Dr. W. R.,
Professor Peabody Normal College and Editor.

Gates, Merrill E., Ph. D., LL. D.,
President Amherst College.

Gilman, Daniel C., LL. D.,
President Johns Hopkins University.

Greely, Gen. A. W.,
United States Signal Service and Explorer.

Green, Samuel S.,
Librarian, Worcester, Mass., Public Library.

Guild, Reuben A., A.M., LL. D.,
Author and Librarian Emeritus of Brown University.

Hale, Edward Everett, D. D.,
Author.

Harding, W. G.,
Of the "Philadelphia Inquirer."

Harper, William, D. D., LL. D.,
President University of Chicago.

Harris, Joel Chandler (Uncle Remus),
Author.

Harris, Hon. William T.,
United States Commissioner of Education.

Hart, Samuel, D. D.,
Professor Trinity College, Hartford.

Hensel, Martin,
Librarian of Public School Library and Reading Rooms, Columbus.

Higginson, Col. Thomas Wentworth,
Author.

Hosmer, Prof. James K.,
Author and Librarian of Minneapolis Public Library.

Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward,
Author.

Hurst, Rev. John, F. D. D.,
Bishop of the M. E. Church.

Hutchins, Stilson,
Of the "Washington Post."

Ingalls, Hon. John J.,
Author and U. S. Senator.

Jackson, James McCauley,
Author and Editor.

MILLS COLLEGE
LIBRARY

Johnson, Oliver,
Author and Editor.

Johnson, R. Underwood,
Assistant Editor "Century."

Johnston, Col. J. Stoddard,
Historian of Kentucky.

Kennan, George,
Russian Traveler and Author.

Kimball, Richard B., LL. D.,
Author.

Kingsley, William L., LL. D.,
Editor "New England and Yale Review."

Kip, Rt. Rev. William Ingraham,
Late Bishop of California.

Kirkland, Major Joseph,
Late Literary Editor "Chicago Tribune."

Knight, George W.,
Professor Ohio State University.

Knox, Thomas W.,
Author and Traveler.

Lamb, Martha J.,
Late Editor "Magazine of American History."

Langford, Laura C. Holloway,
Editor and Historical Writer.

Le Conte, Joseph, LL. D.,
Professor University of California.

Leonard, William Andrew, D. D.,
P. E. Bishop of Ohio.

Lockwood, Mrs. Mary S.,
Historical Writer.

Lodge, Hon. Henry Cabot, LL. D.,
U. S. Senator and Author.

Long, Joseph R.,
Professor University of Virginia.

Longfellow, Rev. Samuel,
Author.

Love, Hon. Charles B.,
Chief Justice and President of the Delaware Historical Society.

Loy, Prof. M., D. D.,
Dean Capital University, Columbus, O.

Mathes, Capt. James Harvey,
Journalist and Author, Memphis, Tenn.

McCloskey, Rt. Rev. William G., D. D.,
R. C. Bishop of Louisville.

McCracken, H. M., D. D., LL. D.,
Chancellor of University of the City of New York.

McClure, Col. Alexander K.,
Editor "Philadelphia Times."

McCray, D. O.,
Historical Writer.

McIlwaine, Richard, D. D.,
President Hampden-Sidney College.

Morse, John T., Jr.,
Author "Life of John Adams," etc.

Myers, Philip V. N., L. H. D., LL. D.,
Professor University of Cincinnati.

Newton, Richard Heber, D. D.,
Clergyman and Author.

Nicholls, B. B.,
Biographical and Historical Writer.

Orr, Charles,
Author and Librarian of Case Library, Cleveland.

Packard, Alpheus S.,
Professor Brown University.

Page, Thomas Nelson,
Author.

Parton, James,
Author.

Patton, Francis L., D. D., LL. D.,
President Princeton College.

Peabody, Andrew P., D. D., LL. D.,
Late Professor Harvard University.

Peyton, John L.,
Author.

Porter, Noah, D. D., LL. D.,
Ex-President of Yale University.

Potter, Eliphalet N., D. D., LL. D.,
President Hobart College.

Prime, Edward D. G., D. D.,
Editor "New York Observer."

Pugh, John J.,
Librarian of Public Library, Columbus, O.

Randall, E. O.,
Supreme Court Reporter, Columbus, O.

Ridpath, John Clark,
Historian.

Roe, George M.,
Managing Editor of the Cincinnati "Times-Star."

Russell, Addison P.,
Editor and Author.

Ryder, Rev. Charles J.,
Secretary of American Missionary Society.

Sanborn, Frank B.,
Author.

Schaff, Philip, D. D., LL. D.,
Author.

Scharf, Col. J. Thomas,
Soldier and Historian.

Scott, Harvey W.,
Editor of the "Oregonian."

Smith, Charles H. (Bill Arp),
Author.

Spencer, Hiram Ladd,
Editor and Poet.

Sproull, William O., LL. D., L. H. D.,
Professor University of Cincinnati.

Staley, Cady, Ph. D., LL. D.,
President Case School of Applied Science.

Stearns, Frank Preston,
Author.

Stockton, Frank R.,
Author.

Stryker, M. W., D. D., LL. D.,
President Hamilton College.

Sumner, William G.,
Professor Political Economy, Yale University.

Taylor, James M., D. D., LL. D.,
President Vassar College.

Thurston, Robert H.,
Director Sibley College.

Thwing, Charles F., D. D., LL. D.,
President Western Reserve University.

Tuttle, Herbert, LL. D.,
Professor Cornell University.

Tyler, Lyon G., M. A., LL. D.,
President College of William and Mary.

Van Dyke, Rev. Henry, D. D.,
Author and Clergyman.

Venable, William H., LL. D.,
Author.

Walworth, Jeannette H.,
Author.

Warren, William F., S. T. D., LL. D.,
President Boston University.

Watterson, Henry,
Editor "Louisville Courier-Journal."

Watterson, Rt. Rev. John A., D. D.,
R. C. Bishop of Columbus.

Webb, Gen. Alexander S., LL. D.,
President College of the City of New York.

Weidemeyer, John William,
Historical Writer.

Winchell, Alexander,
Late Professor University of Michigan.

Wise, Hon. John S.,
Ex-Congressman from Virginia.

Worthington, Rev. Edward W.,
Rector of Grace Church, Cleveland, O.

Wright, Col. Marcus J.
Historian and Custodian of Confederate Records in United States War Department.

Young, Hon. Bennett H.,
Attorney, Louisville, Ky.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

ABERNETHY, George, provisional governor of Oregon (1845–49), was born in New York city, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1807. His parents came from Scotland. He was educated and married in New York city, and was in business as a merchant there when the financial panic of 1837 occurred. Being ruined thereby, he sold valuable property in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he had his home, paid off all his indebtedness and sailed for Oregon in 1839 as a member of the mission established by the Methodist Episcopal church in the Willamette valley. He arrived in Oregon in June, 1840, and for some time was at the headquarters of the mission, situated a few miles below Salem. The Methodists had established a great influence, secular as well as spiritual, over the settlers and Indians; but their hold was much weakened by the arrival of the Roman Catholics, who drew away the French Canadians, and many of the natives. When the mission removed to Oregon City, Mr. Abernethy accompanied it, and upon its discontinuance in 1844 bought the mission store and the stock of goods on hand with the unsettled accounts standing on the books, as well as the company's sawmill, and devoted himself thereafter to business. With the organization of the provisional government in 1845 he was nominated for governor and elected by popular vote while absent on a visit to the Sandwich Islands. He first learned of his election on returning to Oregon. His reëlection in 1846 by a small majority was due mainly to the votes of Roman Catholics on the north of the Columbia river. The year was a notable one in the history of Oregon as marking the settlement of the serious boundary question with Great Britain. The United States had acquired in 1803 and 1819 from France and Spain, respectively, all territorial rights of those powers on the Pacific coast north of California, but the northern boundary of the ceded territory remained unsettled. Great Britain claimed that it followed the Columbia river, while the United States wanted the line fixed at 54° 40′ north latitude. The Oregon boundary question stirred an intense anti-British agitation throughout the United States. There were strong objections to placing the northern line even at the 49th parallel, though to that proposal Great Britain had refused to agree. The historical political slogan "Fifty-four forty or fight" figured in the presidential campaign of 1844 as a rallying cry of the Democrats and was credited with having influenced the election of James K. Polk (q.v.), who made the boundary issue a prominent feature of his inaugural address. The United States showed a willingness to compromise on the 49th parallel, but with the British minister's courteous rejection of the proposal congress decided to end the joint occupation of the Oregon country by Americans and British. To avert war which became imminent, Pres. Polk reopened the question with Great Britain, and that nation in June, 1846, finally assented to the 49th parallel. The same month the president, upon the advice of the senate, signed a treaty fixing the boundary between the Oregon country and British Columbia on that line. The Oregon country under Gov. Abernethy's administration thus embraced the region that is now the state of Washington and also included Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming. His capacity for leadership was severely tested in the situation caused by the terrible massacre in 1847 of Dr. Marcus Whitman (q.v.) and other Protestant missionaries at Waiilatpu, in the Walla-Walla valley, and the bitter Cayuse war that followed. Gov. Abernethy was criticised for delay in taking military measures and then for calling out fewer volunteers than the legislature thought necessary. Nevertheless, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the news of the massacre, he was on his way to Vancouver with about forty volunteers. Finding the officers of the Hudson Bay Co. unwilling to trust the provisional government for the necessary ammunition and supplies, he, with two of his commissioners whom the legislature had appointed, became personally responsible for payment. He went on to the Dalles, where the expedition against the hostile Indians was organized, and from whence it met them in battles, defeated them and secured peace. Subsequently the murderers of Dr. Whitman were captured, taken to Willamette valley, tried, convicted and hanged. The massacre proved the capacity of the provisional government under Abernethy to organize a force that could cope with the Indian peril. One of the Cayuse war's effects was to hasten the action of congress in organizing a territorial government for Oregon under the protection of the federal power. Gov. Abernethy continued in office by annual election even after the creation of the territory, or until Mar. 3, 1849, when Gen. Joseph Lane, who had been appointed governor by Pres. Polk, arrived at Oregon City. For his services as governor he never drew a dollar of the salary allowed by the legislature. An old Oregon pioneer said of him: "I am not seeking to make him a great man—only this: as a missionary he was consistent and conscientious; as a business man he was honorable, enterprising and liberal; as a governor he

was patriotic, efficient and unselfish." Amid all the controversies which occurred in the early history of Oregon, Gov. Abernethy showed no desire for political preferment. He always took a great interest in its affairs as a private citizen, and especially through mission agencies strove for its advancement. In the later years of his life Gov. Abernethy met with business reverses, and the great flood in the Willamette valley of 1861–62 devastated his property in Oregon City. He then removed to Portland, Ore., and was in business there until his death, May 2, 1877. He had two children: William Abernethy, and Annie, wife of Col. H. C. Hodges, U. S. A.

SHIELDS, James, soldier and first territorial governor of Oregon (1848), was born in Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland, Dec. 12, 1810. About the age of sixteen he emigrated to the United States, where he completed his education, studied law and began practice at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1832. He rapidly achieved professional distinction, and having entered politics was elected to the legislature in 1836. In 1839 he became auditor of the state finances, and in 1843 judge of the supreme court. He held the latter office until 1845, when he went to Washington as commissioner of the general land office in the department of the interior. On the outbreak of the Mexican war he entered the military service, and had command of a brigade of Illinois troops. He afterward commanded a brigade composed of marines and New York and South Carolina volunteers. He served under Gens. Taylor, Scott and John E. Wool, and was wounded at Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec, receiving the brevet of major general for meritorious services in the former engagement. He was mustered out of service July 20, 1848, and shortly after was appointed territorial governor of Oregon by Pres. Polk. He held this office nominally for only a few months—George Abernethy meanwhile continuing as governor after the territory had been organized by congress on Aug. 14, 1848—and resigned upon his election as U. S. senator from Illinois in 1849, Joseph Lane, of North Carolina, succeeding him as governor of Oregon. Gen. Shields was a member of the U. S. senate from Illinois until Mar. 3, 1855. He then took up his residence in Minnesota, where he speedily became prominent, and upon its admission to statehood in 1857 again became U. S. senator. He served two years (1858–60), and then engaged in mining and other enterprises in California and Mexico. On the outbreak of the civil war he promptly offered his services to the government, and, having been commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, was assigned to command Gen. F. W. Lander's brigade after that officer's death in March, 1862. He was commander of a division under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks during operations in the Shenandoah valley and directed the initial movement at the battle of Winchester, where he was severely wounded. He commanded the Federal force in the engagement at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862, and was defeated by Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. He resigned from the service Mar. 28, 1863, and returned to California. Shortly after he removed to Wisconsin, where in 1868 he was president of the state Democratic convention, and next settled in Carrollton, Mo., where he practiced law for a number of years. There he served as railroad commissioner and in the state legislature. In 1878 he was chosen U. S. senator for the third time, and served from January to March, 1879. He died at Ottumwa, Ia., June 2, 1879.

LANE, Joseph, second territorial governor of Oregon (1849–50), and acting governor (1853), was born in Buncombe county, N. C., Dec. 14, 1801, son of John and Elizabeth (Street) Lane. He was a grand-nephew of Joel Lane, a pioneer in North Carolina, who donated to his state 1,000 acres of land, upon which the city of Raleigh was built. In 1804 his father emigrated to Henderson county, Ky., where the boy had only such an education as he could obtain in the country schools, and from an early age shifted for himself. His first employment was with the clerk of the county court of his county. In 1816 he removed to Warrick county, Ind., where he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and then to Vanderburg county on the banks of the Ohio. In 1822, though hardly eligible by age he was elected to the Indiana legislature, and during the following twenty-four years frequently served the people in one or the other branch of that body. He supported Jackson and Van Buren and Polk. In 1846, when the war with Mexico broke out and a call was made upon Indiana for volunteers, Lane was a member of the state senate. He immediately resigned and volunteered as a private. On the arrival at New Orleans of the regiment which he joined he was elected colonel, and a few days after was commissioned brigadier general by Pres. Polk. After the arrival of his brigade of three regiments at Brazos, his men were obliged to remain for several months on the banks of the Rio Grande, but at length he was ordered to Saltillo, of which post he was commander. At the battle of Buena Vista he was third in command, having the direction of the left wing. He was in the midst of the fighting and distinguished himself by his gallantry and by the skill with which he manoeuvred his troops. He was badly wounded, his arm being shattered by a musket-ball. Gen. Lane's brigade was disbanded in June, 1847, its term of service having expired, and in September he joined Gen. Scott. On Sept. 20, in command of 2,500 men, he set out from Vera Cruz for the city of Mexico. He fought the battle of Huamantla successfully, capturing a large quantity of ammunition and some prisoners, including Maj. Iturbide, son of the former emperor of Mexico. For this victory Lane was brevetted major general. On Oct. 12 he arrived at Puebla, and raised the siege. A week later, having advanced from Puebla, he began a running fight with the Mexicans, in which he had the advantage. Between this time and Nov. 22 he fought two battles and recaptured a train of thirty-six laden wagons belonging to Mexican merchants. He took Matamoras on Nov. 22, and in the following January captured Orizaba. His daring and the celerity of his movements, made him known as the "Marion of the Mexican army." He finally fought the battle of Sequalteplan Feb. 25, 1848, the last engagement of the war, in which fifty prisoners were taken and a great many of the enemy were killed and wounded while only one American was killed and four wounded. In August Gen. Lane returned to Indiana and the same month was appointed governor of Oregon. He went to Ft. Leavenworth, where he arrived on Sept. 4, and after great hardships reached Oregon City in March, 1849. One of his first acts as governor was to take a census of the territory, which showed a population of 9,083. During the next year or two he had serious conflicts with the Indians and established himself in the favor of the people of the territory. In 1851 he was elected by the Demo-

crats as delegate to congress, where he remained until 1859, when Oregon was finally admitted as a state. After the removal of Gov. Gaines in 1853 he was acting governor for a few days until the appointment of Gov. Davis. He was then elected U. S. senator, in which capacity he served from 1859 to 1861. In 1860 he was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with John C. Breckenridge. With the civil war came a serious decline of his popularity in Oregon, where hostility to him was pronounced owing to his pro-slavery sympathies as a southerner and his confederate activities in the movement for secession. After the close of his term in the senate Gen. Lane retired from politics and passed the remainder of his life in Oregon in obscurity and poverty. He died in Roseburg, Ore., Apr. 19, 1881.

GAINES, John P., third territorial governor of Oregon (1850–53), was born at Augusta, Va. (now W. Va.), in September, 1795, and in early youth removed to Boone county, Ky. He served as a volunteer in the war of 1812, and in the battle of the Thames and other engagements. He was admitted to the bar and began practice at Walton in Boone county, which district he represented in the state legislature for several years. During the Mexican war he served as major of Marshall's Kentucky cavalry volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Encarnacion, but escaped in a few months. Rejoining the army he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Scott and distinguished himself at Molino del Rey. In 1847 he was elected to the thirtieth congress as a Whig, and served from Dec. 6 until Mar. 3, 1849. In 1850 he was appointed governor of Oregon by Pres. Fillmore, and arrived with his family on Aug. 15. From May until that date the government had been administered by the territorial secretary and prosecuting attorney acting with the U. S. marshal. The contest over the location of the capital was then at its height, Salem and Oregon City being rivals for the honor. The latter was the existing capital and demanded to be made so permanently, while Salem had the more central location. The legislature passed a bill giving Salem the capital, Corvallis the university and Portland the penitentiary, while Oregon City got nothing. Gov. Gaines interfered by a special message, reminding the members that they could not appropriate money for public buildings without his concurrence, and that according to the organic act every law must have but one object, whereas the measure passed by them embraced several. Angered at this, the assembly voted to print neither the special nor the annual message of the governor. The latter appealed to the attorney-general of the United States, who replied that, while it was true that the governor's concurrence was necessary to make the expenditure of appropriation legal, the legislature nevertheless had the right to locate the seat of government without executive consent. Gov. Gaines refused to recognize as binding the law passed by the legislature, and that body proceeded to petition congress to allow Oregon to elect her own governor and judges. On this issue was raised the agitation which resulted in the first organization of political parties in Oregon. The Democrats of the territory, who from the first had opposed the appointment of Gaines, formed a regular organization in the spring of 1852, forcing the Whigs to nominate a ticket. The act of the legislature establishing the capital at Salem was approved by the U. S. government, but in the summer of 1852 Gov. Gaines convened a special session of the legislature and declared that the location act was still defective, that no sites for buildings had been selected, and that no money could be drawn from the sums appropriated until the commissioners were authorized by law to call for it. These and other objections exasperated the assembly, which adjourned without transacting any business. From that time Gov. Gaines's unpopularity with his own party steadily increased, so that there was general satisfaction when he was removed. During 1851 Gov. Gaines served as one of three commissioners for Oregon to secure the extinguishment of Indian titles west of the Cascade mountains. He was bitterly assailed during his administration, being accused of dishonesty as well as personal vanity and narrow-mindedness. "His enemies exaggerated his weak points," said Bancroft's "Oregon," "while covering his creditable ones, and that to a degree his official errors could not justify." His administration was marked by the legislature's adoption in 1851 of certain portions of the revised statutes of Iowa, which amplified other laws of the latter territory on thirty-seven subjects of legislation previously adopted as the laws of Oregon by the people's convention held in 1843. While he was governor the territory, which was almost as large as the thirteen original states, was reduced by the separation of the northern region, the latter becoming organized as the territory of Washington on Mar. 3, 1853. Gov. Gaines was succeeded by Joseph Lane, former governor, who had been representing Oregon in the house of representatives; but the latter held office for three days only (May 16–19), resigning to become a candidate for reëlection to congress. Gov. Gaines was married at Versailles, Ky., June 22, 1819, to a daughter of Nicholas and Priscilla (McBride) Kincaid. She bore him several children, two of whom, daughters, died of yellow fever on the journey to Oregon. Mrs. Gaines was thrown from a carriage and killed in 1851. In 1852 Gov. Gaines was married to Margaret B. Wands, one of the first school teachers sent to Oregon. On returning to private life Gov. Gaines retired to his farm in Marion county, and died there Jan. 4, 1858.

DAVIS, John W., fourth territorial governor of Oregon (1853–54), was born in Cumberland county, Pa., July 17, 1799. He received a classical education, and then entered Baltimore Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1821. In 1823 he removed to Carlisle, Ind., served in the state legislature several years, and in 1832 was speaker of the lower house. In 1834 he was appointed a commissioner to negotiate a treaty with the Indians. He was a member of congress in 1835–37, 1839–41 and 1843–47, and was elected speaker of the lower house, Dec. 1, 1845. He was twice president of the national Democratic convention, including that held in 1852, which nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency. In 1848–50, during Polk's administration, he was commissioner to China. In 1853 he was appointed governor of Oregon, and took with him the sum of $40,000, appropriated by congress for the erection of a capitol and penitentiary. He arrived at Salem Dec. 2. He respected the assembly's rights, and the only charge brought against him was that he was an eastern man; but an influential portion of the Democratic party was determined to have George Law Curry appointed governor, and in the summer of 1854 Gov. Davis was advised to resign. He returned to Indiana in 1859 and died on Aug. 22 of the same year at Carlisle.

CURRY, George Law, fifth territorial governor of Oregon (1854–58), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1820, son of George Curry, who, as first lieutenant, commanded the Washington Blues of Philadelphia at the battle of Bladensburg in 1814, and grandson of Christopher Curry, a native of England, who settled in Philadelphia. The family removed to Caracas, Venezuela, in 1824, but returned to Pennsylvania, where George Curry lived until his father's death in 1829. In 1831 he was sent to Boston to become the apprentice of an uncle, who was a jeweler, and became interested in literary pursuits. He joined the Mechanics' Apprentices Association, and delivered several addresses and poems before that body, of which he was elected president in 1838. He lived in Boston until 1840, removed to St. Louis, Mo. in 1843, and was associated with Joseph M. Field and other literary men in the publication of the "Reveille." In 1846 he emigrated to Oregon, settling at Oregon City, and there edited the "Oregon Spectator," the first newspaper published on the Pacific coast. In 1848 he founded the "Oregon Free Press." He acted for a period as a loan commissioner and was elected to the legislature in 1848, 1849 and again in 1851, serving as acting secretary for a short time in 1849. Later he was appointed postmaster at Oregon City and in 1853 as territorial secretary. He was very popular with that portion of the Democratic party called the "Salem clique," and, in accordance with their desire was appointed governor in 1854, Gov. Davis resigning in his favor. Attempts to place the Indians of southern Oregon on reservations and resistance of the natives to encroachments of the whites led to several wars, one of which (that of 1855) was the most severe in the history of the Pacific coast. About 2,500 volunteers were kept in action, besides U. S. troops, and Gov. Curry's success in bringing the conflict to an end evoked the thanks of the legislatures of Oregon and Washington. Another important event was the rise of an anti-slavery party, which had its birth at a Free-soilers' convention held in June, 1855. In May, 1856, a meeting in Jackson county declared against slavery in the free states; on Oct. 11 of the same year another meeting of citizens opposed to slavery in free territory was held at Silverton, Marion co., which was followed by similar gatherings in other counties; and on Feb. 11, 1857, the Free Republican party of Oregon was organized at Albany. A convention, held in August-September, 1857, adopted a state constitution, which was approved by Gov. Curry; but the state was not admitted during his administration. The document later became for more than forty years the undisputed and unaltered fundamental law of the state, but added nothing to the rights and immunities the citizen possessed under the provisional government except the right of appeals to appellate courts. In his last message to the legislature, Gov. Curry declared the territorial system to be unconstitutional, and that the Federal constitution did not give congress the right to acquire territory, to be retained as territory and governed with absolute authority, and that residents of such territory could not be made to yield a ready obedience to laws made for their government by congress. In April, 1859, the Democratic party held a state convention, at which a successor to U. S. Representative La Fayette Grover was chosen, and ex-Gov. Curry was one of the unsuccessful candidates. He was actively interested in encouraging the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad. After leaving the governor's chair he retired to his farm on the Willamette river. He was subsequently state land commissioner. He died at Portland, Ore., July 28, 1878. Curry county was named in his honor.

WHITEAKER, John, first state governor of Oregon (1858–62), was born in Dearborn county, Ind., May 4, 1820, son of John and Nancy (Smales) Whiteaker. His paternal ancestors were of Dutch origin; those of his mother, who was a native of Maryland, were Scotch-English. His father removed from Pennsylvania to Indiana to continue farming, in which his son assisted him until old enough to be bound apprentice to the carpenter's trade. In 1849, excited by the reports of the discovery of gold in California, he went to the Pacific coast. In 1851 he returned to Indiana for his family, and, removing to Oregon in 1852, settled in Lane county, where he engaged in farming. His natural force of character and intellect speedily made him influential in public affairs, and he was a candidate for office before he had been long in the territory. In 1855 he was elected county judge of probate and in 1857 a representative in the territorial legislature. He was Democratic candidate for governor in 1858, and was elected by a large majority. The state having been admitted to the Union in February, 1859, he was inaugurated on May 8 and served one term of four years. Two constitutional questions were submitted to the people in his régime, one as to whether the new state should adopt slavery and the other to determine whether free negroes should be permitted to reside in the state. The voting was 7,727 against and 2,645 for slavery, while 1,081 voted for free negroes as residents and 2,645 opposed them. The new constitution thus declared against free negroes living in Oregon, but the provision was never enforced. While governor Mr. Whiteaker did not, like Gov. Lane, offer his services to the Confederate government, being known from the start as a firm upholder of the Union in a section where secessionist sentiment was general. In 1866 he was elected to the state senate and to the lower house in 1868 and 1870, being chosen speaker in the second term. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the state board of equalization, of which he was chairman, and in 1876 again went to the state senate for a term of four years, presiding over that body in 1876 and 1878. In leaving official life he returned to farming after representing the state in congress in 1879–81. In 1885 he was appointed collector of internal revenue and held the position for five years. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Oregon Historical Society and the Grange. He was married in Putnam co., Mo., Aug. 22, 1847, to Nancy Jane, daughter of Judge Thomas Hargrave, and had six children: Frances, John Charles, Nancy Anne, Mary Estelle, wife of David W. Jarvis; Benjamin and James Henry Whiteaker. He died in Eugene, Ore., Oct. 2, 1902.

GIBBS, Addison Crandall, second state governor of Oregon (1862–66), was born at Otto, Cattaraugus co., N. Y., July 9, 1825, son of Abraham Lightfoot and Rachel (Scobey) Gibbs. His father, a native of New York, was a farmer, and a descendant of one of three brothers who emigrated from England in the seventeenth century. He was educated at the public schools, Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y., and the New York State Normal School, Albany, where he was

graduated in 1849. He subsequently studied law while teaching in Cattaraugus and Jefferson counties and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Shortly afterwards he went to California where he visited the gold-fields, spent some time at San Francisco, and then settled at Gardiner, Ore., engaging there in the practice of his profession. In 1853 he was appointed collector of customs for the Umpqua district, a position he resigned four years later; then, after one year's residence at Roseburg, Ore., he settled finally at Portland, where he formed a law partnership with George H. Williams, afterwards U. S. attorney-general. In 1862 he was nominated for governor by the Union party, composed of Republicans and Douglas Democrats who combined to resist the Secessionist movement of pro-slavery Democrats. The momentous issues of the civil war had sharply divided Oregon, despite its remoteness from the scene of strife, and party lines were sternly drawn. The election of Gibbs and his ticket was viewed as turning on whether the state must secede or remain in the Union. The success of his party at the polls placed the Democratic party in Oregon in the background for many years. During his term as governor Gibbs discovered a plot among Confederate sympathizers to take Oregon out of the Union, after assassinating the governor and the Union supporters. This conspiracy he was able to suppress before it aroused general alarm, with the assistance of Gen. Alvord, then in command of the department of Columbia. The exigencies of the time imposed many almost military duties upon him. For the purpose of protecting the state from Indian uprisings he raised a volunteer corps and inaugurated the first movement for the organization of the Oregon state militia. In 1863 the Idaho region was organized as a separate territory and the next year the northeast corner of Oregon, secured by the United States in the treaty of 1846 with Great Britain, became the northwest section of Montana. At the expiration of his term he was a candidate for a seat in the U. S. senate, but withdrew his name the day before the election on being informed that it would be necessary to buy two votes in order to gain a majority. He then resumed his legal practice at Portland, where he subsequently served as district attorney in the state and federal courts. Gov. Gibbs was a member of the Methodist church and always actively interested in its missionary and educational institutions. He was also a strong advocate of temperance, frequently lecturing in its behalf. In England he appeared in public as an opponent of Mormonism and the policy of Mormon missionaries in England of inviting converts by promises of farms in America. In 1884 Mr. Gibbs again visited England and while in London was stricken with pneumonia, which proved fatal. He was married in Springville, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1854, to Margaret M., daughter of William Watkins of Cardiff, Wales, and had seven children: William; Lizzie, wife of P. I. Packard; Charles W.; Kate, wife of Alexander Muir; and three who died in infancy. He died in London, England, Dec. 29, 1886. His body was brought home by request of the Oregon legislature and interred in Portland, Ore.

WOODS, George Lemuel, third state governor of Oregon (1866–70), and ninth territorial governor of Utah (1871–74), was born in western Missouri, July 30, 1832, son of Caleb and Margaret (McBride) Woods. In 1847 he removed with his parents to Yamhill county, Ore. He enjoyed only the most limited facilities for acquiring an education. With what little he could save he attended school and studied law, and in 1858 was admitted to the state bar. He was endowed with oratorical powers of the first order and in the civil war period was often called upon to debate the vital issues of that conflict. In 1863 Gov. Gibbs appointed him county judge for Wasco county. He stumped the state as candidate for presidential elector for Lincoln in 1864 and in 1865 was nominated associate justice of the supreme court of Idaho territory. In 1866 he became Republican candidate for governor and was elected after a vigorous campaign. Gov. Woods canvassed his own state and California and also several of the Atlantic states during the presidential contest of 1868. He was a strong advocate of state aid for the construction of railroads. In 1871 he was appointed governor of Utah by Pres. Grant and held that office four years. In 1875 he returned to the Pacific coast and opened a law office in San Francisco, where he established an extensive practice in the courts of California and also in Nevada. Failing health caused him to return to Oregon, and in 1885 he opened a law office in Portland. He was a brilliant rather than a profound lawyer, an orator rather than a statesman. He died in Portland, Jan. 4, 1890.

GROVER, La Fayette, fourth state governor of Oregon (1870–77), was born in Bethel, Me., Nov. 29, 1823, third son of Dr. John and Fanny Grover. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Grover, who accompanied Gov. Winthrop's colony from England in 1630 and settled in Malden, Mass. One of his descendants, James Grover, removed to Maine in 1781, and settled in a wilderness where Bethel was later founded. He received his early education at the Classical Academy of Bethel and at Bowdoin College. He studied law with Asa I. Fish in Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Soon after he removed to Oregon and settled at Salem, the capital of the territory, and began the practice of law. He accepted temporarily the position of clerk of the U. S. district court and in 1852 was prosecuting attorney of the second judicial district, then extending from Oregon City to the California line. He was a member of the territorial legislature in 1853, 1855 and 1856, at the last session of which he served as speaker. He aided the settlers in their wars with the Indians, and was president of the U. S. board of commissioners appointed to assess the spoliations when congress assumed the compensation of settlers whose property had been destroyed by the Indians. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state when Oregon applied for admission to the Union, and was the first representative in congress from the state in 1858–59. On retiring from congress he devoted himself for ten years almost exclusively to professional and business pursuits. In 1856 Mr. Grover took part in organizing the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Co., and from 1867 to 1871 was its manager. He established the Salem Flouring-mills Co., which was the first company to ship Oregon flour by the cargo direct to foreign countries. In 1866 Mr. Grover was elected chairman of the Democratic state central committee, a position he held for four years. He was elected governor in 1870. In his inaugural address he denounced the 15th amendment to the federal constitution as having deprived Oregon de facto of the first element of its constitution guaranteed by her admission into the Union, namely, the right to regulate

suffrage. Oregon refused to ratify the amendment. Gov. Grover was reëlected in 1874 and resigned in 1877 to enter the U. S. senate, having been elected to that body at the previous session of the legislature. During Gov. Grover's term as executive of the state many important improvements were effected. These included the introduction of tug-boats at the mouth of the Columbia river; the beginning of a coastwise and foreign commerce from Oregon; construction of locks at Willamette falls; opening of the Willamette river to competition with the railroads, thus stimulating farm production and general commerce; and the erection of public buildings and state institutions. Among the latter were the state house, penitentiary, state university, agricultural college, and asylum for deaf mutes and the blind. In the memorable contest for the presidency in 1876, an electoral question was raised in Oregon by the refusal of Gov. Grover to issue a certificate of election to a presidential elector who was a Republican. He held the proposed elector to be ineligible as a federal office-holder, and gave the certificate to the Democratic candidate having the next highest vote. His decision was overruled by the electoral commission; but on reexamination the governor still wished to be placed on record as holding to his original view. He took a leading part, both as governor and U. S. senator, in effecting a modification of the Burlingame treaty with China and in excluding the Chinese. In the U. S. senate he served on the committees on military affairs, public lands, railroads, territories and private land claims. He was specially active in advancing the interests of the Pacific states. Mr. Grover was married Jan. 5, 1865, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Carter, and had one son, John Cuvier Grover. He died in Portland, Ore., May 10, 1911.

CHADWICK, Stephen Fowler, fifth state governor of Oregon (1876–78), was born at Middletown, Conn., Dec. 25, 1825, son of Ezekiel and Eliza Chadwick, of English and Scotch ancestry. He studied law in New York city and after his admission to the bar in 1850 went to Douglas county, Ore., and opened a practice at Scottsburg. He was the first postmaster of that place. Subsequently he removed to Roseburg, where he was the first county judge. He was later appointed prosecuting attorney and deputy U. S. district attorney, and represented the county in the convention that framed the state constitution. He was presidential elector in 1864 and 1868, and in the latter year carried the vote of Oregon to the electoral college at Washington. In 1870 he was elected secretary of state, and after a term of four years was reëlected. In 1877, when Gov. La Fayette Grover resigned to enter the U. S. senate, Mr. Chadwick took his place for the remaining two years of the term. In his administration a threatened rising among the Indians of eastern Oregon caused Gov. Chadwick to act energetically to avert the peril by hastening to the front and arousing the endangered inhabitants, so that the outbreak was speedily checked. At the state trial which ensued nine instigators of the disturbance were sentenced to be hanged. Upon completing his term of office he resumed his legal practice in Salem. As a Scottish Rite Mason of the 33rd degree he was grand master of the state, and for twenty-five years headed the committee on foreign correspondence of the grand lodge of Oregon. He was married, in 1855, to Jane A., daughter of Judge Richard Smith, formerly of Virginia, and had four children. He died Jan. 15, 1895.

THAYER, William Wallace, sixth state governor of Oregon (1878–82), was born in Lima, N. Y., July 15, 1827, son of Gideon and Anna (Dodge) Thayer, and brother of Judge Andrew J. Thayer of the Oregon supreme court. His first American ancestor was Thomas Thayer, who came from England about 1630 and settled at Braintree, Mass. From him the line is traced through his son Ferdinando, who married Hulda Hayward; their son Thomas, who married Mary Adams; their son Thomas, who married Ruth Darling; their son Thomas, who married Susannah Blake, and their son Gideon, who married Maribah Wilcox, and was the grandfather of Gov. Thayer. He early evinced intellectual gifts and an aptitude for study. With the desire of becoming a lawyer, he shaped his reading to include standard authorities on constitutional history and the elementary principles of common law. and laid the foundation for that broad legal knowledge that distinguished him in after years. He attended a few lectures at Rochester, N. Y., in the winter of 1851, but pursued most of his studies in the office of an attorney at Penfield, Monroe co., N. Y. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1851, and began practice at Tonawanda. Later he practiced for a while in Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1862 removed to Oregon on the invitation of his brother. For a time he lived in Lewiston, Idaho territory, which he represented for one term in the territorial legislature. He was elected district attorney of the third judicial district in 1866, but resigned the office in 1867 and removed to Portland, Ore. In 1878 he was nominated Democratic candidate for governor and elected, although the remainder of the ticket was defeated. Under his administration the public service was reorganized, the state debt paid and constructive efforts were made to reform the land laws. In 1884 he was elected judge of the supreme court. His term expired in 1890, when he again returned to the bar. His charity, democratic tastes and affability made him a popular figure and as a judge he was noted for justice, ability and learning. He was married Nov. 8, 1852, to Samantha C. Vincent of Tonawanda, N. Y., and had one son, William Claudius Thayer. He died at Portland, Ore., Oct. 15, 1899.

MOODY, Zenas Ferry, seventh governor of Oregon (1882–87), was born at Granby, Hampshire co., Mass., May 27, 1832, son of Maj. Thomas C. and Hannah Montague (Ferry) Moody. His first paternal American ancestor was John Moody, who emigrated from Suffolk, England, and settled in Boston, Mass., in 1633. From him and his wife Sarah the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Sarah (Deming); their son Samuel and his wife Sarah (Lane); their son Samuel and his wife Mary (Hovey); their son Thomas Hovey and his wife Eunice (Chapin); and their son Gideon, a soldier in the revolutionary war and his wife Mary (Ferry), who were the grandparents of Zenas Ferry Moody. Thomas W. Ferry (q.v.), U. S. senator and acting vice-president of the United States, was his cousin. He spent his early youth in New England and Illinois and was educated in the district schools and in the Union School at Chicopee, Mass. He began his career as a clerk. In 1851 he sailed from New York for Oregon by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Settling in Oregon City, he engaged in government survey work, first as a chainman, and duly became a deputy U. S. surveyor. In 1853 he removed to Brownsville, Ore., entering mercantile

pursuits. He was inspector of U. S. surveys in California, in 1855–56, and returning to his old home in Illinois, was county surveyor of Morgan county for one term. He finally settled at The Dalles, Ore. In 1863 he founded the town of Umatilla, calling it Umatilla Landing, for which a charter was granted by the legislature in 1864, and a year later he organized the Oregon and Montana Transportation Co., which built steamboats to navigate Lake Pend d'Oreille and Clark's Fork of the Columbia River. After one season the company was sold to the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. For a time Mr. Moody was associated in business in Boise, Ida., but returned shortly to The Dalles and again took up his old calling of government surveyor. Having secured the contract for carrying mails between Portland and The Dalles, he placed a line of steamboats on the Columbia, but soon sold them and sublet the contract to the Oregon Steam Navigation Co., the predecessor of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co. Until the civil war Mr. Moody was a Whig, but in 1860 he cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, and from that time on was an active Republican. In 1872 the Republicans of Wasco county put him up for state senator, but his election was contested by his Democratic competitor, who won the seat. In 1890 he was nominated for representative, and was elected, becoming speaker of the house. In April, 1882, he was nominated for the governorship of Oregon, and on June 5 was elected. Moody took the oath of office in September, 1882, and as the legislature had voted to make the time of inauguration in the January following the election, he was thus retained in office until January, 1887. When entering upon the duties of governor, he built a handsome residence in Salem and was the first governor of Oregon to maintain a gubernatorial mansion in the Capital. In 1888 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency, and was the only Harrison man from the Pacific coast. After retiring from the governorship he held no political office, but was absorbed in business at The Dalles and other points in eastern Oregon. In religion Gov. Moody was a Presbyterian. He was a charter member of Columbia Lodge, No. 5, Odd Fellows, The Dalles, and a member of the Oregon Pioneer Association and of the Oregon Historical Society. He was married Nov. 19, 1853, to Mary, daughter of William Stephenson of Boone county, Ind., and had four sons: Malcolm A., Zenas A., William Hovey and Ralph E. Moody. Gov. Moody died in Salem, Ore., Mar. 14, 1917.

PENNOYER, Sylvester, eighth state governor of Oregon (1887–94), was born at Groton, Tompkins co., N. Y., July 6, 1831, son of Justus Powers and Elizabeth (Howland) Pennoyer. He was a descendant of Robert Pennoyer, who emigrated from Norfolk county, England, to the New Haven colony in 1635, the line being traced through his son Thomas, who married Lydia Knapp; their son Samuel, who married Theophila Sellick; their son Joseph, who married Lucy ———, and their son Jonathan, who married Christina Powers, and was the grandfather of Gov. Pennoyer. Robert Pennoyer's brother, William, who died in England in 1670, left real estate yielding a rental of forty pounds per annum, which by the terms of his will was to be paid to Harvard College to assist students who were descendants of his brother, and, in case they did not apply, any indigent students whatever. From that time to the present, the sum has been regularly sent, even during years of war. Sylvester Pennoyer grew up on the farm of his father, who was one of the most enterprising men in that part of the state, and for a time a member of the state legislature. From the academy at Homer, N. Y., he entered the law school of Harvard University, and received his diploma in 1854. Going to the Pacific coast in 1855, he taught school for five or six years, and then took up the lumber business at Portland, in which he made a considerable fortune. From 1868 to 1871 he edited the "Oregon Herald" and his political editorials were remarkable for their force and pungency and for the infusion of a kindly humor and the absence of any manifestation of personal malice. He persistently refused to be nominated for office until in 1886 he yielded to the solicitations of the Democratic party, whose candidate for governor he became. His election was due largely to his approval of the measures taken in 1885–86 to drive from the state the Chinese, who were fast supplanting the white workmen. His plurality was 3,702—a change in two years of nearly 6,000 votes, as Oregon had given Blaine, Republican candidate for President in 1884, a plurality of 2,256. His boldness in announcing his opinions, regardless of consequences, was shown in his inaugural address, in which he declared that laws passed by the legislature could not be nullified by the courts, and by his vetoing of a bill passed by the legislature in 1888 and again in 1889, giving the water committee of the city of Portland the right to issue bonds for the purpose of bringing water into the city, and exempting such bonds from all taxation. He took the ground that such bonds, being issued to private parties, become private property, which under the state constitution could not be exempted from taxation. The bill was introduced a third time in a different shape and met the same fate, all three vetoes being sustained. At the close of 1888 the laborers on a railroad east of Albany, Ore., failed to receive their wages and prepared to march upon Corvallis. Gov. Pennoyer was summoned to that town, and implored to authorize the sheriff to call out the troops if necessary. He answered on arriving that if the laborers were not paid and a riot ensued, he would not authorize the calling out of the troops, but if they were paid and then rioted he would take prompt steps to quell the disturbance. The result was that the workmen received their wages in full and danger was averted. In June, 1890, Gov. Pennoyer was reëlected by a plurality of 5,300 over a strong Republican opponent. In January, 1891, he increased his popularity by defeating the "wagon-road appropriations," saved the state thousands of dollars and defeated the purposes of a fully-organized log-rolling combination. He contributed to the "North American Review" in 1892 an able article entitled "The New Political Party." His last years were spent in retirement. He was mayor of Portland during 1896–98. Gov. Pennoyer was married in 1856, to Mrs. Mary A. (Peters) Allen, daughter of Jacob Peters of Portland, Ore., and had five children: Robert William, Grace, Horace Nathaniel, Agnes, and Gertrude Elizabeth, wife of George Fish Russell. He died in Portland, Ore., May 30, 1902.

LORD, William Paine, ninth governor of Oregon (1895–99), was born in Dover, Del., in 1839, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Paine) Lord. He

was graduated at Fairfield College in 1860 as valedictorian of his class, and for a year read law under Congressman George P. Fisher. In 1862 he organized and became captain of a company in the 1st Del. cavalry and participated in various important engagements in Virginia until 1863, when he was detailed to the staff of Gen. Lew Wallace, with the rank of major. He was judge advocate on the military commission at Baltimore, Md., and in that capacity sat in the trial of Henry Wirtz, keeper of the Andersonville (Ga.) prison, the story of whose cruelties to Federal prisoners had aroused the North. At the end of the war he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army but was granted leave of absence to study law, and after being graduated at the Albany (N. Y.) law school in 1866, and admitted to the New York bar, resumed his military service at forts Alcatraz and Steilacoom. He was detailed as a member of the U. S. delegation which received the territory of Alaska from Russia in 1867. He resigned from the army in 1868 in order to practice law, and settling in Salem, Ore., was associated with N. B. Knight, who had been lieutenant colonel of his regiment in the war. His diligent attention to the interests of his clients, his grace and dignity in court, his care in the preparation of his cases, his fairness to his adversaries and his thorough knowledge of the law soon brought him a lucrative practice and in 1870 he was chosen city attorney of Salem. In 1878 he was elected state senator for Marion county for four years but resigned in 1880 to accept the Republican nomination for justice of the supreme court. He was elected to that office and was reëlected in 1882 and in 1888 for terms of six years each. To the bench Justice Lord brought a carefully-trained, vigorous and well-stored mind and his opinions, which were highly esteemed for their wisdom and justice, did much to elevate and stabilize the jurisprudence of the young state. In 1894, while still a member of the supreme court, he was nominated and elected governor of Oregon on the Republican ticket by the largest majority ever given any governor up to that time. In 1900, after the close of his second term as governor, Pres. McKinley appointed him U. S. minister to Argentina, where he served with distinction four years. He maintained the most cordial relations with the principal officials of the Argentinian government and with Secretary of State Drago formulated what became known as the "Drago doctrine." The formulation of this doctrine was occasioned by the attempt of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, to force the acknowledgment and payment of claims which their subjects held against Venezuela. Following a series of interviews between Gov. Lord and Dr. Lewis Drago, minister of foreign affairs of the Argentine republic, a note was sent to the Argentine minister in Washington, dated Dec. 29, 1902, suggesting that the United States incorporate in the Monroe doctrine the additional declaration that a state may not be forcibly occupied for the collection of debts owed subjects of another state, lest financial intervention be made a pretext for conquest of an American state by a European power. Mr. Lord returned to his law practice in Salem, Ore., in 1903, and soon afterward was called upon by the state legislature to codify the state laws, which was his last public work. Personally Gov. Lord was a man of affable disposition, with pronounced literary tastes. The Portland "Oregonian," in commenting on his death, said that he not only was the greatest judge and the best governor the state ever had, but was the best-loved man in the state. He received the degree of LL.D. from Willamette University in 1895. He was married Jan. 14, 1880, at Baltimore, Md., to Juliet, daughter of Charles Montague, an inventor of printing presses, and had three children: Montague, William and Elizabeth Lord. He died in San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 18, 1911.

PALMER, Ray, clergyman and author, was born in Little Compton, Newport co., R. I., Nov. 12, 1808, son of Judge Thomas and Susannah (Palmer) Palmer, and a descendant of William Palmer, who came to America with his father William in 1621 to join the Plymouth colony, the line being traced through William's son William, who married Elizabeth Hodgkins; their son William, who married Susannah Hathaway; their son William, who married Mary Richmond; their son Thomas, who married Abigail Wilbor, and their son Capt. Joseph, who married Hannah Briggs, and was the grandfather of Ray Palmer. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in the same class with Oliver Wendell Holmes, and then matriculating in Yale College, was graduated in the class of 1830. He began his active life-career by teaching schools in New York city and New Haven, Conn. In 1832 he was licensed to preach by the New Haven West Association of Congregational Ministers, and was regularly ordained in 1835, upon taking charge of the Congregational church at Bath, Me., where he labored for fifteen years. He afterwards became pastor of the Congregational church at Albany, N. Y., and at the end of a continuous pastorate of nearly sixteen years resigned to become secretary of the Congregational Union, which he served for nearly twelve years more. At the end of this time he turned his whole attention to literary work, which he had previously made to subserve his duties as pastor and secretary, and besides publishing his "Complete Poetical Works" (1876), and "Voices of Hope and Gladness" (1880), made numerous contributions to the religious press. In 1885 he was forced into retirement by a partial stroke of paralysis, a second stroke two years later proving fatal. His principal publications were: "Closet Hours" (1851), a second edition of his "Spiritual Improvement; or, Aid to Growth in Grace" (1839); "Remember Me" (1855); "Hints on the Formation of Religious Opinions" (1860); "Hymns and Sacred Pieces" (1865); "Hymns of My Holy Hours" (1866); "Home; or, the Unlost Paradise" (1868); "Earnest Words; or, True Success in Life" (1873). As a hymnologist Dr. Palmer was preëminent. His early efforts as a hymn-writer produced "My Faith Looks up to Thee," written in New York city in 1831, but not published for several years; this alone would have made him famous. His other hymns are included in most of the collections used in Christian worship, and are generally credited to him by all publishers. Union College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1852. He was married in Newark, N. J., Oct. 3, 1832, to Ann Maria, daughter of Maj. Marmaduke Waud, an Englishman, who came to America in 1805, and fought on the American side in the war of 1812. Their children were: Charles Ray, Mary Helen, Edward E., William A., Henry L., Mary Patten, Harriet S., Maria Waud, Edward N. and Francis A. Palmer. His eldest son, Charles Ray Palmer (1834–1914), a graduate of Yale College, was prominent in the affairs of the Congregational church, and a fellow of Yale

University. Dr. Palmer died in Newark, N. J., Mar. 29, 1887.

SPRAGUE, William Cyrus, lawyer and author, was born in Malta, O., Feb. 25, 1860, son of William Peter O. and Martha A. (Roberts) Sprague. His father was a bank president and a member of congress. The son was prepared for college at the McConnellsville (O.) high school and for a time was a page in the U. S. senate. He was graduated A.B. at Denison University in 1881 and obtained his LL.B. degree at the Cincinnati Law School in 1883. Admitted to the Ohio bar he practiced a short time in that state but soon settled in St. Paul, Minn., where he formed a partnership with William Foulke under the style of Foulke & Sprague. He resided in Detroit, Mich., during 1885–91, specializing in commercial law. In 1889 he began the publication of a monthly journal, the "Collector," the name of which was subsequently changed to the "Collector and Commercial Lawyer," and still later to the "American Legal News." He also organized and founded in 1890 the "Sprague Correspondence School of Law," which gave practical professional instruction by correspondence and the venture attained such popularity that in 1892 Mr. Sprague relinquished his practice to devote his entire time to the school. In 1894 he also founded, on the same general lines, the Sprague Correspondence School of Journalism, which proved equally successful. In connection with these schools he established three other monthly magazines called the "Law Student's Helper," the "Modern Credit Man," and "How to Write," all of which were published by the Collector Publishing Co., which he organized and of which he was president. Its name later became the Sprague Publishing Co. In 1895 he organized the Commercial Law League of America and was its president for a year and chairman of its executive committee four years (1896–1900). His pronounced creative energy led him into a new field in 1899, when he founded a monthly magazine called the "American Boy," which achieved widespread popularity and continued to be published after his death as one of the leading juvenile publications in the world. In 1908 he severed his connection with the Sprague Publishing Co. to become executive secretary of the Commercial Law League of America. Establishing headquarters at Chicago, Ill., he devoted his entire attention to building up the organization, both in membership and in the scope of its work. Largely the result of his labors the league attained a membership of 10,000 and a position among American legal fraternities second only to the American Bar Association. He removed to New York city early in 1922 and founded the "Lawyer & Layman," a new legal periodical which he conducted until his death. In addition to these numerous and versatile duties of his busy life, he was the author of: "Directions to Vendors in Conditional Sales" (1889); "Attorneys Fee Clause in a Note" (1889); "Sprague's Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries" (1892); "Flashes of Wit from Bench and Bar" (1895); "Wit and Wisdom" (1896); "Eloquence and Repartee in the American Congress" (1895); "Sprague's Speeches" (1898); "Three Boys in the Mountains" (1902); "Felice Constant" (1904); "Napoleon Bonaparte" (1904); "The Boy Courier of Napoleon" (1904); "The Boy Pathfinder" (1905); "Davy Crockett" (1915), and "The Commercial Lawyer and His Work" (1918). Personally Mr. Sprague was a man of the most generous disposition, being companionable, helpful and unswervingly loyal to all those about him. He was gifted with an infinite capacity for detail, had the utmost tact in dealing with difficult situations and was devoted to the highest professional ideals. He was twice married: (1) June 24, 1885, to Caroline, daughter of Griffith Ellis of Urbana, O.; she died in 1911, and he was married (2) in February, 1913, to Mabel Jones of McConnellsville, O. He had two children: William G., killed in an aviation accident in the war with Germany, and Marian S. Sprague. He died in New York city, Nov. 28, 1922.

BABBITT, Benjamin Talbot, manufacturer and inventor, was born at Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1809, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Holman) Babbitt and a descendant of Edward Babbitt, who came to America from England and settled at Berkeley, Mass., where he died in 1698. Young Babbitt spent his boyhood years working for his father, who was a farmer and blacksmith, and at the age of eighteen began to hire out to machinists, woodworkers and others. He thus became a wheelwright, machinist, steam pipe fitter, file maker and blacksmith of such expert skill that he could weld a steel edge on a drawing knife, a difficult feat for those days. While employed in a machine shop at Utica, N. Y., he induced the professor of chemistry at Clinton College to visit the shop twice a week and lecture to the boys working there in chemistry and physics. In 1831 he opened a machine shop at Little Falls, N. Y., conducting it for twelve years, where he manufactured pumps, engines and farming implements. In 1836 he established a factory in New York city for the manufacture of bicarbonate of soda by a process he had invented, and in 1843, after a freshet had wiped out his shop at Little Falls a second time he devoted himself principally to his New York business. He began to manufacture other products, including a yeast powder, one of the first baking powders ever made, and several varieties of soap, and the business expanded with great rapidity. He was peculiarly successful as a merchant, displaying great ingenuity in the bold and striking methods employed to advertise his soaps and other products. He was one of the first to give away samples of soap for advertising purposes; he was the first to use pictorial advertising and the first to seek publicity through the theaters. His six large kettles for boiling soap, with an aggregate capacity of 3,500,000 pounds, and requiring $216,000 worth of materials to fill were great curiosities in those days, and his customers were never allowed to forget that he had the largest factory of its kind in the world. His skill as a business man was equaled by his genius as an inventor. From 1842 until his death he obtained more than 100 patents, not only for improved devices of the soap factory but for a varied list of other mechanical improvements. During the civil war he devised several pieces of ordnance; an improved method for construction of iron ships, and armor plate made by welding iron bars together with molten cast iron. Other inventions were a method for the re-use of steam for boiling and evaporating purposes by conducting the exhaust pipe through the chimney or flue of the boiler and thence to the apparatus to be heated; a process of roasting coffee by first cooking the beans in olive oil, butter or other fatty substances to prevent the loss of strength through the aroma or volatile constituents of the coffee; a marine propeller, consisting of a screw propeller within a

stationary cylindrical casing, with chambers in front and rear, whereby the propeller discharges a column of water and prevents any tendency to the formation of a vacuum; an air compressor, utilizing the fall of water as the motive power, first by causing it to draw in air and produce compression within a supply chamber, and secondly, by letting it operate on a float, within a receiver that draws its air from the supply chamber, and improvements in gas engines, rotary engines, packing for stuffing boxes, balance valve heater for locomotive engine, steam condensing and feed water heating apparatus; air pump; wind motor; pneumatic propulsion of vessels; hot air furnace attachment and air blast for forges. He also obtained patents for the extraction of glycerine from soap lyes, boiling soap under pressure, bleaching of palm oil, soap boiling apparatus, process for coating alkali and apparatus for the manufacture of soap. Eight patents were allowed him for new types of steam boilers and others for an automatic boiler feeder, apparatus for cleaning steam generators and a gas generating apparatus. He devised an armored fighting craft with steam controlled steering gear and a screw propeller at the bow and stern, so that the vessel might be propelled in either direction. At his private dock on the Erie canal he built a canal boat with a double bottom, the craft being propelled by drawing water between and through the two bottoms with an Archimedes screw. This boat made one trip from Whitesboro, N. Y., to New York city and return. At the former place Mr. Babbitt established in 1871 large machine shops where he worked out many of his later inventions. Mr. Babbitt was a man of much personal magnetism and his extensive information and original methods of thought made him an interesting companion. He was married June 26, 1845, to Rebecca, daughter of John McDuffee, and had two daughters: Ida Josephine, wife of Frederick E. Hyde, and Lillia, wife of Clarence M. Hyde. He died in New York, Oct. 20, 1889.

MAGRUDER, Julia, author, was born in Charlottesville, Albemarle co., Va., Sept. 14, 1854, daughter of Allan Bowie and Sarah (Gilliam) Magruder and a niece of Gen. John Bankhead Magruder of Virginia. Her father was the author of several volumes, including the "Life of John Marshall" in the American Statesmen Series. Miss Magruder received her education largely at home and at a private school in Washington, D. C., where the Magruders went to live shortly after the daughter's birth. She began writing fiction almost from childhood and when but eighteen years of age one of her stories was published in the "Southern Magazine." Throughout her subsequent career as a writer of fction, she contributed regularly to such periodicals as the "Century," "Harper's," "Lippincott's," and "Scribner's" magazines and to the "North American Review." Her first novel, "Across the Chasm," was published anonymously in 1885 and attracted wide attention for its pointed criticisms of the characteristic weaknesses of typical Northerners and Southerners. The London "Saturday Review" characterized it as "an honest endeavor to reveal both sides of the shield to the knights who face each other with it between them. . . . It is also . . full of clever comedy and rich in contrasted character." Her best-known novel, "Princess Sonia" (1895), appeared originally in the "Century Magazine" and her other books are: "A Magnificent Plebeian" (1888); "The Violet" (1896); "Miss Ayr of Virginia and Other Stories" (1896); "Dead Selves" (1898); "A Realized Ideal" (1898); "A Heaven-Kissing Hill" (1899); "Struan" (1899); "A Beautiful Alien" (1900); and "A Sunny Southerner" (1901). She died in Richmond, Va., June 9, 1907. (Portrait facing p. 11.)

BOYD, David, soldier, was born in Antrim county, Ireland, May 30, 1833. He emigrated to the United States in 1851, settling first in western New York, and three years later in Lenawee county, Mich. David worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-four years of age. He was matriculated at the University of Michigan but left at the end of his third year to enlist in the 18th Mich. infantry. He became captain in the 40th U. S. colored troops and upon being mustered out with his regiment Apr. 25, 1866, returned to the university, graduating with the class of that year. Having saved $3,000 while in the army, he married and bought a farm in Lenawee county, Mich. In 1870 he sold out and joined the Union colony of Colorado, of which he was a trustee for ten years, and succeeded Nathan C. Meeker (q.v.), its first president, upon the massacre of the latter at White River in 1879. During his presidency the government of Union colony was gradually superseded by the municipal government of Greeley. The Pioneer Society, composed of the surviving members of the colony and the children of early members, attempted to perpetuate as far as possible, the coöperative character of the original colony in the life of the newer city. He served six years as a member of the state board of agriculture and four years as its president, and was president of the Greeley school board, president of the State Teachers' Association, and superintendent of schools for Weld county. He was state senator in 1893–96 during which he had charge of the house bill submitting to the voters of the state the question of extending the right of suffrage to the women of Colorado. He was the author of a "History of Greeley and the Union Colony" (1890), which is largely a biography of Nathan C. Meeker. At the expiration of his term he sold his farms, and devoted his last years to travel throughout the United States and Canada. Mr. Boyd was married Oct. 25, 1866, to Sarah, daughter of William Motheral and had three children: Psyche E., Evanthie C., and Sela, wife of J. Harry Kester. He died in Boulder, Colo., Nov. 28, 1908. (Portrait facing page 11.)

NEWMAN, Samuel, clergyman and author, was born in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, about 1601. He was educated at the University of Oxford and was for several years an able and faithful minister in the established church, but on embracing Puritanism, he emigrated to America and in 1638 arrived in Dorchester, Mass. Then removing to Weymouth, he preached there for five years; afterward he settled at Seconet, a place bordering on Providence Plantations, which he named Rehoboth, and there remained during the rest of his life. He was much esteemed for his talents and piety, and will be long remembered as the author of a concordance to the Bible. This work was first published in London in 1643, and under the name "Cambridge Concordance" was republished in 1683 and 1720. It was the best of several books of the kind which followed "Marbeck's Concordance" (1550), the first of such works in the English language. It retained its popularity for nearly one hundred years, until the appearance of the very full and trustworthy masterpiece compiled by Alexander Cruden in

1737. While engaged in its preparation, his poverty compelled him to use pine-knots for light. The manner of his death was peculiar. He had a certain premonition of it and seemed to rejoice in the prospect of its speedy coming. After preaching a sermon, apparently in perfect health, he requested one of his deacons to pray with him, saying he had not long to live, and soon after expired. The day of his death was July 5, 1663.

SPENCER, Platt Rogers, educator, was born at East Fishkill, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1800, son of Caleb and Mrs. Jerusha (Covell) Ide Spencer; grandson of Michael and Abigail (————) Spensor; great-grandson of Capt. Robert and Theodosia (Whaley) Sponsor, and great-great-grandson of John Sponsor, a native of England, who came to America in 1636, and settled at Old Newbury, Mass. Young Spencer was always passionately fond of penmanship, writing in his early years upon anything procurable—sand, snow, ice, brick, bark, the fly-leaves of his mother's Bible, etc., and by permission of a kind old cobbler, upon the leather in his shop. His first writing class was taught in 1815. During 1816–21 he was merchant's clerk and bookkeeper. He studied literature, Latin, law and penmanship during 1821–24, and taught school. It had been Spencer's purpose to go through college and enter the Christian ministry, but the drinking custom, then prevalent in society, proved too strong for him, and the purpose was abandoned. In 1828, while almost hopelessly intemperate, he married Persis Duty, a lady of remarkable devotion and force of character. They secluded themselves in the forests of Geneva, O., to escape his temptations to drink, and there, aided by the love, sympathy and encouragement of his wife, he mastered his appetite. In 1832 he delivered an address on temperance, advocating total abstinence as the only safe principle, a position which he steadily maintained by example, voice and pen. After his recovery he was elected county assessor, was county treasurer twelve years and considered a model officer. The early history of Ashtabula county was collected through his instrumentality. He was deeply interested in American history, and invested it with the charm of his poetic genius, which he also threw around education and the art of writing which he improved and elevated. He became a zealous and eloquent advocate of the abolition of negro slavery, and was one of the founders of the Ashtabula County Anti-slavery Society. He was an earnest advocate of universal freedom and education. Through his work and influence as a teacher, by his system of penmanship, through his pupils and by his public addresses and encouragement, he was instrumental in founding business colleges and in promoting the American system of business education. In the winter of 1864 Mr. Spencer delivered before the business colleges of New York city and Brooklyn his last lectures and gave his last instruction in penmanship. In 1848, under the name of "Spencer & Rice's System of Business and Ladies' Penmanship," he issued his first publication on that subject. Later he published it with the title "Spencerian or Semi-angular Penmanship." His other publications on penmanship appeared from 1855 to 1863. Mr. Spencer was among the earliest to recognize the talents and promise of James A. Garfield, and to encourage him to enter public life, and was instrumental in securing his nomination when first elected to congress. His children were: Lyman P., Harvey, Henry, Platt, Ellen, wife of Gen. Reuben Delavan Mussey; Sarah, wife of Junius Sloan, and Robert C. Spencer (below). He died in Geneva, O., May 16, 1864.

SPENCER, Robert Closson, educator, was born at East Ashtabula, O., June 22, 1829, son of Platt Rogers and Persis (Duty) Spencer. He was brought up on his father's farm at Geneva, O., receiving an academic and commercial school training. He began his career as a business educator in 1847 in Cincinnati, O. In 1854 he became associated with Messrs. Bryant and Stratton in establishing business schools throughout the United States and Canada. Some of the schools were remarkably successful and continued into the twentieth century. Messrs. Bryant, Spencer, Lusk & Stratton, the proprietors, at one time maintained as many as fifty business colleges in as many different cities. Mr. Spencer had personal charge of those in Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Milwaukee, Wis. In 1865 he instituted some improvements in their management. He was one of the founders of the International Business College Association of America, and was its first president. Settling permanently in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1863, he established there the Spencerian Business College, which he conducted for fifty-three years. He was a member of the local board of education. He was president of the Wisconsin Phonological Institute for the education and treatment of the deaf, and in that capacity helped to procure the passage of a law establishing day schools for deaf children as a part of the public school system. About 1886 he established in Milwaukee, under the auspices of the board of education and the Fortnightly Debating Club, the People's Institute, an organization similar in some respects to a social center, whose object was to supplement the work of the public schools by conducting evening classes and lectures for adults, and to promote free discussion of economic and social questions. Mr. Spencer was its first president and director until 1892, when he was succeeded by F. W. Speers. He was the first secretary of the Wisconsin Humane Society. He was twice married: (1) May 15, 1853, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of William Beach, and they had one son, Junius Beach Spencer; and (2) June 22, 1863, to Mrs. Ellen Whiton King, daughter of Daniel G. Whiton, by whom he had seven children: Robert Closson; Edward Whiton; Henry King; Anna Ellen, wife of Norman T. Harrington; Lyman Charles; George Soule, and Ernest Duty Spencer. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 10, 1916.

WEEKS, Robert Kelley, poet, was born in New York city, Sept. 21, 1840. He was graduated at Yale College in 1862, studied law at the law school of Columbia College, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He did not, however, practice long in his profession, but abandoned it to give himself up to literary work. Duyckinck, in his "American Literature," describes him as a "poet who exhibits a subtle, imaginative fancy," and his verses met with an encouraging reception from the critics. His volume of "Poems," published in 1866, the "Round Table" reviewed as "a work which deserves, and we believe will receive, at the hands of those whose appreciation is the student's great reward, the recognition and homage due to the vital spirit of poetry." In 1870 a second volume appeared, entitled "Episodes and Lyric Pieces," and a third, posthumous collection, was published in 1876. His death occurred in New York city, Apr. 13, 1876.

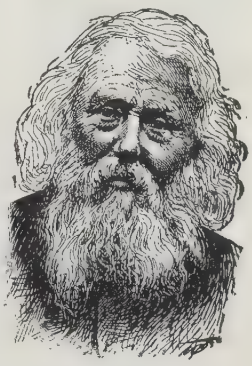
BATES, Arlo, poet, author and editor, was born in East Machias, Me., Dec. 16, 1850, son of Niran and Susan (Thaxter) Bates. His father was a man of unusual literary taste and acquirement, and the most accomplished surgeon in his part of the country. The founder of the family in America was Clement Bates, who settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1635. Arlo Bates was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1876. While in college he was for a while editor-in-chief of the Bowdoin "Orient," and had several stories published in the magazines. With this beginning, he determined to make literature his life-work, and settling in Boston after graduation, began industriously contributing to the press. His pertinacity was unfailing and his zeal of such a quality as not to be discouraged by the unvarying ill-success of all young writers. In time he obtained a footing with the magazines, and grew in public favor as one of the brilliant young poets of the day. He began his editorial career in January, 1878, as editor of the "Broadside," a paper devoted to the cause of civil service reform, and published under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Committee of Massachusetts. In 1880 he became editor-in-chief of the Boston "Sunday Courier," which he continued to manage until 1893. In the meanwhile his ability as a writer brought him recognition in all circles, and in 1893 he became professor of English literature and composition in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Besides numerous short poems, tales and articles in the magazines, Prof. Bates was the author of "Patty's Perversities," a novel in the "Round Robin Series" (1881); "Mr. F. Seymour Hayden and Engraving" (1882); "Mr. Jacobs" (1883), a parody on Marion Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs"; "The Pagans" (1884); "A Wheel of Fire" (1885); "Berries of the Brier," a collection of verse (1886); "A Lad's Love," a Campobello story (1887); "Sonnets in Shadow" (1887); "The Philistines" (1889); "Albrecht" (1890); "A Book o' Nine Tales" (1891); "The Poet and His Self" (1891); "Told in the Gate" (1892); "In the Bundle of Time" (1893); "The Torch Bearers" (1894); "Talks on Writing English" (1896, second series, 1901); "Talks on the Study of Literature" (1897); "The Puritans" (1899); "Under the Beech Tree" (1899); "Love in a Cloud" (1900); "The Diary of a Saint" (1902); "Talks on Teaching Literature" (1906), and "The Intoxicated Ghost" (1908). A novel, "Ties of Blood," appeared as a serial in the "Courier" in 1892. Prof. Bates was a keen psychologist of child life and youth, possessing a sympathetic understanding of human nature and a sparkling, kindly sense of humor. He believed that the study of literature should contribute joy to the student, nourish his power of thinking and foster discrimination. As serious thought is best enlisted by enthusiasm, he urged that an imaginative, artistic and interesting presentation of literature by text writers and teachers supplant the prevalent formal and pedantic drills in the history of authors. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the St. Botolph and Tavern clubs. He was married Sept. 5, 1882, to Harriet Leonora, daughter of Prof. George L. Vose of Brunswick, Me. With her he wrote "Prince Vance," published in 1888, and after her death he prepared for the press her sketches, "Old Salem" (1886) and a novel, "A Woodland Wooing" (1889). In her memory he wrote "Sonnets in Shadow." He had a son, Oric Bates (1883–1918), distinguished for his archaeological researches. He died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1918.

BATES, Harriet Leonora (Vose), "Eleanor Putnam," author, was born at Quincy, Ill., July 30, 1856, daughter of Prof. George L. and Abba (Thompson) Vose. Her father (1831–1910) was a civil engineer who had charge of a number of engineering projects in Maine and New Hampshire; was professor of civil engineering at Bowdoin College during 1872–81; was associate editor of the "American Railway Times," and was the author of "Handbook of Railroad Construction" (1857); "Orographic Geology, or the Origin and Structure of Mountains" (1866); "Manual for Railroad Engineers and Engineering Students" (1873); "A Graphic Method for Solving Algebraic Problems" (1875); "Elementary Course of Geometric Drawing" (1878); "Memoir of George W. Whistler" (1887), and "Bridge Disasters in America; the Cause and the Remedy" (1887). Her literary pseudonym, "Eleanor Putnam," was the maiden name of her great-grandmother. She began to write in her early youth, and before her marriage contributed numerous stories to American periodicals. In 1885 she wrote for the "Atlantic Monthly" a series of sketches of life in Salem, where much of her childhood had been passed and many of her ancestors lived. These were interrupted by her death, but were collected and published in a volume edited by her husband, Arlo Bates (above). As pictures of life in an ancient New England town, they are unsurpassed for humor, clever character drawing and delicacy of touch. Her "Woodland Wooing" (1889) is a book of great charm and beauty. She died at her home in Boston, Mass., Mar. 13, 1886.

COFFIN, James Henry, meteorologist, was born at Williamsburg, Mass., Sept. 6, 1806, son of Matthew and Betsey (Allen) Coffin, and a descendant of Tristram Coffin, son of Peter and Joanna (Thumber) Coffin of Brixton, Devonshire, England, who settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1642, and later was one of the purchasers of Nantucket Island, of which he became governor. From Tristram Coffin and his wife Dinah Stevens, the line of descent was through their son John and his wife Deborah Austin; their son Enoch and his wife Beulah Eddy and their son Benjamin and his wife Eliza Norton, who were the grandparents of James Henry Coffin. Matthew Coffin, a traveling note broker, was ruined by the financial crisis that followed the war of 1812, and upon his death in 1820 his son, James Henry, went to live with an uncle, Rev. Moses Hallock of Plainfield, Mass. While working on his uncle's farm he decided to become a musical instrument maker, but in 1823 changed his plans and entered Amherst College. During his course, which was not completed until 1828, owing to interruptions by reason of illness, he partly paid his expenses by teaching school during vacations and at other times. The year after he left college was spent partly in teaching, partly in business pursuits. In the summer of 1829 he opened a private school for boys at Greenfield, to which were added later a boarding house and manual labor department, including a farm, giving the students an opportunity to earn their own schooling. This undertaking proved a success, and as it was the first school of the kind in this country—at least to be operated successfully—it excited great interest among educators. It was soon converted

into a joint-stock company, was chartered under the name of the Fellenberg Manual Labor Institution, and reopened with a large number of pupils and most flattering prospects, but owing to the incapability of the superintendent of the farm and boarding-house, several thousand dollars were sunk, and Mr. Coffin was forced to close the school and fall back for subsistence on surveying, which he had studied previously. In 1836 the people of Greenfield urged him to reopen the Manual Labor Institution, but about that time he was invited to become principal of the academy at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and accepted, remaining in this position two years and a half, and during this period began his investigations in meteorology. By means of very ingenious self-registering instruments he made constant and simultaneous observations of the barometric changes connected with the variations of the wind-vane and with the fall of rain. In January, 1839, he published the first number of a short-lived monthly periodical, "The Meteorological Register," in which he gave in detail the results of his experiments. To the "Natural History of New York," published in 1845, he contributed a chapter on the climate of the state, embodying the results of further study of the phenomena connected with physical science, velocity of wind, rainfall, the changes of seasons, and the like. He spent the winter of 1839–40 at Williamstown Mass., engaged in prosecuting his investigations in the departments of astronomy and meteorology, and in the autumn of 1840 became connected with Williams College as a tutor, on the slender annual salary of $300. He remained in this position three years, and increased the indebtedness to him of the scientific world by erecting an observatory on the Greylock peak of Saddle mountain at an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the sea. Here observations were taken throughout the year by a self-registering anemometer. In October, 1843, he removed to South Norwalk, Conn., to take the place of principal of the academy there. In 1846 he was called to the chair of mathematics and astronomy at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., where he remained until his death. The value of his services was inestimable both as an instructor who inspired his pupils with his own enthusiasm and devotion to work, and as a scientist whose renown conferred distinction on the institution. He constructed an improved anemometer for the use of the college, and this was duplicated by him in 1872 for the observatory at Cordova, Argentine Republic. On the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution in 1846, he was invited to become one of its collaborators, in the line of meteorology. Two volumes embodying the "Results of Meteorological Investigations for 1854–59" were prepared under his supervision for the institution; his own work being performed gratuitously. Under the auspices of the same scientific body were published "Winds of the Northern Hemisphere" (1853); "Psychrometrical Tables" (1856); "The Orbit and Phenomena of a Meteoric Fire Ball" (1869); "The Winds of the Globe, or, the Laws of the Atmospheric Circulation over the Surface of the Earth" (1876). He also published "Exercises in Book-keeping," and "Key" (1835); "Elements of Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry" (1849); "Key" (1854); and "Solar and Lunar Eclipses" (1845). His chief work, "The Winds of the Northern Hemisphere," was the outcome of many years of labor and was based on data obtained from more than 600 land stations and from numerous positions at sea, and among the facts established were the existence in both the northern and the southern hemispheres of three great zones of winds. A principle announced by him in 1853, at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is wrongly linked in Europe with the name of another scientist, and is known as the "Buys-Ballot law of the winds." The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1859. Dr. Coffin was characterized by a love of truth, firmness yet gentleness of manner, modesty, unselfishness, earnestness in his life as a Christian, and independence in political affairs, in which he was deeply interested. He was twice married: on Dec. 5, 1833, to Aurelia M., daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Jennings of Dalton, Mass., and a former pupil of his; and on March 12, 1851, to Mrs. Abbie Elizabeth Young, who survived him. A son and a daughter by his first wife also survived him; the former, Selden Jennings, succeeded his father as professor at Lafayette. A "Life" of Dr. Coffin, by John C. Clyde, was published at Easton in 1882, and a biographical sketch by Prof. Guyot appeared in 1877, in the "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences." Dr. Coffin died at Easton, Feb. 6, 1873.

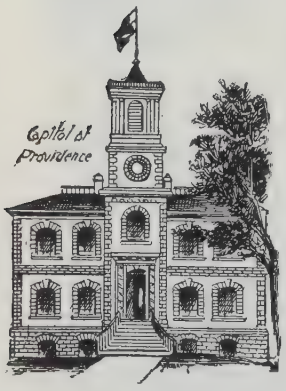
LINTON, William James, wood engraver and author, was born in London, England, in 1812. He learned his trade under G. W. Bonner, following closely the Bewick school; was for a time in partnership with Orrin Smith, and gained the highest reputation in his branch of art, though never confining himself closely to it. Good examples of his work may be seen in the "London Illustrated News," in Jackson's "History of Wood Engraving," published by that journal in 1847, in "Pen and Pencil," a journal with which he was connected for several years, and in "Thirty Pictures from Deceased British Artists," issued by the Art Union in 1860. A radical in politics, he became identified with the Chartist movement in England, and associated with revolutionists in every country; with Mazzini he protested in the house of commons against the opening by Lord Graham, secretary of state, of letters sent to the Italian patriot, and in 1848 he was the bearer of a congratulatory address from English workingmen to the French provisional government. In 1852 he published anonymously "The Plaint of Freedom," which was warmly praised by the poet Landor, and about this time wrote a life of Thomas Paine. With George Henry Lewes, Thornton Hunt and others, he began the publication in London of "The Leader," a weekly favoring Republicanism, and when this failed, started at Leeds (1851) a monthly called "The English Republic," with the hope of founding a Republican party in England. Finally he set up a press in his own house, Brantwood, by Coniston Water, later the home of John Ruskin, and the last of the three annual volumes of the magazine was printed there. In 1858 Mr. Linton was married to Eliza Lynn, a clergyman's daughter, author of "The Lake Country," illustrated by her husband, of the once famous "Girl of the Period" papers, and of many novels and other works. In 1865 Mr. Linton published "Claribel and other Poems." In 1867 he came to the United States, his wife remaining in England, and after living in New York city removed to Hamden, a picturesque town adjoining New Haven, Conn., where he bought an old farm-house for his residence, naming it Appledore. Here he set up a press of his own, and from time to time issued volumes of prose and verse, which, like those publicly printed, are highly prized by collectors. His most artistic work may be found in the illustrations (his own designing and engraving) to Holland's "Kath-



W. J. Linton

rina" (1869); Bryant's "Flood of Years" (1877), and "Thanatopsis" (1878), and his own "Flower and Star" (1878). Besides editing "Rare Poems of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" (1882), and, with Richard H. Stoddard, "English Verse" (five vols., 1883), he has published the following poetical works: "Windfalls" (1877), extracts from imaginary plays; "Translations" from Victor Hugo and Béranger (1881); "Golden Apples of Hesperus; Poems not in the Collections" (1882), the work of his own hands—drawing, engraving, composition and printing—and limited to 225 copies; "Catullus, with Variations" (1886), thirty-two renderings of a single epigram; "Love-Lore" and other of his poems (1887), fifty copies printed; "Poems and Translations" (London, 1889), chiefly selections from previous volumes; "A Domestic Epic" (London, 1891); "Broadway Ballads" (1893), and "Poems" (1895), by subscription. Additional works in prose are a memoir of his old Chartist friend, James Watson (1879, reprint, Manchester, Eng., 1880); "The English Republic" (1891), in Social Science series; "Heliconundrums" (1892); "Religion of Organization" (1892); "European Republicans, Recollections of Mazzini and His Friends" (London, 1892); "Life of Whittier" (London, 1893); "Threescore and Ten Years' Recollections" (1894); "Darwin's Probabilities" (1895), and the notable group comprising "Some Practical Hints on Wood Engraving" (1879); "History of Wood Engraving in America" (1882); "Wood Engraving—a Manual of Instruction" (1884), and "Masters of Wood Engraving" (1889). The last mentioned, published by subscription, is a folio with numerous illustrations, and represents the labor of many years, including special researches in the British Museum from 1883 to 1889. Mr. Linton was a member of the National Academy of Design and of the New York Society of Painters in Water Colors. He received the degree of M.A. from Yale University. He died at Hamden, Conn., Dec. 29, 1897.

GREENE, Albert Collins, lawyer and statesman, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., in 1792. He was the youngest son of Perry Greene, a brother of Gen. Nathanael Greene. After completing his studies at the Kent Academy, at East Greenwich, he read law with George Brinkerhoff, in New York, where he was admitted a practitioner; afterwards he returned to his native state, and commenced the practice of his profession in East Greenwich. He entered at once into the political controversies of the day, espousing with all the ardor of his youth the principles held by the friends and compatriots of Washington, many of whom were at that time living in Rhode Island. His first appearance in public life was in 1815, when he took his seat in the general assembly as a representative from the town of East Greenwich. In 1816, he was elected brigadier-general of the 4th brigade, and held his commission until 1821, when he was elected major-general of the militia of the state, which office he held for two years. In 1822, Gen. Greene was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and was continued in that place until 1825, when he was elected attorney general, without having received the nomination of any political party, but solely upon the strength of his own personal popularity. He continued in this office, by annual election, until 1843, the year of the adoption of the present constitution.



During this long period his arduous duties were performed with singular ability and fidelity, and with a blended courtesy and dignity that commanded universal approbation, securing for him an enduring popularity. He was the first senator from East Greenwich under the new constitution. While filling this office he was elected, in October, 1844, to succeed John Brown Francis as one of the senators from Rhode Island to congress. After serving a term of six years in the national legislature, he again served East Greenwich as state senator. In 1857 he was returned as a member of the house of representatives of Rhode Island, and at the end of that year retired from public life. Gen. Greene was remarkably fitted to win popular esteem. His manners were bland and affable, his temper kind and genial. He never forgot the amenities of the gentleman in the ardor of the partisan, or the zeal of the advocate. He was eminently suited, both by nature and education, for the practice of the profession which he had chosen in his youth, and which he looked upon with pride and reverence to the close of his life. He won reputation and fame; his integrity was never questioned; his honor was never tarnished. He was not only faithful to his clients and friends, but scrupulously observant of those higher and more solemn responsibilities and duties upon which rest the whole fabric of civil society. He was twice married: first, on March 16, 1814, to Catherine Celia, daughter of William Greene, by whom he had seven children. His second wife was Julia B. Jones, widow of Abel Jones, and daughter of Benjamin Bourne, one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen in Rhode Island. There were no children by the second marriage. He died in Providence, Jan. 8, 1863.

BROWN, James Muncastor, twenty-fifth president of the New York chamber of commerce, and banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 8, 1820. He was the son of Stewart Brown, who came of a long line of bankers known throughout the two continents. The founder of the house in America, Alexander Brown of Ballymena, Ireland, settled in Baltimore in 1797, where he established a linen warehouse and eventually engaged in banking transactions. He took his four sons into partnership as each reached his majority, under the firm name of Alexander Brown & Sons. Retaining one of the sons in Baltimore he placed the others at the head of branch houses in Liverpool, Philadelphia and New York. The New York branch was founded by the fourth son, James, in 1825, who became, later, the head of the great house of Brown Bros. & Co., one of the best known of international banking concerns This firm survived the panic of 1837, and repaid in six months a loan of $5,000,000, which it had borrowed from the Bank of England. James M. was educated in the public schools of his native city, and in 1833, at the age of fourteen, entered the house of his relatives, Alexander Brown & Sons. The following year he was sent to the New York house, and, after a training of ten years in various departments, he entered the main office. In 1845 he was made a member of the firm, and upon the death of the founder, in 1877, he became the head of the house, retaining this connection, in which he was noted for prudence and sagacity, until his own death. In the midst of great attention to business, Mr. Brown found time to devote to public affairs, always exerting his influence on the side of progress, and could be especially relied upon in all measures of municipal reform. He took an active interest in religious and charitable institutions, to many of which he was a munificent donor during his life, though always deprecating public notice of his gifts, and in his will left numerous liberal bequests to those in which he was especially interested. At

the time of his death he was president of the New York Hospital, the Bloomingdale Asylum, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. During a wise administration of the latter, of which he was one of the original founders, he succeeded in placing it in the powerful position it has since occupied. He was a liberal supporter of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, the Chambers Street Hospital and the Church of the Ascension, of which he was senior warden. He was also treasurer of the New York Bible Society and of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association. For many years Mr. Brown was a member of the chamber of commerce, of which he was also president for three years previous to his death. He died at Manchester, Vt., Jul. 19, 1890. His widow, the daughter of the late Waldron B. Post, one son, Waldron P., and three daughters, Mrs. A. W. Ward, Ellen W. Brown and Mrs. James T. Soutter, survive him.

SMITH, Eli, missionary, was born at Northford, Conn., Sept. 15, 1801. He was graduated at Yale College in 1821, taught school for a time in Georgia; then studied theology at Andover Mass., but before completing the course was appointed a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was ordained at Springfield Mass., May 10, 1826. In the same month he sailed for Malta to become the associate of Mr. Temple, who had charge of a missionary press there. In order to prepare himself to take charge of the printing of works in Arabic he went to Cairo to study under Mr. (afterward Bishop) Gobat, and subsequently spent more than a year in Syria perfecting his knowledge of Arabic and becoming acquainted with the people. In May, 1828, he returned to Malta and superintended the operations of the press for about a year in the absence of Mr. Temple. The spring and summer of 1829 were spent in Greece. In May, 1830, Mr. Smith and Rev. Harrison Dwight, who had lately come from the United States as a missionary, started from Constantinople to explore Armenia, preliminary to establishing mission stations there. It is believed that they were the first travelers in the Turkish empire to be officially recognized as Americans. The journey across Asia Minor involved many hardships, Mr. Smith fell sick, and they were forced to winter at Tabreez, Persia. After an absence of nearly a year they returned to Constantinople, and in the summer of 1831 Mr. Smith returned to Malta. In 1832 he visited the United States, where he published "Researches in Armenia," and "Missionary Addresses," and, in 1833, was married to Sarah L. Huntington of Norwich, Conn. In 1834 he returned to Malta, but soon removed to Beyrout, which became his permanent home. Here he engaged in various kinds of missionary work, chiefly superintending the press and teaching. Partly to obtain a good font of Arabic type, partly for his wife's health, he went to Smyrna in 1836; but the ship was wrecked, and as a result of the exposure, Mrs. Smith died soon after reaching Smyrna. He remained in that place over a year, making preparations for a new font. In 1838 he explored the desert of Sinai in company with Dr. Robinson of New York, and the resulting work in three large volumes remains the standard authority on that region. On returning to Smyrna he was urged by the mission to visit Constantinople for the purpose of getting the most approved forms of Arabic letters. This he did; then traveled to Leipzig, where he made drawings for the new font of type and superintended its production. The types were so artistic and correct in form that they remain the standard to this day. Mr. Smith revisited the United States in 1839 and spent about two years, returning with his second wife, Maria W. Chapin of Rochester, N. Y., who died in the following year. He remained in Syria for three years, writing or editing the books issued from the mission press and in evangelistic work among the natives. In 1845 he again came to the United States and was married to Hetty S. Butler of Northampton, Mass. He sailed for Syria in 1847 and began a new translation of the Bible into Arabic. For nine years he worked with untiring energy, in spite of failing health, but did not live to complete his task, dying at Beyrout, Jan. 11, 1857.

ALLEN, William Henry, naval officer, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 21, 1784, son of Gen. William Allen, a distinguished officer in the revolutionary war. Early in life he showed an inclination to enter the navy, and in May, 1800, entered the service of his country as midshipman. In August of the same year he received orders to go on board the frigate George Washington and act as an officer on that vessel, under Capt. (after Com.) Bainbridge, then bound to Algiers, bearing presents to the reigning dey. On his return in 1801, although many officers were discharged from active duty, so acceptable had been his services, that he was at once appointed an officer under Capt. Barron for a cruise on the Mediterranean. The following year, 1803, he was again ordered into service under the command of Capt. Rodgers, and for the third time visited the shores of the Mediterranean. At the end of this cruise, not long after his return to the United States, he was appointed sailing-master of the Congress, and once more sailed for the Mediterranean. In October, 1804, he was promoted to a lieutenancy and was attached to the famous frigate Constitution, under the command of Capt. Rodgers. At the time of the surrender of the Chesapeake, in 1807, to the English ship Leopard, he was third lieutenant on the American vessel. What he regarded as the cowardly surrender of his vessel by Com. Barron was a source of the keenest mortification to him. He joined with his brother officers in the demand upon the secretary of the navy for a court of inquiry into their conduct, requesting at the same time that an order be issued for the arrest and trial of Com. Barron. It is a matter of history that Com. Barron was condemned and dismissed from the honorable post which he had filled. In 1808, during the embargo, Mr. Allen was employed in cruising off Block Island. In February, 1809, he was ordered to the frigate United States, whose headquarters were at Norfolk, Va. Here the ship was lying when the war of 1812 was declared. She soon set sail on a cruise, and on Oct. 25, 1812, encountered the English frigate Macedonian, which, after a struggle of a little less than two hours, struck to the United States. Lieutenant Allen was appointed to bring the shattered Macedonian into New York, and was successful in the task assigned to him. Soon after he was appointed to take command of the sloop of war Argus. It is estimated that the amount taken and destroyed in the British seas by the Argus was $2,500,000. It was about this time that he was promoted to the rank of master and commander. One duty assigned to him was to carry Minister Crawford to France, in which he was successful, after a voyage of twenty-three days, across a sea swarming with the cruisers of the enemy. Aug. 14, 1813, he encountered, in the Irish Channel, the British ship Pelican, and a naval battle ensued. Early in the engagement Capt. Allen received a shot which carried away his left leg. He refused to be carried below, until he fainted. The wounded officer was

taken to the hospital, and, after lingering for a few days, died, Aug. 18, 1813. The highest honors were paid to his remains by the enemy, and they were buried in the churchyard of the church in which the funeral services were performed.

BEHRENDS, Adolphus Julius Frederick, clergyman, was born in Nymegen, Holland, Dec. 18, 1839, son of Augustus C. Behrends, a Lutheran clergyman. On his father's side, he comes of German ancestors; on his mother's side, he is of Dutch lineage. He was brought to America by his parents in 1845, landing in New Orleans after a voyage of six weeks in a sailing vessel. In 1848 his mother died. He obtained his early education under the personal direction of his father, and by the time he attained his fourteenth year he was prepared to enter the freshman class in Wittenberg College, Springfield, O. At this time he was thrown on his own resources, and took up the vocation of school teaching, which he followed for two or three years, when he was apprenticed, against his wish, to learn the cabinet-making trade. He accomplished this in two years, but, six months after serving his time, he abandoned the occupation, and taught school for six months, when he entered the junior class of Denison University, Granville, O., and was graduated with the class of 1862. He then served with the first brigade of the Ohio state militia—the "Squirrel Hunters," as they were called—ordered out against threatened invasion by the Confederate troops, under Gen. Bragg from Kentucky, and was camped at Harrison's Landing two weeks in August, 1862. In 1859 he had united with a Baptist church, and had decided to enter the ministry, and, with this in view, he entered Rochester Theological Seminary in the fall of 1862, and was graduated in 1865. His first pastorate was with the Baptist church at Yonkers, N. Y., where he remained eight years, and then accepted a call to the First Baptist Church at Cleveland, O. For some years there had been a breezy discussion on the question of close communion in the Baptist denomination, in which he had taken no part; but the agitation of his own mind was such that he felt compelled at last to withdraw from the denomination, and on Feb. 21, 1876, resigned the pastorate. One month later he became pastor of the Union Congregational Church, Providence, R. I., where he spent seven happy years, the church prospering greatly under his ministrations. Urgent calls to churches in Brooklyn, New York, Boston and Chicago were refused, and he could not be prevailed upon to make a change until 1882, when he accepted the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Scudder, and early in 1883 began his work there. The church has a membership of over 2,000, an audience-room seating 2,000, and an income from rent pews of nearly $28,000 annually. The church has three Sunday-schools, with an enrolment of 2,800 teachers and scholars. In 1884 Richmond College conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D., the first degree given by that southern college to a northern man, and in 1890 Yale University honored him with the degree of S.T.D. In 1886 he delivered the lectures on the Ely foundation at the Hartford Theological Seminary, his theme being "Socialism and Christianity." These lectures were immediately afterwards published in book form. In 1890 he delivered, on the Lyman Beecher foundation, lectures on "The Philosophy of Preaching," at Yale Divinity School, and they were subsequently published in book form. In 1895 he delivered the lectures in the Bond course, at the Theological Seminary of Bangor, Me., on the "Intellectual Equipment of the Preacher." In the spring of 1896 he delivered the series of lectures on "Missions" on the Graves foundation at Syracuse University, which were published in the fall of the same year. In the early summer of 1897 he published "The Old Testament Under Fire," covering the ground of the higher Biblical criticism, and designed for lay readers. He has also given single lectures or courses of lectures in Andover, Union, Crozer and Rochester theological seminaries, and four courses of lectures on the Bible at the Bay View Assembly, Michigan. Dr. Behrends was a valuable contributor to the "Forum," the "Methodist Review" and the "Bibliotheca Sacra," but his great work was that of a preacher and pastor. Understanding the power of words, and knowing how to present his ideas in the most effective manner, he became one of the foremost pulpit orators in the United States. He occupied a conspicuous place in the Congregational denomination, both as a member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions and director of the American Missionary Association and other organizations and as a leader in the various councils and assemblies. Dr. Behrends was married in August, 1865, to Harriet E., daughter of Jesse W. Hatch of Rochester, N. Y. She died in 1882, and he was married June 6, 1883, to Mrs. Frances Rouse Otis, daughter of B. F. Rouse of Cleveland, O. He left two sons and two daughters. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 22, 1900.

A. J. F. Behrends

MORWITZ, Edward, physician and journalist, was born at Dantzic, Prussia, June 12, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He received his elementary training in the public school of St. Peter and at boarding-schools in Pomerania, where, besides the usual classics, were taught the Semitic languages and Oriental literature, theological as well as philosophical. Returning to Dantzic when seventeen years old, he studied first at the Gymnasium at that place, and then pursued medical studies, in 1837, at the University of Berlin. He afterwards visited the universities of Halle and Leipsic, returning to Berlin in 1840, where he passed his doctor and state examinations, and became assistant physician in the clinic of the Berlin University. Besides attending to his duties, Dr. Morwitz wrote a number of essays during this period on medical subjects, and also began a work on "The History of Medicine," which was afterwards (1848–49) published. In 1843, after traveling through most parts of Germany, France and Switzerland, he settled at Conitz in Prussia, and there became eminently successful, acquiring an excellent general practice, as well as a reputation as a specialist in nervous and mental disorders. At Conitz he established and maintained, at his own expense, a hospital for the poor. In the revolution of 1848 Dr. Morwitz was pressed into prominent leadership in the popular (democratic) party, until an accident, resulting in a compound fracture of several ribs, ended his political activity, and confined him for months to the sick-room. Pending his recovery which was very slow, he took up his chemical and technical studies, and succeeded in making some valuable inventions, especially a new breech-loading gun. Not being permitted to make that invention available in Germany, Dr. Morwitz, in 1850, visited the United States, in order to find a market for it. The same year he went back to Europe, but soon returned to America, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1853 Dr. Morwitz purchased the Philadelphia "Democrat," the oldest German daily newspaper in the country,

established in May, 1838; in 1855 he started a weekly political newspaper, called the "Vereinigten Staaten Zeitung," and in the following July he started a literary paper, known as "Die Neue Welt." A leader in politics, he influenced the German vote in the Philadelphia mayoralty elections of 1856, and in the same year brought back the German vote—scattered by the slavery issue and the Frémont excitement—to the democratic party, and thus was largely instrumental in electing Buchanan to the U. S. presidency. He purchased "The Pennsylvanian' in 1859, and simultaneously managed "The Democrat" and "The Pennsylvanian" until the summer of 1860, when, determining not to support either of the factional presidential candidates, he sold out "The Pennsylvanian," and maintained in the columns of "The Democrat" a strictly neutral course. He threw the influence of his paper on the side of the Union, and assisted in the organization and outfit of several German regiments and in placing the government loans. At the same time, however, the "Democrat" maintained unflinchingly its old political position throughout the whole war. In 1862 Dr. Morwitz engaged in the organization of the German Press Association of Pennsylvania, composed of German-American editors, publishers, preachers, teachers and others, for the protection and promotion of the interests of the press, and for preserving the German school and churches and spreading the knowledge of the German language, literature and civilization among the people. At the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war, Dr. Morwitz called the first meeting of Germans held in the United States, to devise means for raising funds for the purpose of providing prompt assistance to wounded or sick soldiers of the fatherland. In 1874, to aid in popular reform in the city government, Dr. Morwitz purchased "The Age" newspaper, which he managed, until, in 1875, he sold it to the Times Publishing Company, and joined in establishing "The Times." On Dr. Morwitz's seventieth birthday, a number of societies and associations, comprising his most prominent countrymen, combined to tender him an ovation in appreciation of his private and public labors for the good of his fellowmen. Dr. Morwitz at that time controlled or owned nearly 300 newspapers (among them eight dailies), which he had acquired or established, one by one, since 1853. He published, in 1882, a German-American dictionary. He lived an extremely plain, frugal and retired life, finding pleasure in hard work and studious investigations. He continually assisted the talented and meritorious, who were without means, to better their condition, took a lively interest in all progressive enterprises, and was generous but unostentatious in the bestowment of his charities. Dr. Morwitz died Dec. 13, 1893.

HAZARD, Benjamin, statesman, was born in Middletown, R. I., Sept. 18, 1770. He was graduated at Brown University in 1792. After studying law with David Howell, who was a distinguished practitioner in Providence, he was admitted to the bar in the year 1796, and commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Newport. For several years Mr. Hazard did not occupy himself seriously with the business of the courts, but he failed not in the end to acquire, and he maintained to the last, a distinguished rank at the bar of his native state. At the August election, in 1809, he was elected a representative from the town of Newport to the general assembly, a vacancy having been created by the election to the senate of the United States of Christopher Grant Champlin. The duties of this station he continued to discharge with eminent ability for the term of thirty-one successive years. From October, 1816, to May, 1818, he presided over the deliberations of the house. At the August election, in 1840, he declined a re-election, and retired from public life. In accordance with a provision of the royal charter, so democratic as to be without precedent, the election of representatives to the general assembly was required to be made twice in every year. Thus was Mr. Hazard subjected in the course of his public life to the ordeal of sixty-two popular elections. He died at Newport, R. I., March 10, 1841.

FRANKLIN, James, printer, was born in Boston, Feb. 4, 1697, son of Josiah and Abiah (Folger) Franklin and brother of Benjamin Franklin. In his early youth he was sent to London to learn the trade of a printer, and returned to Boston in 1717 with types and a press of his own, and set up business as a printer both of paper and calico. In the month of December, 1719, was issued the first number of the "Boston Gazette." He was employed to print the paper, and was thus occupied for a year or more, when he was superseded by another printer, which so chagrined him that on his own responsibility he resolved to start another paper. Accordingly, on Aug. 17, 1721, the first number of the "New England Courant," owned, printed, and conducted by James Franklin, made its appearance. It was the fourth newspaper published in this western world. It was on this paper that Benjamin Franklin, then about sixteen years of age, began his career as a writer. From the outset the "Courant" was what we call a "sensation paper," ready to attack anybody or anything by which to make capital, and made itself very obnoxious to the government. In the issue of June 11, 1722, appeared an article which seemed to reflect severely on the powers in authority. The publisher was summoned before the council, and, after trial, refusing to give up the name of the writer of the article, was sent to jail and kept there for four weeks. During his imprisonment his brother Benjamin had charge of the paper. At length James Franklin was put under the ban so effectually by the government, that about the middle of January, 1723, the paper began to be published in the name of his brother, then seventeen years of age, and continued to be so published for several months, when, not satisfied with the treatment he received from his brother, Benjamin ran away. It is said that the "Courant" began to flag when it lost Benjamin Franklin's lively pen; it lingered two or three years, and at the beginning of 1727 ceased its existence. James Franklin continued his business in Boston for awhile, and then removed to Newport, where, on Sept. 27, 1732, he issued the first number of the "Rhode Island Gazette," which was the first newspaper published in the state. He had but little to encourage him in his project. Of the most valuable source of newspaper income—advertisements—he had none. Newport was a comparatively quiet, unpretending sort of a place in that early period. Franklin became discouraged, the paper "did not pay," and, after twelve numbers had been published, it died a natural death in December, 1732. Franklin survived the decease of his paper but a short time. His son James was more fortunate. The "Newport

Mercury," established by him, its first number being issued June 12, 1758, is among the few papers of the country which have had more than a century's existence. This first number, as we learn from the "Mercury" of June 16, 1866, was about the size of a letter-sheet, containing eight columns, three and a half inches wide and twelve inches in length. For a frontispiece it showed a ship leaving the harbor, a fortification in the rear with the British flag flying, and a figure of Mercury speeding through the air, holding in his hand a package, signifying a news-carrier. The press on which the elder James Franklin and his brother Benjamin worked in Boston, after being in the office of the "Newport Mercury" for over 100 years, was sold to John B. Murray, in 1858, and by him in 1864 presented to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, on the 158th anniversary of the birthday of Franklin. James Franklin died in 1735.

LOWELL, Maria (White), poet, was born in Watertown, Mass., Jul. 8, 1821. She was an accomplished woman, beautiful in face and character, and had an exquisite appreciation of everything refined, and a fiery hatred of injustice that led her to become an abolitionist. In 1844 she was married to James Russell Lowell, the poet, who, three years before, had published a volume, "A Year's Life," inspired by his affection for her. She communicated much of her enthusiasm to him, and with him contributed to the "Liberty Bell," an anti-slavery journal. She accompanied her husband on his trip to Europe in 1851 and died not long after their return to Cambridge, on Oct. 27, 1853. On the night of her death a daughter was born to Henry W. Longfellow, and the latter was moved by these two events to write his well known poem, "The Two Angels." In 1855 Mr. Lowell published a memorial volume containing some of his wife's poems, two of which, "The Alpine Sheep" and "The Morning-Glory," are found in many miscellanies.

GUILD, Josephus Conn, jurist, was born in Albemarle county, Va., December, 1802, the son of Walter and Elizabeth (Conn) Guild. When he was two years old his parents removed to Sumner county, Tenn., where they both died seven years later, leaving their two sons, James and Josephus completely destitute. They were then adopted by their aunts and uncle and given such education as the country afforded. When their uncle, Maj. Josephus H. Conn, died in 1820, the boys were dependent on their own resources. Josephus studied at various schools and academies until he reached his eighteenth year, and then entered the office of Anthony B. Shelby, clerk of the circuit court, where he began the study of law. A year later he became a student in the office of Col. Ephraim H. Foster of Nashville, and after eighteen months was admitted to the bar, beginning the practice of law in 1822. He attained success in his profession, and soon became equally prominent in political circles. From 1833 to 1836 he was a democratic member of the Tennessee house of representives. The Florida war breaking out in this last year, he raised a company of volunteers and, as lieutenant-colonel in Armstrong's brigade of Tennessee volunteers, took part in the engagements of the campaign. In 1837 he was elected state senator, and in 1845–46 and 1851–52 served in the house of representatives. Amongst his political services to the state were the advocacy of the common-school system, inaugurated whilst he held his seat in the legislature, and of the railway system of the state. In 1844, and again in 1852, he was democratic presidential elector, and in 1860 was elected a chancellor of the state in the seventh chancery division. In 1861 Judge Guild joined with the majority in Tennessee in voting against secession, which caused Gov. Johnson, after the failure of the peace congress, to order his arrest, placing him in the penitentiary of the state. He was afterwards exchanged for another prisoner of war. Subsequently he favored secession, and his sons fought for the Confederate cause. Finding his estate devastated after the war, he resumed his legal practice and again accumulated a large fortune, which enabled him to pay $410,000 in debts, contracted as security for friends, which, while he could not be held legally responsible for them, he felt himself in honor bound to repay. In 1870 he was elected judge of the law court of Nashville for a period of eight years. Throughout his career Judge Guild was prominent in state politics, and took an active part in every presidential campaign for fifty years. He was a devotee of the turf, and remarkably successful in his ventures. He was author of a valuable work, "Old Times in Tennessee." He was married, in 1826, to Catharine M., daughter of Maj. George D. Blackmore, a revolutionary soldier and pioneer of Tennessee. He had three daughters and two sons. The eldest son, George B. Guild, was for four years mayor of Nashville, was one of the charter members of the Association of Confederate Soldiers, and served two terms in the general assembly of Tennessee. Judge Guild died Jan. 8, 1883.

ELLIS, George Edward, clergyman, editor, and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1814. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1833, and at the Divinity School in 1836, being, after several years of travel and study in Europe, ordained, in 1840, pastor of the Harvard Unitarian Society, Charlestown, Mass. He continued incumbent there until 1869, and, in the meantime, gained a distinguished reputation as author, editor, and lecturer. He was professor of systematic theology in the Harvard Divinity School (1857–63), and overseer of the university (1850–54), being secretary of the board during one year. He thrice delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston: the "Evidences of Christianity" (1864); "Provincial History of Massachusetts" (1871), and the "Red Man and the White Man in North America" (1879) All three series were published—the last in 1882. For a number of years he edited the "Christian Register," a prominent denominational organ, first by himself, and then in conjunction with Rev. George Putnam; and later conducted the "Christian Examiner." He was vice-president, and then president, of the Massachusetts Historical Society; also devoting some of his most serious efforts throughout his life to historical study and writing. To American biographical literature he contributed a number of volumes: "John Mason" (1844); "Anne Hutchinson" (1845); "William Penn" (1847); "Dr. Luther V. Bell" (1863); "Jared Sparks" (1869); "Count Rumford," in connection with a complete edition of Rumford's writings (1871); "Charles W. Upham," and "Edward Wigglesworth" (1877); "Jacob Bigelow" (1880); "Nathaniel Thayer" (1885). His writings of a general historical character include: "A Half century of the Unitarian Controversy: with Particular Reference to its Origin, its Course, and its Prominent Subjects Among the Congregationalists of Massachusetts" (1857); "The Aims and Purposes of

the Founders of Massachusetts and their Treatment of Intruders and Dissentients'' (1869); ''History of the Massachusetts General Hospital'' (1872); ''History of the Battle of Bunker Hill'' (1875); ''Address on the Centennial of Evacuation Day by the British Army, with an Account of the Siege of Boston'' (1876); and ''The Puritan Age and Rule in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay'' (1888). Of the last named work the New York ''Nation'' says: ''Dr. Ellis has not tried to write a detailed history. His work is an essay on the religious aspects of that curious age. . . But he does not succeed in showing us why the Puritans felt bound to carry out that 'grim and iron rule of bigotry, austerity and intolerance.' '' Dr. Ellis' memoirs of Mason, Hutchinson and Penn were contributed to Sparks' ''American Biography'' series. He also wrote several chapters for Justin Winsor's ''Memorial History of Boston'' (1880), and for his ''Narrative and Critical History of America'' (1886), and several articles for the last edition of the ''Encyclopædia Britannica.'' His occasional addresses, sermons and reviews were very numerous. ''The Organ and Church Music,'' in two discourses (1852), is one of the most valuable of his minor works. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1857, and LL.D. in 1883, making him the fourth person only to receive both these honors from his alma mater. Dr. Ellis died from the effects of an apoplectic stroke in Boston, Mass., Dec. 20, 1894.

SPRAGUE, William, manufacturer, was born at Cranston, near Providence, R. I., June 5, 1773, son of William and Isabella (Waterman) Sprague; grandson of Peter and Hannah (——— ———) Sprague; great-grandson of William and Mary (Tower) Sprague, and great-great-grandson of William Sprague, a resident of Devonshire, England, who came to the American colonies in 1628 and settled first at Salem, Mass. He early engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloths, spinning the yarn and giving the weaving to families in the country near and far. As early as 1808 he began spinning cotton in a mill at Cranston which he had used previously as a grist mill. This building was burned in 1813 and he immediately erected a stone mill on the same site and resumed the spinning of cotton with the assistance of a daughter, Susanna, and two sons, Amasa and William, the latter subsequently being taken in as partners. In 1821 he bought two mills at the village of Natick and erected two others and in 1824 he established a bleachery and print works at Cranston. He was the first to introduce the art of calico-printing in its original forms, beginning with the styles known as ''Indigo Blues.'' It was for his son, Amasa, to inaugurate important advances in the manufacture of this product. William Sprague retained his simplicity of manner long after he had acquired wealth through his mills and was characterized also by courtesy, affability, integrity and uprightness. He was one of the first anti-Masons in Rhode Island and a leading factor in that movement. He was married to Anne Potter, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, and they had five children: Amasa, William (q.v.) governor of Rhode Island and U. S. senator; Benoni; Susan and Almira. He died at Cranston, R. I., Mar. 28, 1836.

BINGHAM, Caleb, editor and book-seller, was born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1757, son of Daniel and Hannah (Conant) Bingham and grandson of Jabez Bingham and a descendant of Thomas Bingham of Norwich, Conn. Through his relationship to the family of Ebenezer Wheelock, the founder of Moor's Indian School and Dartmouth College, he attended that institution and was graduated in 1782. After holding the position of master in Moor's Indian School, he succeeded Dr. Pearson at Andover Academy and in 1784 went to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of establishing a school for girls. Previous to this time the only schools in Boston to which girls were admitted were in the nature of private classes conducted by the public school teachers, and held in the period between the morning and afternoon sessions of the public schools. Reading and penmanship were the chief subjects taught and the latter so largely predominated that the schools were generally known as ''writing schools.'' Mr. Bingham's school in State Street, Boston, where reading, spelling, English grammar, writing and arithmetic were taught, was patronized by the best families. In December, 1789, he accepted the position of reading master in the public schools of Boston at a salary of 200 pounds. He had a taste for literature, both as a writer of books and as a collector and compiled a number of school books which were widely used. The first of these entitled ''Young Lady's Accidence, or a Short and Easy Introduction to English Grammar, Designed Principally for the use of Young Learners more Especially those of the Fair Sex, though Proper for Either,'' was the second English grammar published in America. It went through twenty editions with the sale of 100,000 copies. When geography was first introduced in the public schools he compiled a small ''Astronomical and Geographical Catechism,'' which was the only book of its kind in use and passed through twenty-two editions, totaling 100,000 copies. In association with his daughter he compiled ''Juvenile Letters,'' a collection of familiar epistles between children of which 25,000 copies were published. He also compiled ''The American Preceptor'' and ''The Columbian Orator,'' which contained but few original pieces by Mr. Bingham, but nevertheless held their own against the similar publications of Noah Webster, the only contemporary author of school books. His other books were ''The Child's Companion'' and a translation of Chateaubriand's ''Atala,'' a narrative entitled ''The Hunters'' and a set of copy slips for use in teaching penmanship. He resigned his position in the Boston schools in 1796 and devoted the remainder of his life to the management of his book store in Boston, which was the headquarters of the teachers of that city. He refused to incur any debt if it could be helped or to have anything to do with banks. He induced the book-sellers of Boston to adopt a one-price system. He took an active part in the formation of town libraries which were largely supplied with books by him, establishing such a library in his native town of Salisbury, and helping to organize the Boston library in 1793, of which he was librarian without pay for two years. For several years he was a director of the Massachusetts State Prison and exercised a great influence in improving the minds of the younger criminals who came under his charge. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat and was an orthodox Congregationalist. He was married in 1786, and had two daughters, one of whom, Sophia, was the wife of General Nathan Towson, U. S. army. Caleb Bingham died in Boston, Mass., Apr. 6, 1817.

MANNING, James, first president of Rhode Island College (Brown University) (1764–91), was born at Piscataway, Middlesex co., N. J., Oct. 22, 1738, son of James and Grace (Fitz-Randolph) Manning. His father was a prosperous farmer, who owned an extensive farm in the old Elizabethtown grant, where his ancestors had long been settled. His mother is said to have been a woman of rare piety and character, as instanced by the fact that most of her children made professions of faith before reaching their majority. He was fitted for college at Hopewell Academy by the Rev. Isaac Eaton, and in 1758 entered the College of New Jersey, then but recently located at Princeton, and was graduated with the second honors of his class, Sept. 29, 1762. In the following November he was licensed to preach, and on April 19, 1763, he was ordained and publicly set apart as a minister in the Baptist denomination. The Baptists of his day had begun to feel strongly the need of a college where their denomination might be represented and their ministers suitably educated. The Baptist Academy at Hopewell had already been established and had proved its usefulness, but all the colleges were in the hands of other Christian bodies. The Presbyterians controlled the College of New Jersey, the Episcopalians had established William and Mary College in Virginia, King's in New York, and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; while Harvard and Yale colleges were under the control of the Congregationalists. In these institutions the Baptists were generally regarded as disorderly brethren, if not as complete heretics. Accordingly, in 1762 a "resolution to erect a college and institute a seminary for the education of youth somewhere in North America," was passed by the Philadelphia association of the Baptist denomination, and, as Rhode Island had been founded on the ideal of perfect toleration in religious belief, it was decided to apply to its legislature for a charter. The work of founding and governing this institution was especially entrusted to James Manning, and he, in company with the Rev. John Sutton of Elizabethtown, proceeded to Newport, R. I., arriving in July, 1763. He immediately laid his plans before the deputy-governor, Col. Gardner, with a petition for legislative sanction. The soil was a hopeful one, as since the residence there (1729–31) of the distinguished Dean Berkeley, subsequently bishop of Cloyne, Newport had been the centre of a pronounced intellectual interest, and the memory of his scheme of founding a college in America, rendered the suggestion of a college for Rhode Island neither strange nor unwelcome to thoughtful people. It was not, however, until February, 1764, that a charter was granted to the institution under the name of Rhode Island College. Mr. Manning then removing with his wife to the town of Warren, R. I., opened a Latin school preparatory to instituting regular college instruction. He also established a Baptist church and was largely interested in the organization of the Warren association in 1767. In September, 1765, he was formally appointed by the corporation "president of the college, professor of languages and other branches of learning, with full power to act in these capacities at Warren or elsewhere"; the first session began in the following year with one student, and the first commencement was held at Warren, in September, 1769, with a graduating class of seven. The government of the university was vested in the corporation consisting of two bodies—the trustees and the fellows—and although the constitution provides that the majority in both shall be of the Baptist faith, distinct provision is made that all members beyond a specified number shall be chosen from other denominations. Hence Brown University appears as the first college in the country which is in any sense undenominational. In consideration of a fund of £4,200, raised by the town and county of Providence, the college was removed thither in 1770, and the cornerstone of the first building, University Hall, which was modeled after Nassau Hall, Princeton, was laid on May 14th. The land on which this building was erected was part of the "home-site" grant from the Indians to Rev. Chad Brown, the companion of Roger Williams and ancestor of the famous "four brothers" Brown, who were so generous in their benefactions to the college. During the revolution, the British, American and French troops successively occupied the college building for a barracks and a hospital, all exercises being suspended from Dec. 7, 1776, to May 27, 1782. In 1771 Mr. Manning accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Providence which, under his ministry, grew so rapidly that an enlarged meeting-house had to be erected in 1774. During twenty years he ministered in the two-fold capacity of pastor and president, with so great success and distinction that in 1785 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1786 he was unanimously elected to represent Rhode Island in the congress of the confederation, and accepted the office, not without hesitation, on account

Jas. Manning

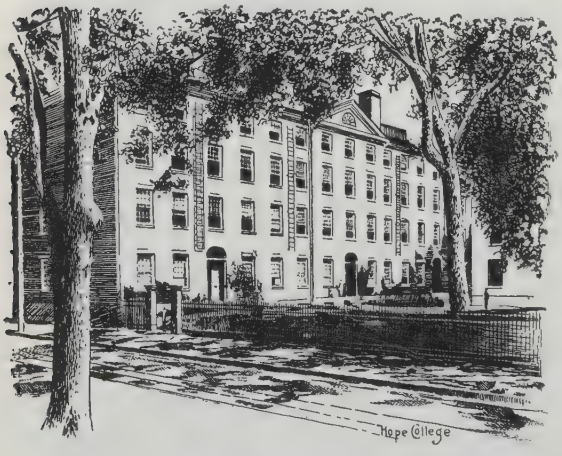
of his duties to the college. A moving consideration in his mind, however, was the hope of securing an appropriation to compensate the damages the building had suffered from military occupancy during the revolution. In this effort he was unsuccessful, and it was not until fourteen years later that congress appropriated $2,000 to this object, scarcely half the sum actually needed. Dr. Manning was the virtual founder of Brown University, securing by his able advocacy and unfailing devotion the interest of many of its most generous benefactors. After the expiration of his service in the congress, he devoted his attention more to his educational duties, filling several offices in this connection, especially as chairman of the common-school committee. Shortly before his death he, as though possessing a presentiment, urged the corporation of the university to appoint a successor to the presidency. It has been well said that he has fittingly described his own character in the requirements he enumerates for his successor: "a man of letters, politeness, strict piety and orthodoxy, of popular talents, possessed of a good share of human prudence, and no bigot; in a word, a truly Christian orator." The inscription on the monument erected by the trustees and fellows of the college describes Dr. Manning as follows: "His person was graceful, and his countenance remarkably expressive of sensibility, cheerfulness and dignity. The variety and excellence of his natural abilities, improved by education and enriched by science, raised him to a rank of eminence among literary characters. His manners were engaging and his voice harmonious; his eloquence was natural and powerful; his social virtues, classic learning, eminent patriotism, shining talents for instructing and governing youth and zeal in the cause of Christianity are recorded on the tables of many hearts." His funeral sermon was preached by his friend, former pupil and successor in office, Rev. Jonathan Maxcy. Dr. Manning was the author of "A report in favor of the establishment of free public schools in the town of Providence," which forms the basis of its present school system. Such other letters and addresses of his as are preserved will be found in Dr. R. A. Guild's "Life, Times and Correspondence of the Rev. James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University." (Boston, 1864). Dr. Manning was married, March 29, 1763, to Margaret, daughter of John Stites of Elizabethtown, N. J. He died from the effects of an apoplectic stroke, in Providence, R I., July 29, 1791.

MAXCY, Jonathan, second president of Rhode Island College (Brown University) (1792–1802), was born in Attleborough, Mass., Sept. 2, 1768. His parents seem to have been persons of standing in the community—his mother especially being noted for piety and intelligence—hence it is not strange that Jonathan early showed signs of intellectual brilliancy. He was educated in the academy of Rev. William Williams of Wrentham, who was the honored preceptor of a goodly number among the earlier graduates of Brown University, and under his instruction advanced so rapidly as to be able to enter college when but fifteen years of age. In his college course he exhibited the same brilliancy and scholarship, it being related that his themes were recommended as models of style by his instructors. Immediately upon graduation, in 1787, with the highest honors of his class, he was appointed to a vacant tutorship, which he held with acceptance for the next four years. In 1790 he was licensed to preach by the First Baptist Society of Providence, and in this field also showed such ability and power that he was chosen pastor of the church and ordained the following year. His style in preaching seems to have been peculiarly lucid and charming, and, as is written by his friend Tristam Burgess, "Each one of the largest assembly, in the most extended place of worship, received the slightest impulse of his silver voice as if he stood at his very ear." On the day of his ordination he was elected by the corporation a trustee and also professor of divinity, and seems to have delivered lectures in connection with his pastoral duties. On the sudden death of Pres. Manning, Prof. Maxcy was in all quarters regarded as the most available successor, and being accordingly elected, he was inaugurated at the following commencement. In this position he again demonstrated the many-sidedness of his powerful character. As has been well said, "he regarded his students as his sons, and in all his relations toward them endeavored to inculcate the principles of virtue and piety." He was thoroughly interested in all their concerns, and took great delight in bringing to them the results of his own experience. To those students who sought him for advice he was particularly cordial, and they felt that in him they had a true friend. Refined and dignified in manner, of brilliant conversational powers, and possessing the ability of adapting his instruction to the attainments of his students, he was very successful as a teacher. He had the power of grasping a subject as a whole, and then presenting it attractively to the class."

Upon his inauguration as president of the college he was but twenty-four years of age, probably the youngest man ever accorded this important trust. In 1801, at the age of thirty-three, Harvard College honored him with the degree of D.D., and in the following year he accepted election to the presidency of Union College, to succeed Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Jr., then just deceased. He continued to discharge the duties of this office for two years (1802–04) with a success fully equal to his record at Brown. Then finding that the climate of the northern states had done much to aggravate a constitutional infirmity, he was persuaded to accept the presidency of the recently-founded South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C. He remained there until his death, winning wide influence and reputation, both as a preacher and as an educator, throughout the southern states. Pres. Maxcy published a number of sermons and addresses which have been collected by Rev. Romeo Elton, and published under the title, "The Literary Remains of the Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, D.D., with a Memoir of His Life" (1844). He was married to Susanna, daughter of Com. Esek Hopkins of Providence, and by her had six children. He died in Columbia, S. C., June 4, 1820.

MESSER, Asa, third president of Rhode Island College, under the name of Brown University

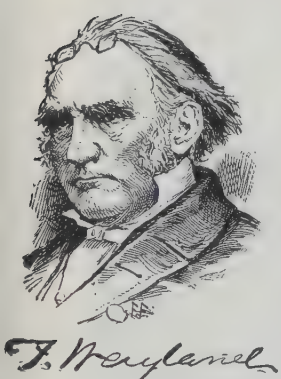
(1804-26), was born in Methuen, Mass., in 1769. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and his early education was received under the instruction of Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Smith of Haverhill, and Rev. William Williams of Wrentham, Mass. Entering the sophomore class of Rhode Island College, he was graduated with honors in 1790, and within a year received appointment as tutor. In 1796 he became professor of the learned languages, and in 1799 was transferred to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy. In the meanwhile, in 1792, he had been licensed to preach, but was not formally ordained until nine years later. When Pres. Maxcy resigned, in 1802, Prof. Messer assumed the presidency *pro tempore*, and in 1804 was regularly chosen to succeed to the office. During an incumbency of twenty-two years he maintained the institution on an even course of prosperity, although a greater part of the ready revenues was derived from the tuition fees of the students. In accordance with the provision of the charter permitting the change of name from Rhode Island College to one in honor of the greatest or most distinguished benefactor, or otherwise at the discretion of the trustees and fellows, the corporation voted, in 1803, that any person donating $5,000 to the college should have the privilege of renaming it. Accordingly, Nicholas Brown of Providence, son of one of the four brothers Brown, notable and generous benefactors of the institution from its inception, came forward with a donation of $5,000 to found a professorship of oratory and *belles-lettres*. By virtue of successful investments this sum had been doubled by 1826, and it is estimated that the total of Mr. Brown's donations, in lands and money, amounted to $160,000 by assessed valuation at the time they were made. Thus, by vote of the corporation, Sept. 6, 1804, the name was changed to Brown University in recognition of the many benefactions of the Brown family. Pres. Messer's administration is also notable for the founding of the University Grammar School in 1810, and the building of the second college hall, known as Hope College in 1823. Nicholas Brown

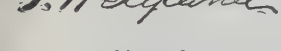


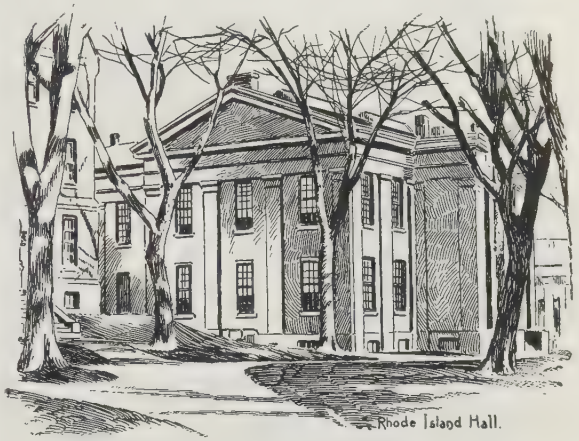
contributed generously to the erection of the latter, and it was named by his request. Pres. Messer's character seems to have been strongly marked in its individuality. He is reputed a person of great intellectual vigor and considerable insight into human nature. As has been well said by a former pupil of his, "The student who attempted to circumvent him was sure to be outwitted in the end. On account of his great shrewdness he was sometimes called 'the cunning president.'" This same authority continues to say, "He was altogether unpoetical in his nature. His language had no coloring of the fancy, but was naked, plain and strong. His economy, which was proverbial, extended even to his words. His tendencies were rather to science than literature, and in the latter part of his life, as is often the case, more to practical wisdom and prudence than to either. . . . His was not a mind to leave its own impress on that of his pupils. He had no imitators; he wished to have none. The many eminent men educated under him had no other resemblance to each other than freedom from authority. There is among them no uniform style of thought, resulting from its being run in the same mould." Another says: "Dr. Messer had a heart of fatherly tenderness. Whenever he saw eager aspirations after knowledge, a high sense of duty and a resolute determination to prepare for an honorable and useful discharge of the responsibilities of life, there he was ever ready with the words of encouragement and the hand of help." Such a character is eminently calculated to maintain an even course of prosperity and good-will in the affairs over which he is set in authority; it is not made for brilliant achievements or wide departures from received methods, and, accordingly, we find that the administration of Pres. Messer is frequently set in marked contrast to that of his successor, Dr. Wayland. There are, however, other considerations which shaped the history of the college in the latter period, among them an increased number of donations, making possible an enlargement of nearly every department. Pres. Messer's published writings consist principally of orations and baccalaureate sermons. He was created D.D. by Brown University in 1806, by Harvard in 1820, and LL.D. by the University of Vermont in 1812. After resigning from the presidency of Brown University in 1826, he entered public life, in his election to several official positions in the city of Providence. His closing years were spent upon his farm, which is now included in the city limits. Pres. Messer was married to Deborah Angell of Providence, and by her had one son and three daughters. The son died in early life, and one of the daughters became the wife of Hon. Horace Mann, first secretary of the Massachusetts board of education. Pres. Messer's characteristics are very fully discussed by his friends, Prof. Park and Hon. W. L. Marcy, in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," Vol. VI. He died in Providence, Oct. 11, 1836.

WAYLAND, Francis, fourth president of Brown University (1827–55), was born in the city of New York, March 11, 1796, eldest son of Francis and Sarah (Moore) Wayland. His parents were natives of England, who had emigrated to America in 1792, and his father, a currier by trade, being a subject of deepening religious experiences, was in 1805 given a license to preach by the Oliver Street Baptist Church, New York, of which he was a member. At length he determined to devote himself exclusively to the work of the ministry, and accepted a pastorate in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His busy life threw the early training of the son largely into the hands of the mother, a "woman of superior mind and discriminating judgment," and to her influence are directly traceable many of his noblest qualities of mind and heart. Of his earlier schools he has little to record save regrets at their inadequate and harmful methods, but in his eleventh year he came under the influence of Daniel H. Barnes of the Dutchess County Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who "taught him to study for the love of it and to take pride in accurate knowledge." By him he was prepared to enter the sophomore class in Union College, where he was graduated in 1813. He at

once took a course of medical study, first with Dr. Eli Burritt and then with Dr. Hale, both of Troy; but when he was ready to practice his profession a profound Christian experience suddenly changed his plan of life. Accordingly, in the fall of 1816 he entered Andover Theological Seminary where, during a year, he enjoyed close contact with such brilliant minds as Drs. Leonard Woods, Ebenezer Porter and Moses Stuart. And of this year he says, "At Andover I learned how to study and how to teach the Bible." In the fall of 1817 he was offered and accepted a tutorship at Union College, and there remained for four years, teaching nearly every branch from the classics to chemistry, and also deriving constant benefit from the example and fellowship of Pres. Nott. Although so eminent a success in the lecture-room, his heart had become more and more inclined in the direction of pastoral work, so when, in 1821, he received a call from the First Baptist Society of Boston, he hastened with enthusiasm to assume his new duties. Although a close and laborious student, possessed of a wealth of knowledge with which to adorn a discourse, his delivery was so faulty as to make his early pulpit efforts hardly successful. Also, in those days, the Baptist denomination was far from strong in Boston, and his church increased but slowly. However, despite all the influences which seemed to conspire to crowd the devoted young clergyman into obscurity, his honest and consecrated efforts finally overcame all obstacles. In October, 1823, he preached his memorable sermon, "The Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise," before the Boston Baptist Foreign Mission Society; and, although thoroughly discouraged with the pulpit presentation, he was more than agreeably surprised to achieve a national reputation with its publication. It is said that "in proportion to the population and the numbers then found in America, it is doubtful if its circulation has been exceeded by any American sermon, and certainly no other has held its place so permanently." In September, 1826, he returned to Union College to accept a call to the chair of moral philosophy; but in December, being elected to succeed Rev. Dr. Asa Messer as president of Brown University, he resigned, and assumed his new duties in February, 1827. Pres. Wayland's administration is justly called the golden age of the university. Not only did his strong personality and matchless talent as a teacher leave a lasting impression upon the minds and characters of all who sat under his instruction, but his able generalship and deep appreciation of the ideal of a university enabled him to immeasurably increase the efficiency of the institution. He enlarged the curriculum by the addition of scientific studies and a system of elective courses within certain limits, and also provided to efficiently insure the expenses of the college and the increase of its endowments. His lectures and sermons to the students are characterized by the laborious study and painstaking care displayed in the pulpit efforts prepared for his charge in Boston; yet they ears of earnest effort had overcome his early faults of address and made him an inspiring and effective speaker. It is said that, despite his well-known rigidity of discipline, and exacting demands upon the students' attention, his courses were the most popular in college, and each class awaited eagerly the day when it should come under the instruction of the "old doctor," as he was affectionately styled. A former pupil says of his lectures, that they "seemed to us more wonderful than anything we had ever heard. They carried all the conviction of a demonstration. To have believed otherwise would have seemed absurd. . . . His definitions were clear, simple, and easily remembered. His analysis of any obscure but important part was exhaustive, omitting no essential element. His progress through either of his favorite sciences was that of a prince through his own dominions." Judge Benjamin F.







Rhode Island Hall.

Thomas of Massachusetts said in an address on the retirement of Pres. Wayland: "I esteem it the happiest moment of my life that brought me here; the best gift of an ever-kind Providence to me that I was permitted for three years to sit at the feet of your instruction." Another eminent graduate writes: "Six words that he once said to the class were worth more to me than all the words I ever heard beside: 'Young gentlemen, cherish your own conceptions'." We can scarcely feel surprise that a man, whose methods may be thus described, would feel dissatisfied with current text books, and that, first branching out into new lines in the preparation of his lectures, he finally published treatises on several sciences which held first place in the university world for many years. It was due directly to his consecration and ability that the scholarship and facilities of the university grew up and increased as by magic. Prof. Story of the Harvard Law School is quoted as saying that he could distinguish a graduate of Brown University by his "power of seizing upon the essential points of a case and freeing it from all extraneous matter." Pres. Wayland having submitted a "Report on the condition of the university and a method of promoting its enlargement," in 1850, the corporation and friends proceeded to raise a fund of $125,000 to put his ideas into operation. The result was a complete reorganization. New buildings being also required, Nicholas Brown again came forward to benefit the institution by donating Manning Hall, named in honor of the first president, for use as a chapel and library; and in 1839 Rhode Island Hall was erected by other friends of the university for the uses of scientific collections, laboratories and lecture rooms. A library fund of $25,000 was also raised by popular subscription. Pres. Wayland's activities were by no means limited to his official duties as president: he was the friend, pastor, and confidential adviser of each and every student who would consult him, and had the attractive custom of addressing each one as "my son." He frequently preached outside the college chapel and regularly conducted a Bible class for the convicts in the state prison at Providence, which resulted in

inestimable good to many souls. At length, exhausted by his unfailing efforts in every good cause, he in 1855 tendered his resignation, which the corporation regretfully accepted. Thereafter he lived in virtual retirement, occupied in literary activities, except for a year and a half in the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Providence, which he accepted under the profoundest sense of duty. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Pres. Wayland by Union College in 1828, and by Harvard in 1829. By the latter university he was also created LL.D. in 1852. His publications include, besides numerous sermons and addresses: "Occasional Discourses" (1833); "Elements of Moral Science" (1835); "Elements of Political Economy" (1837); "The Limitations of Human Responsibility" (1838); "Thoughts on the Present Collegiate System in the United States" (1842); "Domestic Slavery Considered as a Scriptural Institution" (1845); "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy" (1854), and about twelve others. His three text books have reached a sale of hundreds of thousands of copies, and have been among the best known and most widely used of any in the United States. His "Political Economy" advocated free trade in the midst of a most intensely protectionist community, and his "Domestic Slavery" demanded immediate emancipation, although within limitations unacceptable to the more radical Abolitionists. His religious toleration and liberality were very marked and sincere, although his orthodoxy was unbending and complete. Dr. Wayland was twice married: First to Lucy L. Lincoln of Boston, who died in Providence, April 3, 1834, and second, to Mrs. Hepsy S. Sage, who died Oct. 22, 1872. His sons by his first wife, Prof. Francis Wayland of Yale and H. L. Wayland D.D., have prepared a Memoir of his Life and Labors. See also "Francis Wayland," by James O. Murray (American Religious Leaders' Series). He died in Providence, Sept. 30, 1865.

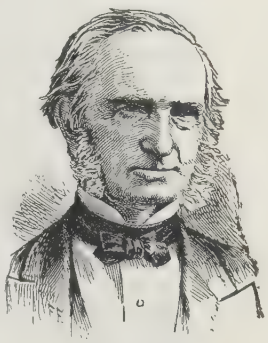
SEARS, Barnas, fifth president of Brown University (1855–67), was born at Sandisfield, Berkshire co., Mass., Nov. 19, 1802, son of Paul and Rachel (Granger) Sears. His original American ancestor was Richard Sears, a member of a family noted in English history, who landed at Yarmouth, Mass., in 1630. The family remained at Cape Cod until the time of Pres. Sears' grandfather, who removed to Berkshire county with his brother Elkanah. Barnas Sears spent his early life on his father's farm, and at the age of fifteen commenced his life career as a builder of stone walls in summer, and as teacher in winter, at the same time prosecuting his studies with the help and encouragement of a young college student. Determining to prepare himself for the ministry, he began preparatory studies with "Parson" Cooley of East Granville, Mass., a noted teacher of youth in his day, and later also studied at the Brown University Grammar School, then under the charge of Jesse Hartwell. Finally entering Brown University, he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1825, delivering at commencement an oration on "The Influence of Association Upon the Intellectual Character." Meanwhile he had entered upon the work of the ministry, having commenced preaching in his sophomore year, and immediately after graduation entered the Newton Theological Institution, where he remained two years. He then accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn., but resigned it in 1829, to become professor of ancient languages in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution (now Colgate University), New York. While at Hamilton he acted as pastor of the Baptist Church, and also interested himself actively in the theological department of the college. Having been appointed professor of Biblical theology, he sought further preparation for his duties by two years' study at the universities of Halle, Leipsic and Berlin, sitting under the instruction of Gesenius, Rosenmüller, Winer, Neander and other masters of Biblical and historical research. At Hamburg in 1834, he secretly immersed in the Elbe by night Rev. J. G. Oncken and six others, thus starting a movement which, by the devoted self-sacrifice of its originators, has gone on in spite of persecution until the German Baptists now number some 130 societies and nearly 50,000 members. Dr. Sears doubtless did much besides to encourage the movement in its infancy. On his return home in 1835, he resumed work at Hamilton, but at the end of six months accepted a professorship at the Newton Theological Institution, where he remained until 1848, serving as president during the last nine years. He was also a member of the Massachusetts board of education for several years, and in 1848, upon the resignation of Horace Mann, was appointed its secretary. In this office he proved himself in all respects worthy his predecessor, being, by his broad scholarship and long experience in teaching, fully fitted to continue the important reforms in educational theory and methods so ably inaugurated. Hon. George S. Boutwell said of Dr. Sears' work: "What had been regarded in Mr. Mann's time by many as experimental, became under Dr. Sears an established and recognized institution of the state. Our system of education—schools for all the people and sustained by the people—was placed upon a foundation as immovable as the foundation of the state itself." In 1855 he was elected president of Brown University; passing from an office where he had had as predecessor one illustrious educator to take up and carry on the work of another, who was, after Dr. Nott, the greatest of American college presidents. Although in many respects quite the opposite of Pres. Wayland, he soon won the confidence and affection of the students and all the friends of Brown. In accordance with his enlightened theories of education, he abolished many of the minor penalties of the college discipline, and also revised the marking and grading system so as to record the general progress and attainment of the student rather than the accidental merit or demerit of any single recitation. One of his pupils writes of him: "Whatever other testimonies his memory may receive, the students of Brown during these years will pay the tribute of love. For Dr. Sears was, above all, perhaps, a loved president. The students in his classes were led, not driven." Prof. Lincoln says: "Of all the administrators of the affairs of the college no one was more highly esteemed and more truly loved during all the time of his administration than Pres. Sears. I remember how he awakened our admiration by the stores of knowledge which he had always ready at either hand; how he impressed all with profound respect for religion and love for God." But a man of Sears' scholarship and executive ability could not fail to mould and improve the curriculum of the college, little probably as remained to be effected after Wayland's brilliant administration. Among notable benefits under his direction was the introduction of the methods and results of German research, and in this cause he was one of the true pioneers of America. During his administration also, a system of scholarships was founded, somewhat on the lines contemplated by Pres. Manning in the first days of the college. This laudable work was made possible by the vote of the corporation in 1858, appropriating the fund left by

B. Sears.

Nicholas Brown to the formation of eleven scholarships of $1,000 each; and upon this beginning the benefactions have so increased from year to year that there are at the present time (1898) over 100 scholarships open to deserving students. The equipment of the university was enlarged in 1862 by the acquisition from the state of the agricultural department and the erection of the chemical laboratory building. Although Pres. Sears worked slowly and unostentatiously, his fame as an organizer and executive spread throughout the country. In 1867 he was requested by Robert C. Winthrop to outline a scheme of management for the Peabody Trust Fund for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the southern and southwestern states, and responded in a letter which caused the general agency to be offered to him. In this office he continued until his death, by his skillful management greatly augmenting its sphere of usefulness. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Pres. Sears by Harvard College in 1841, and LL.D. by Yale in 1862. During 1836–39 he was editor of the "Christian Review," and among his principal publications are: "Classical Studies" (1843); "Ciceroniana" (1849); "Life of Luther" (1850); and his editions of "Nöhden's German Grammar" (1842); "Select Writings of Luther" (1846); and Roget's "Thesaurus of English Words" (1854). Pres. Sears was married, Feb. 16, 1830, to Elizabeth Griggs, daughter of Deacon Elijah Cory of Brookline, Mass. They had three sons and one daughter. He died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 6, 1880.

CHACE, George Ide, educator, was born in Lancaster, Mass., Feb. 19, 1808, son of Charles and Ruth (Jenckes) Chace. His early years were passed on his father's farm. He fitted for college at the Lancaster Academy, and was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1830. Immediately after his graduation he went to Waterville, Me., where, for nine months, he was principal of what is now known as the Waterville Institute. In 1831 he was appointed tutor in Brown University, and soon after adjunct professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1834 he was appointed professor of chemistry, physiology, and geology. This chair he filled until 1859, a period of fifteen years, when the title of his professorship became professor of chemistry and physiology. In 1867 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics, and he held this position five years, 1867–72. Upon the resignation of Pres. Sears, Prof. Chace was chosen president of the university *pro tempore*, and was in office one year. His connection with the university terminated in 1872. The year and a half which succeeded his resignation was spent in foreign travel, his journey extending as far east as Egypt. Soon after his return, Prof. Chace was called to fill important offices of trust in the city government. He was for several years member of the board of aldermen of the city of Providence. He was president of the board of state charities, president of the Rhode Island Hospital, and a trustee of the Butler Asylum. He received the degree of Ph.D. in 1853 from Lewisburg University and the degree of LL.D. from Brown University in the same year. He married, July 2, 1839, Abby Wheaton, daughter of Earl D. and Lydia (Wheaton) Pearce. He died in Providence, R. I., April 29, 1885.

CASWELL, Alexis, sixth president of Brown University (1868–72), was born in Taunton, Mass., Jan. 29, 1799, son of Samuel and Polly (Seaver) Caswell. His family was among the earliest settled in Taunton; the name of his ancestor, Thomas Caswell, being found among the original proprietors. The Seavers also are well known throughout Massachusetts and New England. Alexis Caswell, like many another famous character, spent his early years on his father's farm. He received his education in Taunton Academy, and in 1818 was matriculated at Brown University, where he was duly graduated four years later. While in college, in July, 1820, he united with the First Baptist Church of Providence, a connection which he retained unbroken during the whole of his long and useful career. Immediately after graduation he accepted a tutorship in Columbian University, Washington, D. C., where he began the study of theology with Pres. William Staughton, having the desire and intention of entering the pastoral calling. Accordingly, at the end of five years he returned to New England, in the hope of finding some church settlement, and there within a few months received an invitation from a recently-founded Baptist society, in Halifax, N. S. Here he was ordained and installed, Oct. 7, 1827, and for nearly a year continued his zealous and unremitting labors. In the following summer he returned to Providence to supply the pulpit of the First Church, made vacant by the death of the venerable Dr. Gano, and would have become pastor had he not, just previous to the call of the society, accepted the professorship of mathematics and physics in the university. He entered heartily into the plans and spirit of Pres. Wayland, and his whole-souled devotion to the institution and its interests caused him to be ever ready to render extra and exceptional services, both as teacher and adviser. Thus, in addition to the lectures in his own department, he repeatedly taught the college classes in chemistry, natural history, ethics and constitutional law, and was also instant in efforts to raise needed funds for the institution, among its friends throughout the country. The natural history museum at Brown is his creation, and he was also largely instrumental in securing the library fund of $25,000. In 1850 the title of his chair was changed to mathematics and astronomy, thus allowing him the opportunity to lecture on the subject in which he excelled. In 1858 he delivered a course of lectures on astronomy in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., which were included in the annual report for that year, and greatly increased his reputation as an authority on that science. For more than forty years he made regular meteorological observations, which were tabulated and published in Vol. XII. of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge." His wide reputation in science caused his election as a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Upon the foundation of the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, his name was included among the fifty incorporators. But although distinguished for scholarly attainments, he was quite as truly a man of affairs, loving association with his kind in every walk of life. He was for many years a member of the city school committee; was for many years officially connected with the Providence Athenæum, and was one of the original trustees of the Rhode Island Hospital. In addition to these connections, he was long president of the National Exchange Bank and of the American Screw Co. Prof. Caswell acted as president during Dr. Wayland's absence in Europe in 1840, and was also regent of the university, having entire charge of discipline from 1852 to 1855. In 1863 he resigned his professorship, and devoted himself to his other interests



A. Caswell

until 1868, when he was called to succeed Barnas Sears, as president of the university. During his four years in this office the administration of college discipline was conducted on the same lines as had formerly been adopted in his class rooms. His influence was benign and gentle, and he was generally able to dispense with ordinary severity which, however, he could exercise when occasion required. In 1872 he resigned the presidency, but was immediately elected to the board of trustees, becoming also a fellow of the corporation in 1875. Pres. Caswell received the degree of D.D. from Brown University in 1841, and LL.D. in 1865. He was twice married: first, on May 7, 1830, to Esther Lois, daughter of Edward K. Thompson of Providence; and second, in 1855, to Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Thomas Edwards of Newton, Mass. He had six children by the first marriage, of whom two still survive. He died in Providence, Jan. 8, 1877.

ROBINSON, Ezekiel Gilman, seventh president of Brown University (1872–89), was born in Attleborough, Mass., March 23, 1815, son of Ezekiel and Cynthia (Slack) Robinson. His family has long been settled in that region; his lineal ancestor, George Robinson, having been among the original purchasers from the Indians of the neighboring town of Rehoboth. Nor was he the first of the line notable in scholarship; his uncle, Samuel Robinson, published "Robinson's Catalogue of Minerals" (1828), a valuable work; and others were noted in the medical profession. Ezekiel G. Robinson was educated in the academies at Wrentham and Pawtucket, Mass., and at New Hampton, N. H., and, entering Brown University, in the sophomore year, was graduated with high honors in the class of 1838. He prepared himself for the ministry at the Newton Theological Institution, and in 1842 was ordained and settled as pastor of the Baptist Church of Norfolk, Va., where, during a three years' pastorate, he served one year as chaplain of the University of Virginia. He then accepted a call to the Baptist Church of Cambridge, Mass., but resigned within a year to become professor of Hebrew in the theological seminary at Covington, Ky. Here he remained until 1849, when he accepted the pastorate of the Ninth Street Baptist Church, Cincinnati, O. In 1852 he was appointed to the chair of Christian theology in the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, and after conducting the affairs of the institution for three years following Pres. Conant's resignation, he was elected president in 1860. He was called to the presidency of Brown University to succeed Pres. Sears in 1867, but although he declined the honor at that time, he accepted and was installed in 1872. In connection with the duties of the executive, Pres. Robinson also filled the chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics, branches of learning in which he was an acknowledged master. Under him the various departments of physical science received a renewed impulse to enlargement, although the classics and intellectual sciences remained as important a part of the curriculum. In 1877 was completed the new library building, the gift of John Carter Brown, son of the university's old-time benefactor, Nicholas Brown. He donated the land and $65,000 to erect the building, which was duly dedicated to his memory. A new dormitory, Slater Hall, was completed for the university, in 1879, by Horatio N. Slater; and in 1881 was dedicated the Sayles Memorial Hall, a recitation building, erected by William F. Sayles of Providence, in memory of his son William Clark Sayles, of the class of 1878. Upon the resignation of Pres. Robinson, in 1889, the funds of the university had increased by various gifts and contributions from about $550,000 to more than $1,000,000, and the endowment was very nearly doubled. Never before had the friends of the institution been more generous, nor its popularity more widely extended. Pres. Robinson had a veritable genius as a teacher, and also achieved considerable reputation as a preacher and lecturer. On leaving Brown he lectured on apologetics and Christian evidences at Crozer Theological Seminary. He was editor of the "Christian Review" during 1859–64, when it was merged into the "Bibliotheca Sacra." His books include a translation from the fourth edition of Neander's "Planting and Training of the Church" (1865); "The Relation of the Church to the Bible" (1866); "Yale Lectures on Preaching" (1883); "Principles and Practice of Morality" (1888); and "Lectures on Christian Evidences" (1895), edited by his widow. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Brown University in 1853, and LL.D. from Harvard in 1886. He was married Feb. 21, 1844, to Harriet Richards Parker of Roxbury, Mass., and they had six children. He died at Reading, Mass., June 13, 1894.

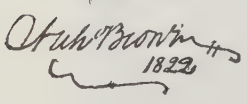
ANDREWS, Elisha Benjamin, eighth president of Brown University (1889–98), was born at Hinsdale, Cheshire co., N. H., Jan. 10, 1844, son of Erastus and Almira (Bartlett) Andrews, and a descendant of William Andrews, a native of England, who settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1630, and was one of the founders and later town clerk of Hartford, Conn. From William Andrews the line is traced through his son Thomas, the latter's son Thomas, his son Isaac, his son Elisha, and his son Erastus Andrews, the father of Pres. Andrews. Both his father and grandfather were Baptist ministers. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 4th Conn. infantry, later the 1st Conn. heavy artillery, and was commissioned second lieutenant in 1863. Receiving a wound which destroyed the sight of his left eye, he was discharged in October, 1864. He was prepared for college at Powers Institute and Wesleyan Academy and was graduated at Brown University in 1870. For two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute, a Baptist co-educational school at Suffield. In 1874 he was graduated at Newton Theological Institution, and in the same year was ordained pastor of the First Baptist Church, Beverly, Mass., where he remained about one year. He then accepted the presidency of Denison University, the affairs of which had been successfully administered by Prof. F. O. Marsh for two years. During his term of four years at Denison, the endowment fund was increased to $300,000 and the library building, known as Doane Hall, the gift of W. Howard Doane, was completed. His reputation as an instructor and executive attained such currency that he received several flattering invitations to other positions and accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral theology and church polity in Newton Theological Institution, where he remained for three years (1879–82). After a year of study in Germany, he went to Brown University to fill the chair of history and political economy. In 1888 he was chosen professor of political economy and public finance at Cornell University, but upon the resignation of Dr. E. G. Robinson in the following year, he was elected to succeed him as president at Brown University, and professor of moral and intellectual philoso-

phy. Pres. Andrews' policy at Brown was directed to the enlargement of all departments of study, especially political economy, modern languages, and technology. Eight years after he entered upon his administration, the prevalent controversy over the currency question precipitated a challenge of academic freedom in Brown University. Pres. Andrews' views were favorable to bimetallism and the free coinage of silver, and at the corporation meeting in June, 1897, a resolution was passed appointing a committee "to confer with the president in regard to the interests of the university." In the written statement presented him at his request, they asked for "not a renunciation of these views, as honestly entertained by him, but a forbearance, out of regard for the interests of the university, to promulgate them." The next day he resigned on the ground that he could not meet the wishes of the corporation, as he understood them, "without surrendering that reasonable liberty of utterance—in the absence of which the most ample endowment for an educational institution would have but little worth." Representations in behalf of Pres. Andrews and the principle of academic freedom were promptly made to the corporation by twenty-four professors and 600 alumni of Brown University, and more than a hundred college presidents, professors, authors and public men throughout the country. As a result, the corporation, in its September meeting, persuaded Pres. Andrews to withdraw his resignation and to remain another year. In 1898 he became superintendent of schools in Chicago, Ill., and two years later chancellor of the University of Nebraska, a position he held eight years and then was made chancellor emeritus. His public services were not less important than his influence in the university world. He was U. S. commissioner to the international monetary conference at Brussels in 1892, and was long noted for his generous interest in public questions. In 1907 he received a pension from the Carnegie foundation. He was a member of the National Association of State Universities (president, 1907–08), the American Historical Association, the Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Nebraska historical societies, the American Economic Association, the General Educational Board, the Simplified Spelling Board, the Nebraska State Teachers' Association (president, 1907–08), the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and the Loyal Legion. The honorary degree of D.D. was given him by Colby University in 1884; LL.D. by the University of Nebraska in 1884, Brown University in 1900, and the University of Chicago in 1901, and Ph.D. by the University of Nebraska in 1912. He was the author of "Brief Institutes of General History" (1887); "Institutes of Economics" (1889); "History, Prophecy and Gospel" (1891); "The Duty of a Public Spirit" (1892); "Gospel from Two Testaments" (1893); "Eternal Words and Other Sermons" (1894); "Wealth and Moral Law" (1894); "An Honest Dollar" (1894); "History of the United States," 2 vols. (1894); "History of the Last Quarter Century of the United States" (1896); "Cosmology" (1900); "History of the United States in Our Own Times" (1904), and "The Call of the Land" (1913). In 1909–10 Dr. Andrews journeyed around the world, spending much time in South Africa. He was married Nov. 25, 1870, to Ella Anna, daughter of Ralph W. Allen, and had one son, Guy Ashton Andrews. He died at Interlachen, Fla., Oct. 30, 1917.

BROWN, Nicholas (1), merchant and benefactor of Brown University, was born in Providence, R. I., July 28, 1729, second son of James and Hope (Power) Brown, and first of the "four brothers" Brown. Having lost his father when but ten years of age, he was educated by his mother, who seems to have been a woman of rare force of mind and character, and for whom he cherished a life-long devotion. Early in life he followed his father's example by entering mercantile pursuits, and by virtue of close application and native adaptation was able to add materially to his ample inheritance. From the first establishment of Rhode Island College at Providence, in 1770, he was its unfailing friend and benefactor. He contributed generously to the erection of the first college hall and, with his brothers, gave the land on which it stood. This was a part of the original home-site of Chad Brown, their ancestor. Mr. Brown was an earnest Baptist, and singularly absorbed with the doctrines and principles of religious thought. He generously contributed to the support of the First Baptist Church, as indeed, to every other worthy object in his native city. In his daily life and business dealings he seems to have been a noble example of the ideals he professed. As was said at his funeral by Rev. Dr. Stillman of Boston, "He was the affectionate husband, the tender father, the compassionate master, the dutiful son, the loving brother, and the steady, faithful friend." Mr. Brown was twice married: first, on May 2, 1762, to Rhoda, daughter of Judge Daniel Jenckes of Providence; and second, to Avis, daughter of Capt. Barnabas Binney of Boston. By the first marriage he had ten children, only two of whom survived to maturity; Hon. Nicholas Brown, Jr., for whom, in 1804, the college name was changed to Brown University, and Hope, wife of Thomas Poynton Ives of Providence. Mr. Brown died suddenly, in Providence, R. I., May 29, 1791.

BROWN, Nicholas, benefactor and founder of Brown University, was born in Providence, R. I., April 4, 1769, son of Nicholas and Rhoda (Jenckes) Brown. He was sixth in descent from Chad Brown, a friend and companion of Roger Williams, and his father was one of the "four brothers" Brown, whose generosity wrought so large a work in the early days of Rhode Island College (now Brown University). Nicholas Brown, 2d, was graduated at the college in 1786, and almost immediately entered business with his father. Later, he started out independently in partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Poynton Ives, forming the firm, Brown & Ives, which was, for over forty years, one of the most enterprising and successful in the country. Upon the death of his father, in 1791, Mr. Brown became possessed of a large estate, and forthwith began his long line of benefactions to the college by a gift of $500 for a law library. In the same year he was elected to the board of trustees, and in 1825 became a fellow. He was also treasurer of the corporation for twenty-nine years. In 1804 he made a donation of $5,000 for founding a chair of oratory and *belles-lettres*, and accordingly, by a vote of the corporation, the name of the institution was changed to Brown University in recognition of the many benefactions both of his family and himself. At his own expense he erected, in 1822, a dormitory building called, at his own suggestion, Hope College in honor of his sister, Mrs. Hope Brown Ives; and in 1835, Manning Hall, a building, modeled after the temple of Diana at Eleusis, and intended for use as a chapel and lecture hall. He also contributed $10,000 toward the erection of Rhode Island Hall and the president's house in 1840, and when the friends of the institution were laboring to raise an adequate library fund, he contributed another $10,000. Brown University was

also largely benefited in his will, and the total of his gifts in money and land, according to valuation at that day, amounted to fully $160,000. From the proceeds of one parcel of land valued at $42,500, were founded the eleven Nicholas Brown scholarships, of $1,000 each. Mr. Brown's benefactions were by no means limited to his university, but were extended to almost every worthy church, educational and charitable object, and to the upbuilding of his native city, where he is still remembered as a prominent contributor to the foundation of the Athenæum. He was very generous in his contributions to the First Baptist Church, and presented to the society what was then considered one of the finest church organs in the country. An earnest supporter of the work of the American Tract Society, he contributed liberally toward the stereotyping of several of its most important publications. In his will he devised $30,000 toward the foundation of a "retreat or asylum for the insane," and this fund formed the basis on which was established the Butler Hospital in Providence. Mr. Brown's sterling character, great public spirit and deserved prominence in the community naturally led to his being chosen to high political offices. For many years he was returned by the Federalist party to the general assembly, either as senator or representative. He was a presidential elector in 1840, and cast the vote of his state for Gen. William Henry Harrison. Although a strong and outspoken Baptist, Mr. Brown had some peculiar conviction which made him averse to making a public profession of his faith. Nevertheless he was a constant attendant and liberal supporter of the First Church, Providence. He was twice married: first, on Nov. 3, 1791, to Anne, daughter of John Carter of Providence, who died in 1798; and second, on July 22, 1801, to Mary Bowen, daughter of Benjamin Stelle. By the first marriage he had three sons and a daughter, two of whom, John Carter and Anne Carter, survived to maturity. His daughter became the wife of Gov. John Brown Francis of Rhode Island. Mr. Brown died, after a somewhat protracted illness, Sept. 27, 1841. Prof. Gammell of Brown University said of him: "So long as learning and religion shall have a place in the affections of men, these enduring memorials will proclaim his character and speak his eulogy."



BROWN, Joseph, scientist and benefactor of Brown University, was born in Providence, R. I., Dec. 3, 1733, third son of James and Hope (Power) Brown, and second of the "four brothers" Brown. He was early left fatherless, but having acquired an excellent education he entered mercantile business, and speedily accumulated a competence. Thus able to devote himself to scientific pursuits, he retired from active life. His specialty was electrical investigation, and it is said that he had constructed for use in his experiments the finest and most complete contrivance for the purpose in America. In astronomy, also, his attainments were "respectable." In anticipation of the transit of Venus, on June 3, 1769, he bought and imported from England apparatus which cost him not less than £100, making successful observations in connection with Benjamin West, professor of mathematics and astronomy in Rhode Island College. The hill-top site occupied by their instruments is, from this event, now known as Transit street. In recognition of this and other achievements in scientific investigation by him, Rhode Island College, in 1770, conferred on Mr. Brown the honorary degree of A.M., and in 1784 called him to the chair of natural philosophy, which he filled until his death entirely without compensation. He further showed his warm interest in the welfare of the institution by constant contributions to its funds, and by faithful and efficient service on the board of trustees from his election in 1769. In the mechanical arts, Mr. Brown was a recognized expert; excellent in work as in design. He it was that planned the greater part of the church building of the First Baptist Society of Providence—a building, in those days, remarkable for size and appointments. For some time he served as representative from Providence in the general assembly of the state, and with Esek Hopkins was appointed a committee to visit various parts of the state and fix upon localities for forts and military stations. His house, built in 1774, at 70 South Main street, on the present site of the Providence Bank, was remarkable at that day for elegance. Mr. Brown was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Power, by whom he had two daughters and two sons. The last representative of his line was Mrs. Eliza Brown Rogers, wife of Joseph Rogers, of Providence, who was his granddaughter, through his daughter Mary, wife of Rev. John Gano, D.D., long pastor of the First Church, Providence. Mr. Brown died in the midst of his labors, Dec. 3, 1785.

BROWN, John, merchant, and treasurer of Rhode Island College, was born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 27, 1736, fourth son of James and Hope (Power) Brown and third of the "four brothers" Brown. Like his brothers, he entered mercantile business after completing a fair general education, but his success was exceptional even in a family noted for it. He was pre-eminent for his sagacity and ability in planning and maturing large business ventures, being reputed the first Rhode Island merchant to embark in the China and East India trade. An outspoken patriot at the time of the revolution, he planned and superintended, to successful issue, several important services for the Americans. When, in 1775, the American army at Boston was so reduced in ammunition as to afford scarcely four rounds apiece to the troops, Mr. Brown directed his captains to freight their vessels with gunpowder on the return voyages, and sent nearly a ton and a half to Boston in charge of his apprentice, Elkanah Watson. When, in June, 1772, the British sloop Gaspee, long so vexatious to the people of Providence by her blockade of trade, had been run aground below Pawtucket, Mr. Brown ordered the preparation of eight long boats, which he placed at the disposal of Capt. Abram Whipple to accomplish her destruction. He himself was present when she was burned, and remaining on deck until the last to prevent plunder and consequent clews to the identification of the attacking party, narrowly escaped injury from falling spars and timbers. During 1776–79 Mr. Brown's name appeared repeatedly in connection with important committees and various public services. He was a powerful agent in persuading his fellow citizens to adopt the Federal Constitution, and was a member of congress in 1784, 1785 and 1797. Like other members of his family, he was zealous in the interests of his native city; among other notable services paying for and personally superintending the laying of a new pavement the whole length of Main street. He was chosen a committee of one to "carry on the building of the new meeting-house for the First Baptist Society, and it was almost entirely through his zeal and energy that the undertaking was carried to an issue of brilliant success." For twenty-one years (1775–96) he was treasurer of Rhode Island College, for which in numberless ways he showed his devo-

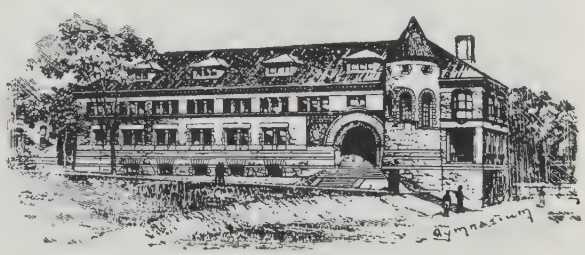
tion. Mr. Brown was married to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Smith of Providence, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. He died in Providence Feb. 27, 1828.

BROWN, Moses, merchant, benefactor of Rhode Island College, and fourth of the "four brothers" Brown. (See Vol. II., p. 327.)

HOWELL, David, jurist and educator, was born in New Jersey, Jan. 1, 1747. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1766, and soon after, at the urgent request of Pres. Manning, he became his associate in Rhode Island College, founded in Warren the year previous. He was tutor three years; and, in 1769, was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, holding that office until the suspension of college exercises in consequence of the revolutionary war. Besides giving instruction in his special department, he taught the French, German and Hebrew languages, and was professor of law for thirty-four years, although it does not appear that he held classes in that subject. He was a fellow of Brown University for fifty-two years, and for many years the secretary of the corporation. Upon the decease of Pres. Manning, July 24, 1791, he was requested to preside at the approaching commencement in September, and also in the following year, on both occasions, says Prof. Goddard, delivering to the graduating class "Baccalaureate addresses, which as specimens of undefiled English and excellent counsel, were deservedly admired." For many years he practiced law in Providence, and held a high rank among the members of Rhode Island bar; serving as member of congress under the Confederation, and filling several offices of trust and responsibility in the state government. He was appointed U. S. judge for the district of Rhode Island in 1812, and filled that important position until his death. "Judge Howell," says Prof. Goddard, "was endowed with extraordinary talents, and he superadded to his endowments extensive and accurate learning. As an able jurist, he established for himself a solid reputation. He was, however, yet more distinguished as a keen and brilliant wit, and as a scholar extensively acquainted, not only with the ancient, but with several of the modern languages. As a pungent and effective public writer he was almost unrivalled; and in conversation, whatever chanced to be the theme, whether politics or law, literature or theology, grammar or criticism, a Greek tragedy or a difficult problem in mathematics, Judge Howell was never found wanting. Upon all occasions which made any demands upon him he gave the most convincing evidence of the vigor of his powers, and of the variety and extent of his erudition." He was married to Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Brown, one of the pastors of the First Baptist Church in Providence. They had five children. He died in Providence, R. I., July 31, 1824.

BOWEN, Jabez, deputy governor of Rhode Island (1778–86) and chancellor of Brown University (1785–1815), was born in Providence, June 2, 1739, son of Ephraim and Mary (Fenner) Bowen. He was educated in his native town and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1757; and then returning to Providence, practiced law, and occupied a prominent place politically and socially. In May, 1778, he was chosen deputy-governor to succeed Hon. William Bradford, and held office until May, 1780, when he was re-elected. He also was a judge of the superior court. In 1790 he was sent as a delegate to the conventions that met at Providence and Newport to discuss and act upon the question of the adoption of the U. S. Constitution, and was active in securing the vote of Rhode Island in its favor. During Washington's administration he was commissioner of loans for Rhode Island. Although a member of the Congregational Church in Providence, he took a deep interest in the founding of the institution that developed into Rhode Island College (Brown University), was a member of the board of fellows from 1768 until 1785 then became a trustee and finally chancellor, holding office until his death. He received from this college in 1769 the degree of LL.D.; from Dartmouth College in 1800, the same honor. For many years he was president of the Rhode Island Bible Society. Mr. Bowen was one of the early members of St. John's Lodge, Providence, organized in 1757, was worshipful master 1778–90, deputy grand master 1791–92, and grandmaster 1794–99. He was twice married: first, to Sarah, daughter of Obadiah Brown of Providence, by whom he had seven sons and a daughter, and, second, to a daughter of Judge George Leonard of Raynham, Mass. Mr. Bowen died in Providence, May 8, 1815.

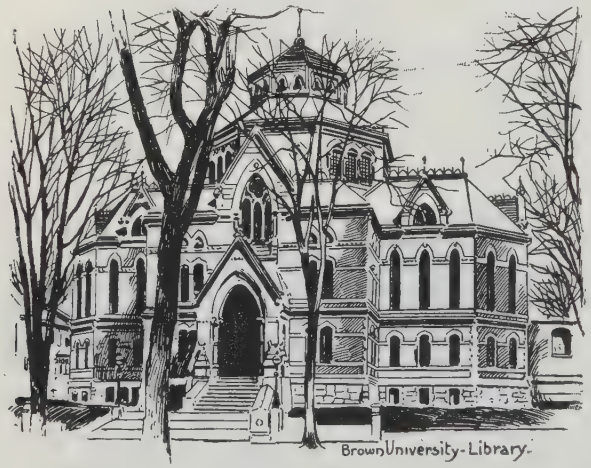
GAMMELL, William, educator and author, was born in Medfield, Mass., Feb. 10, 1812, son of William and Mary (Slocomb) Gammell. His father (1786–1827) was a native of Boston and a Baptist minister of some note, who after a twelve-year pastorate at Medford, accepted a call from the Second Church of Newport, R. I., where he continued until his death. He was active in the cause of public school education, and from 1820 was a trustee of Brown University, which had created him a master of arts in 1817. Educated by Hon. William Joslen, in the Newport Classical School, the son entered Brown University in 1827. He was graduated with high standing in 1831, and the year after appointed tutor. In 1835 he became assistant professor of rhetoric and English literature, succeeding to the chair upon the resignation of Prof. William G. Goddard in 1836. In 1851 he was transferred to the chair of history and political economy, which he resigned in 1864, then completing a term of nearly thirty-two years as instructor in the university. Afterwards, and until his death, he devoted himself to



literature and lecturing. For a number of years he was a constant contributor to the "Christian Review," "The Examiner and Chronicle" and other magazines and papers, having been also an editorial and obituary writer for the Providence "Journal." He also prepared lives of Roger Williams and Gov. Samuel Ward for Sparks' "American Biography" series; a "History of American Baptist Missions," and numerous addresses, reviews and monographs on a variety of subjects, including the annual necrology list of Brown graduates. Prof. Gammell was connected with various literary and learned societies, having been president of the Providence Athenæum from 1870 until his death, president of the Rhode Island

Bible Society, first vice-president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He also held official connection with several financial and charitable institutions of Providence. For many years from 1870 he was a member of the board of fellows of Brown University. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester in 1859. Prof. Gammell was twice married—first in October, 1838, to Elizabeth Amory, daughter of Hon. John Whipple, and second, in September, 1851, to Elizabeth Amory, daughter of Robert H. Ives, both of Providence. He had six children, three sons and three daughters. Prof. Gammell died in 1889.

EDWARDS, Morgan, clergyman, and benefactor of Rhode Island College, was born in Trevethin, Monmouthshire, Wales, May 9, 1722. He was educated at the Baptist Seminary in Bristol, England, and seems to have shaped his course toward the ministry from a very early date. He began to preach at the age of sixteen years, serving for seven years as pastor of a small Baptist congregation in Boston, England, and for another nine years in Cork, Ireland. He came to America in the spring of 1761, and landing in Philadelphia, served for several years as minister of the First Baptist Church. In 1772, he removed to Newark, Del., and although, during the revolution, he sympathized with the Tories, it is said, "his Toryism was rather a matter of principle than of action." After the war, he gave lectures on divinity, in different sections of the North, but was never again settled in a pastoral office. The name of Mr. Edwards is intimately associated with the early history of Brown University. Mr. Edwards was moderator of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, when at its session on Oct. 12, 1762, was discussed the "erecting of a college in the colony of Rhode



Island, under the chief direction of the Baptists, wherein education might be promoted, and superior learning obtained free of any sectarian religious tests." Being authorized to make collections for the new institution, he went to England in February, 1767, and being favorably received, his errand was approved by the Baptist ministers and churches. It was, however, quite a different matter to collect the funds he desired, and the causes of this are set forth in a letter from him to Pres. Manning, under date April 26, 1768. He writes: "There have been no less than six cases of charity pushed about town this winter, viz., two from Germany, two from the country of England, and two from America. The unwearied beneficence of the city of London is amazing! Your newspapers, and letters from your government, have hurt me much—your boast of the many yards of cloth you manufacture, etc. This raises the indignation of the merchants and manufacturers. I have been not only denied by hundreds, but also abused on that score. My patience, my feet, and my assurance are much impaired. I took a cold in November, which stuck to me all winter, owing to my tramping the streets in all weather." The net proceeds of the subscriptions which he had obtained for the college were £888, 10s. 2d., which he declared was doing "pretty well, considering how angry the mother country then was with the colonies for opposing the Stamp Act." By a vote of the corporation at its annual meeting, Sept. 7, 1769, the interest of the money obtained by Mr. Edwards was "forever to go to pay the salary of the president." The original subscription-book of Morgan Edwards is now in the archives of Brown University, having been presented to the college in 1849, by Mr. Joshua Edwards. Rev. Dr. William Rodgers, in his funeral sermon, says of him: "Honor Mr. Edwards certainly had, both in Europe and America. The College and Academy of Philadelphia, at a very early period, honored him as a man of learning and a popular preacher, with a diploma, constituting him Master of Arts. This was followed by a degree *ad eundem,* from the College of Rhode Island, in 1769, that being the first commencement in the institution. In this seminary he held a fellowship, and filled it with reputation until he voluntarily resigned it in 1789, age and distance having rendered him incapable of attending the meetings of the corporation." Mr. Edwards was twice married: first, to Mary Nunn of Cork, Ireland; and, second, to a Mrs. Singleton of Delaware. By the first wife he had several children, one son being an officer in the British army. Mr. Edwards died at Pencades, Del., Jan. 28, 1795.

LINCOLN, John Larkin, educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, 1817, son of Ensign and Sophia Oliver (Larkin) Lincoln. He was educated chiefly in the Latin School of Boston and at Brown University. Immediately after his graduation in 1836 he was elected a tutor in Columbian College, Washington, and remained there during the academic year 1836–37. In the fall of 1837 he entered the Newton Theological Institution, where he studied for two years, and in 1839 accepted a tutorship in Brown University. Wishing to avail himself of the superior advantages of the German universities, he went abroad in company with Prof. H. B. Hackett, in the fall of 1841, and was absent from the country three years. The first year was spent at Halle, in the study of theology and philology; the second at Berlin, in the study of church history and the classics, and the third at Geneva in the study of French, and at Rome, studying the classics and archæology. In Rome he enjoyed the rare privilege of attending the weekly meetings of the Archæological Society on the Capitoline Hill. In May, 1844, he went to Paris, where he remained several weeks, thence returning home by way of London. Having entered upon his duties in 1844 as assistant professor of the Latin language and literature in Brown University, he was appointed full professor in 1845. In consequence of ill health he again went abroad in 1857, and was absent from his duties six months, making a lengthy tour of Greece. In the summer of 1878 he again traveled abroad. Prof. Lincoln found time, amid the pressure of his work, to prepare two well-known volumes, his translations of Livy and Horace. He contributed many articles of value and interest to the "North American Review," the "Christian Review," the "Baptist Quarterly," and the "Biblio-

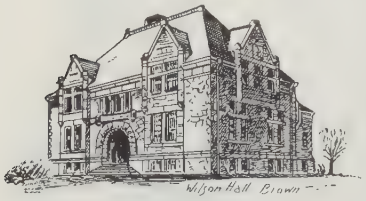
theca Sacra." He contributed frequently to several weekly papers, and prepared lectures, etc., which were delivered before literary societies and other organizations. Prof. Lincoln was so long connected with the faculty of Brown University, and maintained so great a popularity alike with students, faculty and trustees, that it was long a common saying, "Prof. Lincoln will never grow old." In 1889, the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the university was celebrated with fitting exercises, and made the occasion of presenting his portrait to be hung in a suitable place. Later the New York Alumni Association of Brown University founded the "John Larkin Lincoln fund," intended to support him during the remainder of his life and to revert to the general uses of the university on his decease. Prof. Lincoln was married, July 29, 1846, to Laura Eloise Pearce of Providence. Four sons and one daughter survived to maturity. He died in Providence, R. I., in October, 1891.

WEST, Benjamin, mathematician and educator, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., in March, 1730. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and Benjamin enjoyed but few educational advantages in his early youth: his actual schooling was limited to three months. He was, however, unusually brilliant of mind, and early developed rare talent in mathematics, a science in which he progressed rapidly as opportunity was presented in borrowed books or chance conversations with learned men. Having removed with his parents to Bristol, R. I., he there fell in with several scholarly persons, who, recognizing his ability, encouraged his efforts after education; particularly a Capt. Woodbury, who gave him free instruction in navigation. In 1753 he removed to Providence, where he taught school for several years, but finding this an unprofitable calling, he opened a dry goods and book store. From 1763 until 1793 he prepared almanacs calculated to the meridian of Providence, and also for a number of years previous to 1812, another series for the meridian of Halifax, N. S. On June 3, 1769, in connection with Joseph Brown, who had imported expensive instruments for the purpose, he made an observation on the transit of Venus, finally determining the latitude of Providence as 41 degrees, 50 minutes, 41 seconds, and the longitude 70 degrees, 16 minutes west of Greenwich. In 1770 he added further to his astronomical reputation by his observations and report on the comet visible in July of that year, and as a result was created A.M. by both Harvard and Rhode Island colleges. During the revolution Mr. West engaged extensively in the manufacture of clothes for the army, but at the close of the war returned to his old calling, school teaching, which he followed until 1786, when he was chosen professor of mathematics and astronomy in Rhode Island College. He, however, spent one year as professor of mathematics in the Protestant Episcopal Seminary of Philadelphia, and assuming his duties in Providence in 1788, he continued for ten years on the very meagre annual salary of $375. After retirement from this professorship he opened a school of navigation in his own house, and this enterprise not only proved much more profitable to himself, but was also instrumental in the training of several eminent American navigators and naval officers. In 1802, Prof. West was appointed, by Pres. Jefferson, postmaster of Providence, and held the office until his death, being then succeeded by his son-in-law, Gabriel Allen. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1782 and LL.D. by Rhode Island College in 1798. In 1781 he was chosen a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—a connection which brought him the friendship and association of Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse and others prominent in science and affairs. Had Dr. West enjoyed the advantages accorded to many another, he would doubtless have left behind more than a reputation for intellectual force and acumen. He was married in 1753 to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Smith of Bristol, by whom he had a large family of children. He died in Providence, Aug. 26, 1818.

DROWNE, Solomon, physician, botanist and educator, was born in Providence, R. I., March 11, 1753, son of Solomon and Mercy Tillinghast (Arnold) Drowne. The family derives descent from Leonard Drowne (d. 1729), who emigrated from England in the reign of Charles II., and settled in Kittery, Me. He founded the First Church, and carried on ship-building until 1692, when he removed to Boston. His son, Solomon (1681–1730), early removed to Bristol, R. I., where he followed his father's vocation. Solomon (1706–80), third in descent, and father of Dr. Drowne, was for many years a merchant of Providence, prominent in its municipal affairs and a representative in the general assembly; his wife was a granddaughter of Rev. Pardon Tillinghast (1622–1718), for forty years pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence, and builder of its original meeting-house. Educated in the schools of his native city, Dr. Drowne entered Rhode Island College, and after graduation in 1773, studied medicine under Dr. William Bowen in the University of Pennsylvania and later at Dartmouth College, receiving M.D. from both. On completing his studies he entered the colonial army as surgeon, serving until the end of the war, part of the time, from 1780, on the sloop-of-war Hope. On the conclusion of peace he entered professional practice in Providence, but after 1784 spent several years in study at the great medical schools of England, Holland, Belgium and France. Returning in 1788, he migrated westward to Marietta, O., where he participated in Gen. St. Clair's treaties with Corn Planter and other noted Indian chiefs. After a short stay in Providence he settled in Virginia in 1792, but after two years went to Union, Pa., where he resided for seven years. In 1801, he finally returned to his native state, and settling in the town of Foster devoted the remainder of his days to medicine, botany and literary pursuits. His botanical garden, the first in the state, became noted for its size and the variety and beauty of its specimens. He was, in 1811, elected professor of materia medica and botany in Brown University, still further adding to his reputation as a scientist by his brilliant courses of lectures, which took rank among the most popular expositions of the day. Prof. Drowne was prominent in several scientific societies; among them the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to whose "Proceedings" he contributed many able articles and monographs. In 1819 he was a delegate from the Rhode Island Medical Society, of which he was vice-president, to the convention which formed the national pharmacopœia, and was prominent in organizing the Rhode Island Society for Encouraging Domestic Industry. In addition to numerous able articles, lectures and addresses he published, with his son, "The Farmer's Guide" (1824). From 1783 until his death he was a fellow of Brown University, being for some years secretary of the corporation. He was married, Nov. 20, 1777, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Russell

of Boston. They had five daughters and three sons. Prof. Browne died in Foster, R. I., Feb. 5, 1834.

DIMAN, Jeremiah Lewis, clergyman and author, was born at Bristol, R. I., May 1, 1831, son of Gov. Byron and Abby Alden (Wight) Diman. He received his early education in the schools of his native town, and then entered Brown University, where he was graduated with honor in 1851. After leaving college he began the study of theology at Andover Seminary, and continued it in Germany, at the universities of Halle, Heidelberg and Berlin. In 1856 he was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church of Fall River, Mass., where he remained until 1860, when he accepted a call to the Harvard Congregational Church at Brookline, Mass. In 1864 he returned to Providence to fill the chair of history and political economy in Brown University, and this position he held until his death, receiving from his alma mater the degree of D.D. in 1870. Prof. Diman's work was not confined to the classroom. For many years he was a contributor to the Providence "Journal," the New York "Nation," the "North American Review," the "Monthly Religious Magazine" and other periodicals. He delivered many lectures and addresses upon literary and kindred topics; was orator before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Amherst in 1869, and at Harvard in 1876; delivered several historical orations, notably one on the celebration of the 200th anniversary of his native town, in 1880; and was frequently called upon to supply pulpits in both his own and the Unitarian denominations. For some years before his death he was an attendant at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Providence, though he never left the Congregational denomination. In 1879 he delivered a course of lectures before Johns Hopkins University upon the subject of the Thirty Years war, and the following year a course before the Lowell Institute of Boston on "The Theistic Argument as Affected by Recent Theories." The latter lectures were edited after his death by Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale, and were published in 1881. In 1882 appeared his "Orations and Essays with Selected Parish Sermons," with a commemorative address by Prof. James O. Murray of Princeton, and in 1887, his "Memoirs, Compiled from his Letters, Journals and the Recollections of his Friends," by Caroline Hazard, including a complete list of his publications. Dr. Diman was married at Providence in 1861 to Emily G., daughter of John J. Stimson of that city, by whom he had a son and three daughters. He died in Providence, Feb. 3, 1881.



PRESTON, Harriet Waters, author, was born at Danvers, Mass., in 1843. She was educated at home, and afterwards traveled in France and England, where most of her later life has been passed. Her first literary venture, a translation of the life of Madame Sophia Swetchine, was favorably received. Ever since she began to write, Miss Preston has been a frequent contributor of critical papers to the "Atlantic Monthly" and other magazines. Her independent works consist of original writings and translations. Her translation of the writings of Madame Swetchine, edited by Count de Falloux, appeared in 1869, followed by "Aspendale" (1871); a translation of the "Memoirs of Madame Desbordes-Valmore, by C. A. Sainte-Beuve" (1872); "Love in the Nineteenth Century" (1873); and a translation of Mistral's Provençal poem "Miréio" (1873). This last work was a new departure, and charmed the critics so that the New York "Nation" said of it: "In the matter of metre she has chosen wisely. . . . often producing an effect of melodious ease which it would not be easy to surpass. . . . 'Miréio,' as we have it in the volume before us, is a distinct addition to the literature of the English language." When three years later Miss Preston followed this work by another along the same lines, entitled "Troubadours and Trouvères, New and Old," the same critic wrote encouragingly: "The work which has brought this school prominently before the public is Mistral's 'Miréio' which was translated in 1872 by Miss Preston. . . . The favorable reception of this work led the translator to continue her studies in this field, and she has embodied the results of them in a pleasant series of papers on Mistral's 'Calendau,' Theodore Aubanel, Jacques Jasmin, the 'Songs of the Troubadours' and the 'Arthuriad.'" In 1876 she also published "Is That All" in the "No Name" series; in 1877 a translation of the "Biography of Alfred de Musset," by Paul de Musset; in 1881 a translation of the "Georgics of Virgil," and in 1887 an original novel, "A Year in Eden," which was described in a review as "a New-World romance, free from the deadly commonplace of so much American fiction, yet true to life," and as a "story of a New England village, which is by turns piquant, strong, delicate and keen." Miss Preston was an acknowledged authority on Provençal literature. In 1888 she published "The Guardians," written in collaboration with Miss Louise Dodge, the author of "A Question of Identity." She died in Cambridge, Mass., June 3, 1911.

BURGES, Tristam, statesman, was born at Rochester, Plymouth co., Mass., Feb. 26, 1770, son of John and Abigail Burges, and descendant of Thomas Burges, who came to Salem, Mass., about 1630, and subsequently settled at Sandwich, Plymouth co. Tristam Burges' father was a cooper and farmer and a soldier in the revolutionary army. Young Burges worked in his father's shop and had less than three months' instruction until he attained his majority, but read eagerly every book that came in his way. At the age of twenty-one he entered the academy at Wrentham, Mass., and then became a student at Brown University, where he distinguished himself as an orator and was graduated valedictorian in the class of 1796. He was a teacher in a school for a time and then devoted himself to the study of law, which he had begun while in the university, and in 1799 was admitted to the bar. In 1811 he was elected to the general assembly of Rhode Island and in 1815 was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, but held the office for a year only. In 1815 he was elected professor of oratory and *belles-lettres* in Brown University and occupied the chair until 1828. In 1825 he was elected to congress and served for ten years. His ability as an orator gave him a prominent place in the national councils; he favored a protective tariff in speeches of great power, and attracted much attention by his brilliant and witty replies to the abuse heaped upon New England by John Randolph. He failed of a re-election because he would not accept Clay's compromise on the tariff, and the rest of his life was spent in Rhode Island, chiefly at East Providence. He was married, in 1801, to a daughter of Hon. Welcome Arnold of Providence, who bore him several children. He died at East Providence, Oct. 13, 1853

GARDINER, John Sylvester John, clergyman and author, was born in Haverford West, South Wales, in June, 1765. His grandfather, Sylvester Gardiner, was a well-known physician of Boston, one of the founders of King's Chapel, and projector of the colony at Pittston, now Gardiner, Me., and his father, John Gardiner, was a lawyer and legislator, noted for his opposition to the law of primogeniture and the statutes forbidding theatrical entertainments in the colony. Like his father before him, he was a prominent member of the King's Chapel congregation, and became an active agent in its secession to the Unitarian connection. John S. J. Gardiner began his education in Boston, but at the outbreak of the revolution removed to the West Indies and then to England, where from 1776 to 1782 he studied with Dr. Samuel Parr, the celebrated classical scholar and educator. In 1783 he returned to America, where for a while he devoted himself to the study of law, but soon exchanged it for divinity. Religiously he had dissented from his father's views, and becoming a stanch adherent of episcopacy, was ordained deacon by Bishop Provoost in New York city in 1789. His first charge was at Beaufort, S. C. Being advanced to the priesthood in 1791, he soon after accepted the assistant rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston, and on the death of Bishop Samuel Parker, in 1805, became rector. He added to the regular duties of assistant rector the management of a large classical school, and always thereafter instructed a few pupils privately. Dr. Gardiner's devotion to episcopacy was intense, as was also his loyalty to England and aversion to the French politicians of the revolution. The latter he effectually satirized in his poem "Jacobiniad," which first appeared in the "Federal Orrery" of Boston, and was subsequently published in book form with several excellent etchings. His sermons and addresses display great vigor of style and considerable intellectual acumen. Among those published was one before the Massachusetts Humane Society and another before the Charitable Fire Society (1809). In 1809 he addressed the inmates of the Boston Female Asylum, advocating an improved method of female education, which should possess a "more substantial foundation"; doubtless amusing his auditors. His contempt for Christian denominations not using a liturgy is well expressed in a sermon on the "Prayer Book," preached in 1816. "Scotland," he says, "was covered with conventicles, in which were delivered extempore harangues, that contained a strange mixture of politics and theology. . . . Among other things, they determined to annihilate forms of prayer, and to address the deity in their own indecent and extemporaneous effusions." Like his father, Dr. Gardiner was an advocate of the stage, and despite the general prejudice, frequently attended the theatre. He was a member of the famous Anthology Club, one of the founders of the Boston Athenæum, and a regular contributor to the "Monthly Anthology," "North American Review," and other periodicals. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard College in 1803, and of S.T.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1813. He died, while on a tour for his health, at Harrowgate, England, Jul. 30, 1830.

CROCKETT, Joseph Bryant, financier, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 12, 1850, son of Joseph Bryant and Caroline Matilda Crockett. The family, originally from Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky. Both his grandfather and great-grandfather were commissioned officers in the revolutionary army, and his father was a prominent attorney and for twenty-one years was judge of the supreme court of California. He went to California in 1852 and located in San Francisco, whither in 1859 came his wife and family. The son was educated both in the schools of his native city and in San Francisco. He entered California College in 1865 but left without graduating, to complete his studies in Kenyon College, where he received his degree in 1872. Returning to California, he became general clerk with the San Francisco Gas Light Co., and by gradual promotions reached the presidency in 1884. After the consolidation of this company with the Edison Light and Power Co., he continued as president of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Co. Under his direction modern methods were introduced and the old works enlarged and converted into a water gas plant. Foreseeing the westward growth of the city, he built a new water gas plant at North Beach during 1891–93. He was active in promoting coöperation among those interested in municipal gas business on the Pacific coast and was president of the Pacific Coast Gas Association and the American Gas Light Association. He was also director of the First National Bank of San José. He was a connoisseur of art. His palatial residence in San Francisco contained a valuable collection of paintings and other art objects, besides a large general library. He was a member of the San Francisco Art Association, the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, the Pacific Union Club (president), the University Club of San Francisco, and the Burlingame Country Club. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married July 26, 1876, to Carolina Mills of San José, Calif., and had one daughter, Caroline Crockett, wife of Lawrence Irving Scott of San Francisco. Mr. Crockett died in San Mateo, Calif., Dec. 24, 1903.

PROUDFIT, David Law, author, was born at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1842, son of a clergyman of the same name. His maternal ancestor, Isaac Hasbrouck, was a Huguenot fugitive who settled in Ulster county, 1667; one of whose descendants, Jonathan Hasbrouck, great-great-grandfather of David Proudfit, was a colonel in the army of the revolution, and built the stone house at Newburgh, occupied as headquarters by Washington and Lafayette, which is now used as a state museum of revolutionary relics. On his father's side, Mr. Proudfit's grandfather was a professor at Union College. Mr. Proudfit's education, begun at the common schools of the district, was interrupted by the civil war, and at the age of nineteen he enlisted as a private in the 1st New York mounted rifles, and served four years, participating in the fights in front of Richmond and Petersburg, and earning successive promotions up to the rank of major for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the war." On the cessation of hostilities he went to New York, and entered the lithographic business, in which he remained engaged for life. In addition he was president of several joint stock companies. Although he had written during leisure hours for amusement, he did not begin his literary career until the age of thirty-two, his productions first taking the form of contributions to the newspapers over the pseudonym of "Peleg Arkwright," together with various efforts in metrical dialect. The success which these met with was so encouraging that he became a contributor over his proper name to the "Century" and other high-class periodicals. This work, being distinctly dramatic in style and combining pathos with humor in a most happy manner, found favor with elocutionists, who recited his pieces through the length and breadth of the land. He began to turn his attention also to larger works, and published: "Love among the Gamins" (New York, 1877); and a more ambitious and sustained effort, "From the Chaparal to Wall Street; or a Man from the West"

(1891), of which nearly 50,000 copies were sold. He was also the author of a small volume of poems entitled "Mask and Domino" (1888). Mr. Proudfit was married July 8, 1868, to Frances Marian, daughter of Rev. Orrin Dodge of Dunellen, N. J., who died in 1892, leaving three children. He died in New York city, Feb. 23, 1897.

LAPHAM, Increase Allen, naturalist, was born at Palmyra, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1811, son of Seneca and Rachel (Allen) Lapham, and a descendant of John Lapham, who emigrated from Devonshire, England, in the middle of the seventeenth century and settled at Providence, R. I. From this first American ancestor and his wife, Mary Mann, the line is traced through their son John, who married Mary Russell; their son John, who married Desire Howland; their son Benjamin, who married ———— Page, and their son Pazzi, who married Bethany Foster, and was the grandfather of the naturalist. At the age of fourteen he cut stone for canal locks, then served as a rodman, under his brother, Darius, and in 1826 aided the latter in laying out a road on the Canada side of the Niagara river, below the falls, and also on the Welland canal. In 1827–29 he was employed on a canal around the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky., and while thus engaged went to school for the first time, and began to make botanical and conchological collections. In 1827 he contributed to "Silliman's Journal," his first scientific paper, "A Notice of the Louisville and Shippingsport Canal, and of the Geology of the Vicinity," which contained the first published notice of the occurrence of petroleum in the cavities of limestone rocks. In 1829–33 Mr. Lapham was assistant engineer on the Ohio canal, at Portsmouth and vicinity, and in 1832 published in "Silliman's Journal" an article on the geology of Ohio. Removing to Columbus, O., in 1833, he was secretary of the state board of canal commissioners, while continuing his scientific studies, and was influential in inducing the legislature to consider the question of ordering a geological survey of the state. In 1836 he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he dealt in real estate, and served, without pay, as register of claims, the work he performed in this capacity being of the highest importance. Also he made a thorough study of the state as a scientist; its climate, topography and geology, its fauna and flora, and the development of its resources and commerce. In 1844 he published "A Geographical and Topographical Description of Wisconsin", which was the chief authority on the subject for many years, and had much influence in directing emigration toward Wisconsin. The first volume of the "Transactions" of the State Agricultural Society (1853) contained a paper by him on the "Grasses of Wisconsin and Adjacent States," which led to an invitation to remove to Washington, D. C., and prepare a work which he had suggested on the "Grasses of the United States." He complied, but after some months of labor, the secretary of the interior refused to approve the appointment for political reasons and the volume was never completed. A catalogue of the plants and shells found in the vicinity of Milwaukee, published in 1838, and a report to the legislature on the culture and economic uses of forest trees published about 1867, are among his minor works. His favorite study was botany, and, in recognition of his services, Asa Gray dedicated to him a new genus of plants, Laphamia. In 1836 he began a series of observations on the fluctuations in the level of Lake Michigan, and in 1849 in the Smithsonian reports of September, announced the discovery of a slight lunar tide. Mr. Lapham's great work was "The Antiquities of Wisconsin," published by the Smithsonian Institution (1855). It deals with aboriginal mounds and other earthworks, and contains numerous illustrations, all from drawings made by himself. By the summer of 1871 Dr. Lapham (Amherst College had honored him in 1860) had investigated the history and mapped the position of every known meteorite that had fallen within the limits of the North American continent, and he was the first to call attention to certain lines on some of the irons, which are now known as Laphamite markings. Mr. Lapham was the originator of the movement to establish the U. S. Weather Service. As early as 1842 he collected and published a list of losses on Lake Michigan occasioned by storms and in 1850 he prepared a memorial to the Wisconsin legislature proposing the issuance of regular storm warnings. He began a systematic study of the progress of storms in 1860, and never ceased his endeavors to create a public sentiment in favor of official storm warnings. In 1869 he prepared a memorial to the national congress similar to the one presented to the Wisconsin legislature, at the same time drafting a bill which was passed by the national congress, establishing the "Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce," which was made a division of the U. S. Signal Service and placed in charge of Gen. Albert J. Myer. He aided Gen. Myer when the latter was putting the storm signal bureau into working order, and was offered the place of meteorologist, but declined it because he was unwilling to break up his home. From November, 1870, to May, 1872, he was assistant to the chief signal officer, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and on Nov. 8, 1870, he prepared and sent out the first official storm warning and prediction issued by the Division of Telegrams and Reports, which was telegraphed and bulletined along the lakes. With the thoroughness that characterized him, Dr. Lapham traversed Wisconsin to work out its geology, and made maps, published in 1855 and 1869, besides writing a chapter on the formations of the southeastern part of the state for Foster and Whitney's "Report on the Geology of Southeastern Wisconsin." In 1873 he was appointed chief geologist, and, although the senate neglected to confirm him, he labored for nearly two years, when he was abruptly dismissed, owing to a change in the political complexion of the state. He was one of the founders of Milwaukee Female College, and for many years president of its board of trustees; aided in organizing the Young Men's Association; gave land for a high school; helped to found the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and was a member of most of the national scientific and historical associations, as well as an honorary member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Copenhagen, and the International Society of Anthropology and Antiquity of Man. His publications, including maps, number more than 100, and represent an immense amount of research, much of which was gratuitously made. At the time of his death his herbarium contained 24,000 specimens representing 8,000 species. He was brought up and died a member of the Society of Friends. He was

married Oct. 24, 1883, to Ann M., daughter of Amos Allcott of Marshall, Mich., and had seven children: Mary J., Julia A., Henry, Seneca G., Charles, Allen and Samuel Stone Lapham. His last months were spent on a farm near Oconomowoc, Wis., and he died there, Sept. 14, 1875.

MERRILL, George Perkins, geologist, was born at Auburn, Androscoggin co., Me., May 31, 1854, son of Lucius and Anne Elizabeth (Jones) Merrill. His first paternal American ancestor was Nathaniel Merrill, a native of Salisbury county, England, who came to this country in 1633, landing near Ipswich, Mass., and settling in Newbury, Mass.; from him and his wife, Susannah Willerton, the line of descent is traced through their son Nathaniel and his wife, Joanna Kinney; their son John and his wife, Lucy Webster; their son John and his wife Lydia Haines; their son Nathaniel and his wife, Anne Walker; their son Moses and his wife, Sally Merrill, who were the grandparents of George Perkins Merrill. His father (1821–95) was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and his mother was the daughter of Rev. Elijah Jones, for more than forty years pastor of the First Congregational Church at Minot, Me. The son was educated in the town schools of Auburn and Lewiston Falls Academy, and was graduated at the University of Maine in 1879 with the degree of B.S., receiving the degrees of M.S. in 1883 and Ph.D. in 1889. He became assistant in chemistry to Prof. Wilbur O. Atwater on the chemistry of foods and took post-graduate courses at Wesleyan and Johns Hopkins universities. In 1880 he was appointed an assistant at Smithsonian Institution to work on the fisheries census, then in progress, and in the following year went to the geological department of the U. S. National Museum under Dr. George W. Hawes, his first labors relating to the building stone industry. He made a thorough study of building stone in all its phases, and became recognized as one of the leading authorities on that subject. He was government expert on the stone used in the construction of the Congressional Library, the Lincoln Memorial, the post-office and other government buildings in Washington. In 1897 he was made head curator of the department of geology in the museum, to the building up of which he devoted his life work. He was lecturer on the economic aspects of geology in the Maryland Agricultural College, 1890–91, and lecturer on geology in the Corcoran Scientific school of Columbian (now George Washington) University, 1893–1915. He was an official delegate to the international geological congress held in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1897; for several years he was a member of the government assay commission to report on the weight and purity of gold and silver coinage; was in charge of surveys to determine the resources in structural stone of Maryland and North Carolina in 1894 and 1896, and was special agent of the twelfth census in stone-quarry statistics. He is the author of: "Stones for Building and Decoration" (1891), the first treatise of its kind published in America; "The Collection of Building and Ornamental Stones in the U. S. National Museum" (1891); "Handbook of the Department of Geology in the U. S. National Museum" (1892); "Rocks, Rockweathering and Soils" (1897), a unique and valuable contribution to geological literature; "The Non-metallic Minerals—Their Occurrence and Uses" (1904); "Contributions to a History of American Geology" (1905); "Catalogue and Handbook of the Meteorite Collection in the U. S. National Museum" (1915); "Contributions to a History of the American State Geological and Natural History Surveys" (1920), and "The First One Hundred Years of American Geology" (1923). He has written numerous papers on meteorites, and in 1907 made a study of the problematical meteor crater of Canyon Diablo in Arizona, and for his researches on these bodies received the J. Lawrence Smith gold medal from the National Academy of Sciences in 1922. He was a contributor to the "Standard Dictionary," Johnson's "Universal Cyclopedia," "Dictionary of Architecture," "Nelson's Encyclopedia" and "The Cyclopedia of American Agriculture." He is a member of the Geological Society of America, the National Academy of Sciences, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Geological Society of Washington, the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Philosophical Society, and an associate member of the American Institute of Architects. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by George Washington University in 1917. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 19, 1883, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph R. Farrington of Cape Elizabeth, Me.; she died in 1894, leaving four children: Joseph Farrington; Anne Margaret; Mildred Hastings; and Ruth, wife of Samuel T. Dana; and (2) Feb. 13, 1900, to Katherine Lulalia, daughter of Edward B. Yancey of South Boston, Va., by whom he had one daughter, Katherine Dorothy Merrill.

BARNABEE, Henry Clay, comedian, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 14, 1833, the son of Willis and Mary (Walton) Barnabee. His father, a native of Connecticut, was for many years the mail stage driver, and when his primitive conveyance went out of fashion, became proprietor of the leading hotel of Portsmouth. Although a bright and high-spirited boy, Henry Barnabee was too fond of fun to distinguish himself at school, and the only study in which he excelled was singing, which his schoolmaster taught remarkably well. His parents discouraged his early endeavors to enter professional life, when as a member of the country serenading quartet, he begged to be allowed to go on a tour. He entered business life as a dry-goods clerk and found an outlet for his artistic longings by singing in a church choir. Accepting a business position in Boston, he became a member of the Unity Church quartet, with which he was connected for twenty-three years. Joining the Mercantile Library Association, an organization in which several noted actors and public readers received their early stage training, he was placed on its amusement committee, and was frequently called upon to recite. His success in both serious and comedy parts was so marked that many demands were made on him throughout the eastern states, and he devoted considerable time to concert and monologue entertainments, although still retaining his commercial connections. During the civil war a serious illness prevented him from continuing his business pursuits and he was urged by friends to enter the lyceum field and extend the reputation he had already acquired. In this way he made his professional debut as an entertainer (1865) and traveled through the northern states and Canada where his "Patchwork, or an Evening with Barnabee," a monologue written especially for him, met with great applause. Gradually the young actor and the public at large became aware of the great dramatic powers

MILLS COLLEGE

which he possessed, and in 1866 he made his first appearance in legitimate drama, at a Boston Museum benefit performance, playing Toby Twinkle in "All that Glitters is not Gold," Cox in "Box and Cox," and singing the famous song, "Simon the Cellarer." He subsequently appeared at the Globe and Boston theatres, and at different times played such familiar parts as Aminidab Sleek in "The Serious Family," and Henry Dove in "Married Life," and sang in the operettas "The Two Cadis," and "Sir Marmaduke." In 1870 Mr. Barnabee organized a concert company of his own, and appeared in the principal cities and towns of New England and the middle and western states with great success. In 1879 the Boston Ideal Opera Company was organized, and achieved instantaneous success. With them he performed the rôles of Sir Joseph Porter in "Pinafore"; Pasha in "Fatinitza"; John Wellington Wells in "The Sorcerer"; Lambertuccio in "Boccaccio"; Florestan in "Bohemian Girl"; Baillie in "Chimes of Normandy"; Duke in "Olivette"; Abbe Bridaine in "The Musketeers"; Lord Allcash in "Fra Diavolo"; Bunthorne in "Patience"; Major-general in "Pirates of Penzance"; Bolero in "Girofle-Girofla"; King Bobeche in "Blue Beard";

Don Japhet in "Giralda"; Prince Lorenzo in "Mascot"; Marquis in "Fanchonette"; Marquis in "Victor the Blue Stocking"; Dulcamara in "Elixir of Love"; Bruno in "Daughter of the Regiment." This company being dissolved in 1888, was succeeded by a new organization, "The Bostonians," of which Mr. Barnabee became one of the managers. The characters he has made famous in the new company are Marcassou in "The Poachers"; Lurcher in "Dorothy"; Don in "Don Pasquale"; Don Quixote in "Don Quixote"; Chrysos in "Pygmalion and Galatea"; Sheriff of Nottingham in "Robin Hood"; Governor in "The Knickerbockers"; Professor in "The Ogalallas"; Elder in "The Maid of Plymouth"; La Fontaine in "Prince Ananias"; Ezra Stebbins in "In Mexico"; Duke in "The Serenade"; Rip in "Rip Van Winkle." Several of these characters, notably the sheriff in "Robin Hood," were his own creations. As a platform entertainer, singer and comedian, Mr. Barnabee pursued a career reflecting credit upon the musical and operatic annals of this country, and beyond peradventure he was preëminent among his contemporaries in the lyric field. His quiet methods, keen sense of humor and ability to create an honest laugh, without violating the laws of good comedy acting, were compared with those of William Warren, whose methods Mr. Barnabee admired, even before he thought of adopting the histrionic profession. He was one of the original members of the Apollo Club of Boston, and was identified with many of the social and musical organizations of that city, as also with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He wrote a book of reminiscences, "My Wanderings" (1913). He was married Dec. 1, 1859, to Clara, daughter of Daniel George of Warner, N. H., and died in Jamaica Plain, Mass., Dec. 16, 1917.

STAPLES, Carlton Albert, clergyman, was born in Mendon, Mass., Mar. 30, 1827, son of Jason and Phila (Taft) Staples. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Sergeant Abraham Staples, one of the original proprietors and settlers of that town, who, with a small company from Braintree and Weymouth, planted himself there in 1663. This branch of the family came from England as early as 1636, and its members were among the first settlers of Weymouth, Mass., from which some of them removed to Mendon and Taunton. Carlton Staples was brought up on the farm of his father, about two miles south of the village of Mendon. He studied at the district school, and then, after a few terms at the Uxbridge Academy and other high schools in the vicinity, had charge of schools in the town of Blackstone and elsewhere. In the spring of 1851 he gave up teaching and entered the Theological Seminary at Meadville, Pa., where he was graduated in 1854. Before graduation he was called to the pastorate of the Unitarian church in Meadville, and was ordained to the work of the ministry there in June of that year, Rev. Edward B. Hall, D.D., of Providence, preaching the sermon. On July 4, 1854, he was married to Priscilla Shippen, daughter of Charles and Martha (Eddowes) Shippen. He remained in Meadville until the spring of 1857, when he was called to be colleague pastor with Rev. W. G. Eliot, D.D,, of the first Unitarian church of St. Louis, Mo., a position which he filled for five years, resigning it to become chaplain of a Missouri regiment in the war of the rebellion. After a service of nearly a year in camps and hospitals among the troops under the command of Gens. Pope and Halleck, in the military movements along the Mississippi, Mr. Staples resigned his commission and resumed the work of the ministry at Milwaukee, Wis., succeeding his brother, Rev. N. A. Staples, in charge of the Unitarian church there. A ministry of nearly six years in that city was terminated by resignation in the spring of 1868, and Mr. Staples took charge of the missionary work of the Unitarian Association in the West as assistant secretary at Chicago, Ill., where, in addition to his other duties, he gathered the Third Unitarian Church of that city. Acting as pastor, and superintending the planting of new churches in the adjoining states, and the opening of new fields of missionary labor, his life in Chicago was filled with varied activities, until the autumn of 1872, when he received a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church (Unitarian) in Providence, R. I., and removed to that city in November. The services of installation took place Dec. 5, 1872, Rev. E. E. Hale of Boston, preaching the sermon. His connection with this society ended in May, 1881, when he resigned. During the ministry of Mr. Staples he acted for seven years as a member of the Providence school committee, and was associated with some of the prominent charitable associations of the city. But his work was confined mainly to the duties of pastor and preacher in his own congregation. These were found arduous enough to demand all his time and energy. Several of his sermons upon anniversary occasions, and upon doctrinal and religious subjects, were published by the society. He also published an address given at the bi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Mendon in 1867, and on the history of the church in Mendon. Mr. Staples had one son: Charles Jason Staples, also a clergyman. He died in Lexington, Mass., Aug. 30, 1904.

GODFREY, Thomas, poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1736. He was the son of Thomas Godfrey, who made the improvement on Davis' quadrant, which has since been known as Hadley's quadrant. For this improvement James Logan of Philadelphia tried to secure him a prize from the Royal Society, but failed. The son received a tolerable English education, which was supplemented by further studies while working at his father's trade, that of a glazier. In 1757 he served as a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania forces that formed a part of the expedition against Fort

Duquesne. He went to Wilmington, N. C., in 1759, but, after the death of his employer, returned to Philadelphia, shipped as a supercargo to New Providence, and then returned to Wilmington, N. C. Some of his poems had been published in "The American Magazine," and while in North Carolina he employed the summer and autumn of 1759 in completing his tragedy, "The Prince of Parthia." This was the first American drama, and the first actually produced. Godfrey wrote from Wilmington to offer it to Douglass' American Company, but it was not actually produced until Apr. 24, 1767, and then at the Southwark Theatre, Philadelphia; Douglass, the head of the company probably taking the part of Artabanes, king of Persia. It is an oriental story of love and lust, despotism, ambition and jealousy, and contains many of the blood and thunder elements of the pre-Shakespearian drama. Mr. Tyler, in his "History of American Literature," says: "The whole drama is powerful in diction and in action. . . . It has many noble poetic passages; the characters are finely and consistently developed; there are scenes of pathos and tragic vividness; the plot advances with rapid movement and with culminating force. Thomas Godfrey was a true poet, and 'The Prince of Parthia' is a noble beginning of dramatic literature in America." On the other hand, Mr. Seilhamer, in his "History of the American Theatre," says that as an acting play the piece has no merit; the speeches are long, and remarkable only for measured dulness; all the characters are on stilts; there is little plot and no action, and that it was impossible for it to have met with favor on the stage. Godfrey also published "The Court of Fancy" (Philadelphia, 1762), a poem modeled on Chaucer's "House of Fame." His poems were collected and edited by his friend, Nathaniel Evans, under the title "Juvenile Poems on Various Subjects, with 'The Prince of Parthia', a Tragedy" (Philadelphia, 1787). In a memoir attached to the volume, Godfrey is characterized as a man of sweet and amiable disposition, of engaging modesty and disinterested love for his friends. He died in Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 3, 1763.

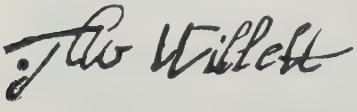
GARLAND, Hamlin, author, was born in West Salem, La Crosse co., Wis., Sept. 14, 1860, son of Richard Hayes and Isabelle (McClintock) Garland. His father, a native of Oxford county, Me., served for two years in the 21st Wisconsin regiment during the civil war, and has been throughout his life a farmer of the true Western type. His mother's family were emigrants from Scotland, and early settled in Pennsylvania, whence her father, Hugh McClintock, removed to Ohio, and thence to Wisconsin in 1848. Musical talent and physical strength are characteristic among them, Mr. Garland's uncles being noted for their many feats of endurance and their records as keen hunters. When eight years old he removed with his parents to Winneshiek county, Ia., and a year later to Mitchell county. His studies being completed in the Cedar Valley Seminary in 1881, he spent two years in the East, traveling and teaching, but removed again to McPherson county, Dak., where for two years he "held down a claim," and worked faithfully in the harvest field and as a store-keeper. In the meantime, during the winter of 1882, he made his entrance into literature as a lecturer and occasional contributor, and in 1884 he determined to return to study and teaching. He spent the next few years in Boston, studying, teaching and writing. In childhood his imagination had been stimulated by his father's recountals of experience in the wild western country, and his own observations had furnished some fitting themes for powerful stories of the struggles of the poor farmer against relentless nature and the rapacity of landlords, which even with the rich soil of the prairies left him no apparent chance to make a fair living. He became, while in Dakota, an ardent advocate of the single-tax doctrines, which he has since industriously championed, both in stories and didactic articles. A practical man himself and no mere theorist, his pen has been a powerful one, giving the truest living flavor to all his writings, and assuring him at once a welcome and a hearing. It has been remarked that Mr. Garland's portrayal of the western farmer's life make it appear a "somewhat darker thing than it really is," but his zeal as a reformer and keen hatred of the smallest symptom of oppression has lent him courage to suppress no fact, however gruesome or commonplace, in the interest of mere "literary effect." He is a veritist: one whose writing is inspired with the rightful greatness of man, and the dignity of the commonplace. With Howells and others of the "realistic" school, he is doing for American life and literature what Dickens did for the English: portraying life as it is; hiding nothing nor fearing lest he make in his narrations that *reductio ad absurdum* so commonly and unthinkingly ascribed to the "father of modern novelists." It has been well said of him that "he is of the sort of men who push their way and sometimes win success, but his endeavors are in behalf of his ideas, and not on account of any hankering for personal prominence. He would sacrifice the personal opportunity to the idea if it were the last opportunity he had." For five years after settling in Boston he supplemented his literary labors by teaching in the school of Moses True Brown, and conducting private classes. He still displays his love of the old western life, and keeps in touch with it by returning each summer to his native soil, and by long trips to the plains and the mountains, living as the ranchers and farmers and miners live. It may thus be seen that he truly deserves to be called not only the champion of realism but also of real manhood in modern fiction. As he himself expresses it in the quaint dialect so familiar in his tales, he owes success to the habit of "stickin' right by it." Among his works of fiction are: "Maintraveled Roads" (1890); "A Little Norsk" and "A Member of the Third House" (1894); "Prairie Folks" (1893); "A Spoil of Office" and "Jason Edwards" (1892); "Prairie Songs" (1893), and "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly" (1896). He has also written a set of essays, "Crumbling Idols" (1894), and tried his hand at the drama. Many of his articles and essays have appeared in "Harpers," the "Century" and in the "Arena" magazine of Boston, with which he has long been identified, and several of his best stories have been issued from the press of the Arena Publishing Co.

GALBRAITH (properly Gilbraith), Victor, subject of a poem by Longfellow, was a real character who was born about 1823 and settled with his parents at Mineral Point, Iowa co., Wis., in 1841. He was a tailor by trade, but having a remarkable talent for music, he spent much of his time in playing on his flute and more time in consorting with the other young men of the town, with whom he was a great favorite. Early in 1843 the family removed to the mining town of Galena, Ill., and there young Gilbraith learned to gamble and became uncontrollably addicted to drink. In June of that year Dr. Albion T. Crow, of Galena, organized company F of the 1st regiment of Illinois volunteers for

service in the Mexican war. This regiment was under the leadership of Col. Hardin, and distinguished itself during the war. After much urging, Gilbraith joined the regiment as a drummer, consenting because Capt. Crow promised solemnly to shield him when overtaken by his infirmity. At Camargo the company was discharged, and Gilbraith, with a few others, re-enlisted in a Texas company as a bugler. Under a new captain who had no personal interest in him, and would make no allowances, he was doomed to disaster, and during the march on Monterey, Gilbraith in a wild state of intoxication threatened to shoot his superior officer. He was promptly court-martialed and sentenced to death, and with his breast riddled with bullets was laid in his coffin, which was left uncovered until the hour of burial; but before the time came, he arose, to the horror of his comrades, and advancing, begged for a drink and then, to be put out of his misery. Tragic as the story is, it does not deserve commemoration in verse, and probably would have been forgotten, like many other exceptional incidents of war, had not Longfellow made it the subject of one of his minor poems, "Victor Galbraith," which contains the following stanzas:

"Under the walls of Monterey,
At daybreak the bugles began to play,
Victor Galbraith!
In the mist of the morning, damp and gray,
These were the words they seemed to say:
'Come forth to thy death,
Victor Galbraith!'
* * * * *
"Three bullets are in his breast and brain,
But he rises out of the dust again.
Victor Galbraith!
The water he drinks has a bloody stain;
'Oh kill me and put me out of my pain!'
In his agony prayeth
Victor Galbraith!"

WILLETT, Thomas, first mayor of New York, was born in England, about 1611, and, according to the "Bartow Genealogy," was a son of Rev. Andrew Willett, D.D., and grandson of Rev. Thomas Willett, prebend of Ely cathedral. He removed to Leyden, Holland, whence he emigrated to Plymouth, Mass., coming, according to one account, in 1629, in company with the remnant of John Robinson's church; according to another, in 1632. He was admitted a freeman at Plymouth in 1633, and lived there most of the time until 1660. He had charge of the trading houses of Plymouth colony on the Maine coast until 1635, when the French drove him away; soon became a ship-owner and trader on his own account, and established posts along the sea from the Kennebec to the Delaware, and as far inland as Albany, N. Y. He was held in the highest esteem in Plymouth colony, was chosen captain of its military company in 1648, and was elected an assistant to the governor annually from 1651 until 1665. His relations with the Dutch were so friendly that in 1650 he was appointed by Peter Stuyvesant one of two commissioners to meet at Hartford commissioners from the New England colonies and settle disputes concerning boundaries and trade. In 1657 he served as arbitrator between Plymouth colony and Rhode Island in regard to the ownership of Hog island in Narragansett bay. In 1654 Oliver Cromwell decided to send an expedition against the Dutch on the Hudson, and New England having promised its aid, Capt. Willett, who had great influence with the Indian tribes, was directed to accompany the commissioners of the united colonies "unto the Manhatoes and to be assistant unto them in advice and council;" but peace was declared before the fleet arrived. In 1660 Capt. Willett settled in Wanamoisett, the southern part of Rehoboth, Mass., and a year later, bought from the Indians, as agent for Plymouth colony, a large tract of land, part of which is now included in the towns of Attleboro, Mass., and Cumberland, R. I. In 1664, Charles II. sent a fleet, under Col. Richard Nicholls, to demand the surrender of the Dutch settlements on the Hudson and at his request Capt. Willett met Nicholls at New Amsterdam to aid him in presenting terms to Gen. Stuyvesant. On the surrender of New Amsterdam, Capt. Nicholls was sent to Fort Orange (Albany) as interpreter to an expedition directed to secure the Dutch post there and to treat with the Iroquois. In the spring of 1665 Gov. Nicholls requested Gov. Prence of Plymouth to release Capt. Willett in order that he might have his help in reducing the affairs of New York "into good English," and on June 14th, when the new city government was formally proclaimed, Willett was named as mayor. He was reappointed in 1666, and in 1668 was made a member of the council of Gov. Lovelace. In 1673 the Dutch recaptured New York, and Capt. Willett's real estate was confiscated; but he had previously returned to Plymouth. In 1667 the southwestern part of Rehoboth was set off as Swansea, and Capt. Willett was one of several appointed to regulate the admission of settlers. He was married, in 1636, to Mary, daughter of John Brown, of Plymouth, and later, of Barrington (now in Rhode Island) on whose land they were both buried. The burial ground is near the head of Bullock's cove in what is now East Providence, R. I. Mrs. Willett bore her husband eight sons and five daughters. Thomas, born in 1646, commanded the militia of Queen's county, N. Y., and was a councillor under Gov. Andros and Gov. Sloughter; Mary, born in 1637, was married, in 1658, to Rev. Samuel Hooker of Farmington, Conn., son of the famous Thomas Hooker of Hartford, and in 1703 became the second wife of Rev. Thomas Buckingham, of Saybrook; Esther was married to Rev. Josiah Flynt of Dorchester, Mass. Thomas Willett died in Barrington, R. I., Aug. 4, 1674.



COLTON, Calvin, clergyman and author, was born at Longmeadow, Mass., in 1789, and was the elder brother of Walter Colton. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, studied divinity at Andover, and was ordained in 1815, when he took charge of a Presbyterian church in Batavia, N. Y. His religious views subsequently undergoing a change, he took orders in the Episcopal church. In 1826 an affection of the voice obliged him to leave the pulpit, and he entered the journalistic profession, going to England in 1832, as correspondent of the "New York Observer." While there he wrote several works with the purpose of establishing a more thorough knowledge of American affairs in England, and of bringing about a better understanding between the two countries. The first of these, "A Manual for Emigrants to America," published in 1832, was followed in the same year by "The History and Character of American Revivals of Religion," and in 1833 by "The Americans; by an American in London"; "The American Cottager," a religious tale; "A Tour of the American Lakes and Among the Indians of the North West Territory"; and "Church and State in America," the last being a reply to the bishop of London. Returning to America in 1835, he published the results of his English experiences in "Four Years in Great Britain." In 1836 appeared "Protestant Jesuitism," published anonymously, and shortly afterwards "Thoughts on the Religious State of the Country, and Reasons for Preferring Episcopacy." Turning from religious to political matters, Mr. Colton rapidly obtained distinction, being rewarded finally by an appointment to the chair of political economy in Trinity College, Hartford. His works in this connection are "Abo-

lition a Sedition" (1838); "Abolition and Colonization Contrasted" (1838); "A Voice from America to England" (1839); a series of tracts signed "Junius" and entitled "The Crisis of the Country," "American Jacobinism," and "One Presidential Term," in 1840, and in 1843 and 1844, a second series of ten of the "Junius Tracts." In 1845 he published a life of Henry Clay, prepared from materials supplied by that statesman, and shortly afterwards produced, "The Rights of Labor," and "Public Economy for the United States." During the last three years of his life he again was professor of political economy at Trinity, and wrote "The Genius and Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States"; "Private Correspondence of Henry Clay" (1855); "The Last Seven Years of the Life of Henry Clay" (1856); "Speeches of Henry Clay" (1857). He died March 13, 1857, at Savannah, Ga., and was buried at his birthplace.

BARRINGER, Rufus, soldier and lawyer, was born in Cabarrus county, N. C., Dec. 2, 1821, son of Gen. Paul Barringer. His grandfather, Paul Barringer, was a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, and, coming to America, settled in North Carolina early in the eighteenth century. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1842, studied law, and practiced at Concord. He represented Cabarrus county in the assembly of 1848 and 1850. He was a Whig elector in 1860, and in 1861 he bitterly denounced secession, but raised a company of cavalry in Cabarrus, and was made its captain. It was attached to the 1st North Carolina cavalry, and he remained with it until June, 1864, when he was promoted from lieutenant-colonel of the regiment to be brigadier-general of cavalry. He was captured in April, 1865, and remained prisoner in Fort Delaware for four months. He was in action seventy-six times, had two horses shot under him and was wounded three times, and fought with great gallantry, especially at Chamberlain's Run, Five Forks and Namozine Church. He was never defeated in action, except in the last retreat, when his brigade was cut to pieces. After the war he accepted the situation, favored negro suffrage as early as 1865, accepted the reconstruction act of 1867, and acted with the Republican party. He resumed the practice of law in 1866, at Charlotte, N. C.; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875, and the Republican nominee for lieutenant-governor in 1880; in later years he acted with the Democratic party. After 1884 he lived in retirement on his landed estates, and occupied himself with writing on war subjects; his last and most important work being a "History of the First North Carolina." He died Feb. 3, 1895.

GROUT, Edward M., lawyer, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1861. He is of New England ancestry, being a descendant of Jonathan Grout, a representative from Massachusetts in the first congress under the constitution, and a colonel in the war of the revolution. His grandfather, Paul Grout, was four times a member of the assembly from New York city. Edward M. received his education in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn, and was graduated at Colgate University in 1884. He then entered the office of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1885. He remained with Gen. Woodford until the close of 1892, when he became a partner of William J. Gaynor. While in Gen. Woodford's office in 1892 he began the contest over the Union street railway franchise, in which he opposed the giving away of a railway franchise for nothing when money was offered for it by other competitors. With Mr. Gaynor he took the matter into the courts in 1892 and obtained an injunction against this misuse of official power. In the following year the struggle for railroad grants was renewed on a larger scale, and those who had the official favor were compelled, by the decision obtained from the courts in the first contest, to offer some compensation to the city. But other competitors offered to pay more, and Mr. Grout again took the case into court on the proposition that the public officials, as trustees, were bound not only to exact some, but the best possible return to the city for these valuable grants. He succeeded in maintaining that proposition on the trial of the case. Before this, however, Mr. Gaynor was elected supreme court judge, at the election of 1893, when the notable Gravesend election frauds occurred. Mr. Grout conducted most of Mr. Gaynor's campaign, and led the election watchers who went to Gravesend on election day and were driven away by force. He was afterwards one of the counsel in the prosecution of McKane, and, besides being a chief witness, did much of the legal work which resulted in the conviction of McKane and of the others concerned in the Gravesend outrages. The railroad franchise iniquities of 1892–93, which had been made the subject of grand jury investigation, and the Gravesend election frauds, resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the local organization of the Democratic party in 1893. Mr. Grout then joined with Mr. Shepard in the effort to reorganize and reform the local organization, but when, in 1894, Mr. Shepard and many of his followers bolted the nomination of David B. Hill for governor, thus carrying the local fight into state politics, Mr. Grout refused to go to that length, and presided over the chief Hill meeting in Brooklyn. He remained a member of the Shepard local democracy, however, until the campaign of 1895, when the regular organization, under new leaders, made every effort to effect a union nomination for the mayoralty of Brooklyn, and even pressed the nomination of Judge Gaynor, the chief of reform Democrats, without whom the Shepard democracy could not have existed. All such overtures being refused, Mr. Grout, intent upon a united party, and deeming that the regular party had made every reasonable concession, accepted the regular Democratic nomination for mayor and entered upon an almost hopeless fight, having against him both the Republican nominee and Mr. Shepard as an independent Democratic candidate. After a vigorous campaign he was defeated, but reduced the Republican plurality to 2,000 as against the 33,000 by which the regular Democratic candidate had been defeated two years before. In 1897 he received the regular Democratic nomination for president of the borough of Brooklyn, and was elected by a plurality of over 35,000; leading all other candidates on the city and county ticket. Mr. Grout is in partnership with Hon. Almet F. Jenks; the firm being one of the most prominent ones in Brooklyn. He has been a generous college alumnus, and maintains a prize for oratory at Colgate. He was president of the Alumni Association for 1895, and was then elected the first alumni trustee of the university. He is a veteran of company A, 23rd regiment, and is major and judge advocate of the 2nd brigade. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Consolidation League, the most active factor in Brooklyn in effecting the union of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and has been the most active advocate of the municipalization of street lighting and transportation. He was married, June 4, 1888, to Ida L. Loeschigk of Brooklyn.

VANCE, James Isaac, clergyman, was born at Arcadia, Tenn., Sept. 25, 1862, son of Charles Robertson and Margaret (Newland) Vance. His father was in the Confederate army at the time of this son's birth, and the mother having left her residence in Bristol, was a refugee at her father's home. On his father's side he is a direct descendant of Col. Robert Sevier, who was killed in the battle of King's Mountain, and of Maj. Charles Robertson, the elder brother of Gen. James Robertson, the founder of Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Vance is thus descended from the pioneer settlers of the Watauga, and the founders of the state of Tennessee, Col. John Sevier, the first governor of the state having been an older brother of the Col. Robert Sevier mentioned above.

The first of the Vance family in America was Dr. Patrick Vance from north Ireland, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and a physician who settled in Pennsylvania prior to the revolutionary war, and some of whose descendants afterwards moved south along the valley of Virginia to North Carolina and Tennessee. On his mother's side, Dr. Vance is descended from the Andersons and Rheas, strong Scotch-Irish families, which have given a large number of ministers to the Presbyterian church in America. Rev. Joseph Rhea, one of the first ministers of that church to preach in Tennessee, was an ancestor of hers, and to the careful religious training of his mother, Dr. Vance attributes the influence which impelled him to enter the ministry. He was educated at King's College, Tennessee, where he was graduated in 1883, and from which he received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. It was his intention to enter the medical profession, and his course in college was taken with a view to this. However, during the summer succeeding his graduation, his purpose changed, and in the fall he entered the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney, Va., where he was graduated in 1886. Dr. Vance's first pastoral charge was the Presbyterian church of Wytheville, Va. Here he remained less than a year, going thence to the Second Presbyterian Church of Alexandria, Va. During his pastorate of four years at Alexandria, a new church building was erected, and a breach between the northern and southern churches of the city thoroughly healed, the northern church uniting with the southern and forming one congregation. The church was thoroughly organized and its membership substantially increased. On Oct. 1, 1891, Dr. Vance took charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Norfolk, Va., where he enjoyed a pastorate of marked prosperity and power, resigning after three years and a half to accept his present work. Since Feb. 1, 1895, he has been pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville, Tenn., the largest single congregation in his denomination, and the largest and wealthiest church in Nashville. Dr. Vance is a frequent contributor to secular and religious papers, and is the author of "The Young Man Four-Square" (1894); "Church Portals" (1895), and "The College of Apostles" (1896). In January, 1896, he received the honorary degree of D.D. from King College, and also from Hampden-Sidney College, Va. He is one of the best orators in the South; his power consisting mainly in his simple and earnest method of presenting his convictions and his concise and forcible language. Dr. Vance was married, Dec. 22, 1886, to Mamie Siles of Yorkville, S. C , daughter of William and Agnes (Wilkie) Currell, of Charleston, S C.

PACKWOOD, William Henderson, pioneer and jurist, was born at Jordan's Prairie, near Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 23, 1832, son of Larkin Canada and Elizabeth Cathcart (Stormont) Packwood, and grandson of Larkin Packwood. While attending the public schools of Sparta, Ill., he enlisted for the Mexican war, but was assigned to company B, U. S. mounted rifles and sent to California and the Pacific Northwest. During a service of five years he participated in the expeditions against the Coquille and Coast Indians in 1851, and in the battle at Big Bend on the Rogue river. After working as miner, merchant and ranchman for two years, he was captain of the Coquille guards during the Indian war of 1855, and defeated the Indians of the district. In 1857, while mining on the Sixes river, he was chosen unanimously to represent Curry county, Ore., at the first state constitutional convention, a rôle for which he was prepared by earlier participation in making laws and conducting meetings for miners' camps. Mr. Packwood was instrumental in having the elk placed upon the seal of the state. While prospecting at the Blue Canyon mines in 1862 he helped to found the town of Auburn, Ore., where he entered upon the merchandise business as a member of Knight, Abbott & Packwood, and later organized the Auburn Water Co. Upon the formation of Baker county in 1862 he was appointed school superintendent. He participated in the building of mining ditches and canals, including the Clark's creek ditch (1863), the Eagle creek ditch to the Koosta mines (1870), the Eagle canal (1871), and the Burnt river ditch to the Eldorado mines (1874). He and his associates built and operated a number of steam stamp and water-power mills and engaged in mining operations at Sanger, Union co. He bought an interest in the Washoe ferry, incorporated the Oregon Road, Bridge & Ferry Co., operated it during 1865–68, and became its secretary, treasurer and general manager. In 1888 he was elected police judge and clerk of Baker City, Ore., serving for five terms. After a period of beach mining at Port Orford, Ore., he made surveys on the Daly creek ditch to Snake river, and engaged in engineering work on the Pacific & Idaho Northern railway. Subsequently he was accountant of the Columbia Gold Mining Co., and served as assistant postmaster of Baker City during 1907–10. He was a member of the Oregon Pioneer Association and the Oregon Historical Society. As an ardent Unionist and Republican he worked vigorously for the election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 and 1864. He was a member of the Christian church. Mr. Packwood was married at Auburn, Ore., Oct. 16, 1862, to Johanna A., daughter of William O'Brien of Limerick, Ireland, and had three children: William H., Jr.; Jefferson Carter; and Edith Gonzaga, wife of John L. Rand. Mr. Packwood died at Baker, Ore., Sept. 21, 1917.

BLAKE, Charles Frederic, lawyer, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1834, son of William and Margaret Elizabeth (Kupfer) Blake. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard in 1853. He continued his studies in Heidelberg, Germany, beginning a course in philosophy, but changing to the study of law. He received his degree of J.U.D. at Heidelberg in 1855, after which he took the law course in the Harvard law school, and was graduated LL.B. in 1857. He practiced his profession in Boston for six years, but after his marriage transferred his business

to New York city, where he specialized in patent law, in which he is said to have had few equals and no superiors. He formed a partnership with Charles M. Keller, and after the latter's death in 1874 was associated with Edward G. Thompson. He was married Apr. 11, 1860, to Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of Gen. John A. Dix of New York, and had four children: Catherine, Margaret, Morgan Dix, and Elizabeth M. Blake. He died in New York, Feb. 21, 1881.

GARDNER, John, colonist, was admitted a freeman of the town of Newport, R. I., in 1722. From 1732 to 1737 he was an assistant, and while so engaged was one of a committee appointed by New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Nova Scotia, in 1837, to devise a plan to settle the dispute between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, in regard to portions of their boundary lines. In 1741 he was a committee, with John Cranston and Hezekiah Carpenter, appointed by the general assembly to ascertain if two additional companies could be raised for the defence of the colony, and to put the fort on Goat island in a proper condition for the defence of the port. He had the rank of colonel, and in 1744 was appointed commissary-general. In 1743 he was elected general treasurer, and held the office until 1748, when he was again chosen assistant. In 1754 he was deputy-governor for one year. The next year Jonathan Nichols, Jr., was chosen deputy-governor, but he died before the year was out, and John Gardner was elected in his place, and held the office during the remainder of his life. In 1757 he was made chief justice of the supreme court of judicature, to which was added that of assizes and general jail delivery. John Gardner died January, 1764, at the age of 69 years.

CARTER, Robert, publisher and founder of the house of Robert Carter & Brothers, was born at Earlston, Berwickshire, Scotland, Nov. 2, 1807. His father was a weaver, plying his laborious trade in a low thatched cottage, in the rough but picturesque country about five miles from Abbotsford. The son was a thoughtful lad, and from his earliest years delighted in books and study. The stagnation in trade which followed the battle of Waterloo brought stern poverty to many a British household, and the boy Robert, while yet very young, was obliged to work early and late at a loom by the side of his father. But there were moments when the loom did not require his undivided attention, and to improve these moments he had a book-holder constructed at the left of the loom, so that while he attended to his work he could also read and study. It was thus that he read Rollin's "Ancient History," and other books, which a kind gentleman had lent him. When the day's work was over he studied Greek and Latin by the light of a soft-coal fire in his father's sitting-room, and by the time he was fifteen, he was enough of a scholar to open a night school for the neighborhood. His scholars were, many of them, older than himself but he never had any trouble in enforcing discipline, and the small tuition fee they paid was a help to the struggling family. While "Josephus" was the first book he ever owned, Foster's essay on "Decision of Character" was undoubtedly the one which exerted the most powerful influence upon his life. He read it when twelve years of age. When twenty years of age he secured a situation as assistant teacher in a grammar school, and after serving awhile in that capacity, was able, upon his small earnings, to enter the University of Edinburgh. There he made rapid progress, and he might have risen to eminence in his native Scotland, but his heart had turned to this country, and leaving the university he took ship at Greenock, and after a passage of about six weeks, landed at New York on May 16, 1831. For a time he taught school on the corner of Broadway and Grand street, having as one pupil, Schuyler Colfax, subsequently vice-president; but about three years after his arrival in New York he embarked in the book trade by buying the stock of an insolvent dealer, and opening a small store in Canal street, at a rental of $300 a year. Comparatively little publishing was at that time done in this country, the trade being mainly confined to the selling of books; but among Mr. Carter's first ventures was the publication of "Symonton on the Atonement and Intercession of Jesus Christ," a work which no other bookseller would undertake, and which all predicted would entail a loss. For a time this prediction seemed likely to be verified, but one day James Lenox entered the store and bought a hundred copies, and then Dr. Thomas Dewitt took a warm interest in the young bookseller and wrote a favorable notice of the book for the "Christian Intelligencer." In consequence of this notice the entire edition was speedily disposed of. One of the most important of his early ventures was the publication of D'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation," which he issued in three duodecimo volumes at the price of one dollar a volume. But the work was scarcely published when a Philadelphia bookseller issued an inferior edition, in one volume, for one dollar. This was intended to kill Mr. Carter's book, and it would doubtless have had that effect had he not promptly put the price of his three volumes down to one dollar. This created an immense demand. Ten thousand sets were sold as fast as they could be printed, and the sale continued until more than a hundred thousand volumes were disposed of. The profit upon the transaction was small, but it proved an excellent advertisement of Mr. Carter's business, which from that time (1841) grew rapidly in extent, although almost confined to the publication of works of a religious or semi-religious character. At the outset of his career as a publisher he determined to issue no books that he did not know from personal examination to be good books. His first question was, will the work exert a good influence? his next, will it pay a profit? thus reversing the order of those publishers who regard books as mere articles of commerce. This practice of his soon became so well known that his mere imprint upon a volume secured for it a sale sufficient to realize a profit. About a year after Mr. Carter landed in New York, his father brought his family to this country, and settled upon a farm in Saratoga county. There two of his younger sons, Peter and Walter, were given for a few years the out-door tasks usual to farmers' boys, and then, after serving a proper apprenticeship to the book business, they were, in 1848, admitted as co-partners by their older brother, and the firm name became Robert Carter & Brothers. At the same time the business was removed to 285 Broadway. From this time the transactions of the house increased rapidly; but the accession of his brothers to the firm gave Mr. Carter more time to attend to "the business of his neighbors"; for such was the judicial character of his mind, together with his keen sense of justice, and inflexible adherence to the right, that he was often called upon to settle disputes among his fellow publishers, and it is said none of his decisions was ever called in question. Mr. Carter died Dec. 28, 1889.

Robert Carter

MOORE, William Robert, merchant and congressman, was born in Huntsville, Ala., Mar. 28, 1830, son of Robert Cleveland and Mary (Lingow) Moore, and a descendant of Charles Moore, who emigrated from England to Virginia in 1650. His father died when the son was six months old; his mother remarried and William was brought up on his stepfather's farm until the age of sixteen. For six years he was employed as a clerk in a local dry goods firm. In 1856 he entered the service of S. B. Chittenden & Co., dry goods merchants of New York city, and proved so efficient in establishing an extensive trade with the South that he was made a partner at the end of two years. Having decided to establish a business of his own in the same line he organized with Joseph H. Shepherd in Memphis, Tenn., the firm of Shepherd & Moore, which after Mr. Shepherd's death in 1864, became William R. Moore & Co. During the civil war he espoused the Union cause even when popular resentment threatened to undermine his business. Becoming interested in politics after the war, he was elected to the state legislature in 1866 but refused to take advantage of a technicality over his opponent and resigned his seat. In 1880 he was elected to the 47th congress and in the lower house was active in the debates on Chinese immigration, civil service reform, American shipping, common schools and Mississippi river improvement. He was author of the joint resolution empowering congress to enforce by suitable legislation the obligation of contracts entered into by any of the states and earnestly opposed the repudiation of any part of Tennessee's debt. Declining reëlection at the close of his term, he returned to his private business. At different times in later life his name was proposed for postmaster-general, vice-president of the United States, and governor of Tennessee, but he declined to return to public life. He was married in February, 1878, to Charlotte Haywood, daughter of George H. Blood of Memphis, Tenn. He died without issue in Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1909.

TREVETT, John, naval officer, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1757. In early life he was in the merchant service, and made a number of voyages from Newport; but on the breaking out of the revolutionary war he entered the navy. In November, 1775, he accepted the position of midshipman on board the ship "Columbia," Capt. Whipple, where he was speedily promoted; and as a lieutenant he also served under Com. Hopkins. In 1776 he was attached to the brig "Andre Doria," Capt. Biddle, from which he was later transferred, as commander of marines, to the U. S. sloop "Providence," of twelve guns, under the command of Capt. John R. Rathbourne. Appearing off the Bahamas, Capt. Rathbourne learned that the port of New Providence was poorly garrisoned and determined to seize the town. At eleven o'clock at night on Jan. 27, 1778, a party of men, twenty-five in number, landed at New Providence, under Lieut. Trevett, and while some of the men scaled the walls and took the fort, the remainder of the party got possession of a small island known as Hog Island, directly opposite the town. In taking the island, some assistance was rendered by a number of prisoners who had been released by the scaling party. They held possession of the place for three days. In that time they captured six vessels in the harbor, drove off a British sloop of war that tried to enter, and after spiking the guns of the fort they retired, taking with them a quantity of military stores. In this raid Trevett did not lose a man. Previous to the capture of New Providence, while cruising off Halifax, the sloop took several valuable prizes and got them safely into port. One of the vessels, a ship, was a transport bound to Quebec with 10,000 suits of clothing for Gen. Burgoyne's army. This was looked upon as an extremely valuable prize, and Lieut. Trevett was selected to bring her into port, which he did successfully. In 1780 Lt. Trevett joined the frigate "Trumbull," Com. Nicholson, and during a cruise took part in an action with the heavily armed "Watt," of six guns. The "Trumbull" had three men killed and thirty-six men wounded, including Trevett, who lost an eye and was wounded in the foot. After that he joined the ship "Deane," Capt. Henman, which took a number of prizes. Lieut. Trevett, in command of one of these prizes, was captured and carried into St. Johns, where he was held a prisoner for more than two years. When liberated he returned to Newport, and while residing there, in 1786, tested the validity and constitutionality of the law touching the issue and circulation of paper money. He died in Newport, R. I., Nov. 5, 1833.

CHITTENDEN, William Lawrence [Larry], poet and ranchman, was born in Montclair, N. J., Mar. 23, 1862, son of Henry A. and Henrietta (Gano) Chittenden, and a direct descendant of William Chittenden of the parish of Cranbrook, Kent, near London, England, who settled at Guilford, Conn., in 1639, on Indian lands which are still owned by his descendants, the S. B. Chittendens of New York city. William Chittenden was a distinguished soldier in the Thirty Years war in the Netherlands, with the title of major; was a man of influence in the new colony, where he was chief magistrate and principal military man. Larry Chittenden was educated in Montclair and New York city, and began his business career as a reporter for a New York newspaper and as a wholesale dry goods salesman. As a boy he was greatly interested in the romantic history of Texas and the heroes of the Alamo and in 1883 he went to Texas as a traveling correspondent and salesman, and subsequently engaged in ranching with his uncle, Hon. Simeon B. Chittenden, ex-congressman of New York. In 1887 he established the famous Chittenden ranch near Anson, Jones co., Tex., on the Old Mackenzie Trail. Soon after his uncle's death in 1889 he bought out the estate's interest in the ranch, and thereafter conducted it alone. During his residence at the ranch in Texas, Mr. Chittenden began to write verses, which were well received and widely copied. A volume of poems, "Ranch Verses" (1893), passed through fourteen editions and won fame for its author and the unique title of the "Poet Ranchman." "Ranch Verses" were characterized by the "London Saturday Review" as tuneful, manly in sentiment, musical in flow, and full of spirit and vivacity. The "Review of Reviews" said they were "worthy of a place beside those of Riley, Field, Harte and Miller." A second volume of his poetry, "Bermuda Verses," appeared in 1909. A remarkable swimmer and diver, he saved two women from drowning in the surf at Spring Lake, N. J., in 1891, and a man from drowning at Barbados, W. I., in 1906. He is unmarried.

RUSSELL, Edward Lafayette, lawyer, was born in Franklin county, Ala., Aug. 19, 1845, son

of George Daniel and Emily M. (Stovall) Russell; grandson of George and ——— (Hudson) Russell, and great-grandson of Maj. William E. Russell, chief of staff of Gen. Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and a pioneer settler of Franklin county for whom the valley and county seat, Russellville, are named. His father was a Baptist clergyman who directed the son's early education. When old enough to work he took his place on the farm and labored incessantly until February, 1862, when he enlisted in the 41st Miss. Confederate regiment. He fought his first battle at Farmington, near Corinth, where Beauregard and Halleck opposed each other, and later he joined Bragg in his Kentucky campaign. He was present at the battles of Perryville, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and the siege of Atlanta, and served in the Franklin and Nashville campaigns under Hood. At the end of his military service Mr. Russell engaged in cotton planting near Verona, Miss., meanwhile studying law at intervals. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and began practicing in Verona in the following year. He was the legal representative in Mississippi of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and in 1876 was made general solicitor, in which capacity he argued before the U. S. supreme court a number of important transportation and constitutional questions. He was successively general counsel, vice-president, general manager and president of the Mobile & Ohio system, retaining the last position until his death. After removing his residence to Mobile, Ala., he became a trustee of the state university. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and attended the Episcopal church. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 20, 1869, to Emma, daughter of Marion J. Davis of Mississippi, and they had a daughter, Eoline, and a son who died young; (2) to Margaret Tarleton Billups of Mobile. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1911.

BUSHNELL, Asa Smith, fortieth governor of Ohio (1895–99), was born at Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1834, son of Daniel and Harriet (Smith) Bushnell. His first American ancestor was Francis Bushnell, who settled at Guilford, Conn., before 1646, and from him and his wife Rebecca Holmes the line of descent is traced through their son William and his wife ——— Chapman; their son Joseph and his wife Mary Leffingwell; their son Nathan and his wife Mehitable Allen; their son Joseph and his wife Elizabeth French, and their son Jason and his wife Hannah Kirkland, who were the grandparents of Gov. Bushnell. Jason Bushnell was a soldier of the revolutionary war. Asa S. Bushnell moved with his parents to Cincinnati, O., in 1844 and at the age of eighteen began his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store, in Springfield, O. He was variously employed until 1857 when he formed a partnership with Dr. John Ludlow in the drug business, which continued for ten years. In 1867 he became a member of the firm of Warder, Mitchell & Co., manufacturers of mowers and reapers, where he had been employed for a few months ten years previously. He continued in that business with great success, becoming the president of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., successors of the old firm, and at that time one of the leading manufacturers of mowers and reapers in the United States. He was president of this company until his death. A thorough business man, he was identified with many of the prominent and successful enterprises of Springfield and other cities. For many years he was president of the First National Bank of Springfield and at the head of several corporations. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, was a 32nd degree Mason and trustee of the Ohio Masonic Home, to which he gave $10,000 in 1891, thus securing to Springfield the location of the institution. During the civil war he raised a company and served in 1864, under Gen. David Hunter, as its captain in the 152nd O. volunteer infantry in the Shenandoah valley. He was an enthusiastic member of the G. A. R., being enrolled with Mitchell post, Springfield; was also one of the founders and an officer of the Ohio society, Sons of the Revolution. For four years he was a quartermaster general upon the staff of Gov. Joseph B. Foraker. Gov. Bushnell for many years was prominent in Ohio Republican politics, having been a member of nearly every state and national convention during two decades. In 1892 he was one of the delegates-at-large to the Minneapolis convention, and in March, 1896, he was unanimously chosen as one of the delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention. After being actively engaged in local campaigns he was drafted into state politics, and in 1885 became the chairman of the Republican state executive committee, under the management of which the party not only elected Gov. Foraker by a handsome plurality, but also accomplished the unprecedented result of securing a majority in the general assembly without the vote of Hamilton county, and thus reëlected John Sherman to the U. S. senate. In 1887 he was nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Gov. Foraker, but for business reasons declined to accept the nomination. In 1889 there was a general demand that he should head the state ticket of the party, but he positively refused to allow his name to be used. In 1891 he was again urged to become a gubernatorial candidate, but declined and supported Maj. William McKinley, who became the nominee by acclamation. He refused several times to become a congressional candidate and when in May, 1895, the Republicans, assembled in convention at Zanesville, nominated him as their candidate for governor, he had not sought the honor. He was elected in November, 1895, by a plurality of 92,622, a victory greater than any ever achieved by an Ohio governor, save John Brough, who was a war-time candidate, and who received practically the entire vote cast. On Nov. 2, 1897, he was reëlected, receiving a plurality of 28,105, the greatest ever given in Ohio in a year following a presidential election. He was married, Sept. 17, 1857, to Ellen Ludlow, daughter of John and Elmira Ludlow, and had three children: John L., president of the First National Bank, Springfield, O.; Fanny Bushnell McGrew and Harriet Bushnell Dimond. He died in Columbus, O., Jan. 15, 1904.

FENNER, Cornelius George, poet, was born in Providence, R. I., Dec. 30, 1822, and was a member of one of the oldest families in the state. In 1842 he was graduated at Brown University, and three years later at the Harvard Divinity School, after which he entered the Unitarian ministry. He officiated until his death at the First Unitarian Church in Cincinnati, O. His few poems were of such beauty as promised him a high position amongst American poets, had he lived and continued to write. The best of these,

"Gulf Weed" is to be found in Stedman's "Library of American Literature," and in the poet's own collection, "Poems of Many Moods" (1846), which appeared shortly before his premature death. He married a daughter of Judge Albert G. Greene. His death occurred at Cincinnati, Jan. 3, 1847.

RANDALL, George Maxwell, bishop, was born in Warren, R. I., Nov. 23, 1810, son of Samuel and Martha (Maxwell) Randall. It was his purpose to be a printer, and he learned the trade, but subsequently concluded to obtain an education with a view to entering professional life. Having passed through the preparatory stage of his studies in Warren, he entered Brown University, and was graduated in the class of 1835, and in 1838 completed his theological course of study at the General Theological Seminary of New York. Having been ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, soon after his graduation, he was rector of the Church of the Ascension, in Fall River, Mass., until 1844. He was then called to take charge of a newly organized parish in Boston, the Church of the Messiah, and continued to be its rector until 1866—twenty-two years. While acting as the minister of the Church of the Messiah, he was also for many years the editor of the "Christian Witness," which represented the Episcopal church in New England. He took a deep interest in the educational affairs of Boston, and was one of the most faithful and efficient members of the school committee for several years. He was secretary of the general convention of the Episcopal church of the United States, and a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Massachusetts. He was selected by his church, in October, 1865, to be missionary bishop of Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, and was consecrated Dec. 28, to take the oversight of the interests of his church in the vast territory embraced within the limits of his wide-extended diocese. He arrived in Denver in June, 1866, and began the discharge of his episcopal duties with apostolic zeal and earnestness. He was, so far as human helpers were concerned, nearly alone, there being but two clergymen and two parishes in all the region which came under his supervision. Upon the resignation of Rev. Mr. Hitchings, the bishop assumed the rectorship of St. John's church, Denver. The record of a period of seven years' work is thus summed up by Prof. Gammell: "When his labors came to an end his diocese contained twenty-four parishes, twenty church edifices free from debt, and fifteen clergymen. He had established schools for boys and for girls and a theological school, which together had cost upwards of $150,000. These he designed to be the beginnings of the future University of Colorado. He identified himself with all the interests of civilization in the Rocky mountains. He promoted good-will towards the Indians; he encouraged education and all social improvements; and he preached the gospel to all sorts of people in settlements where it had seldom been preached before." Bishop Randall died in Denver, Colo., Sept. 28, 1873, leaving a wife, Eliza (Hoar) Randall, daughter of Lewis Hoar of Warren, to whom he was married in May, 1839.

BICKNELL, Joshua, statesman, was born in Barrington, Bristol co., R. I., Jan. 14, 1759, son of Joshua and Mrs. Jerusha (Peck) (Heath) Bicknell; grandson of Joshua and Hannah (Lyon) Bicknell; great-grandson of Zachariah (Zachary) and Hannah (Smith) Bicknell, and great-great-grandson of John Bicknell, who was the son of Zachary Bicknell, the emigrant, who came from England in 1635 in the company of Rev. Joseph Hull, and settled at Weymouth, Mass. His education was limited to the district school instruction of the olden time, and comprised the rudiments of arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling. Born and bred to a farmer's life, he made a good practical use of these narrow educational advantages, and by reason of fine natural abilities, energy and integrity, became a useful man and an honored citizen. As a boy he was a member of Capt. Thomas Allin's company of Barrington militia. At the beginning of the revolutionary war he enlisted for fifteen months, and at the expiration of his term reënlisted for the same period. He entered a public career at an early age and for the rest of his life served the town, county, and state in various official positions, both honorably and successfully. He was a deputy in the general assembly of Rhode Island in 1787, 1789–94, 1796–98, 1802–04, 1807–08, and 1823–25, surviving all who were members when he first took his seat, except two. He was an associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island 1794–1810 and 1811–18. He also filled various other public offices, by special appointment, with distinguished ability. The purity of his life, the integrity of his motives, and the justice of his opinions and decisions, gave him the merited sobriquet of "Old Aristides." He was simple in his domestic habits, and when unoccupied with public affairs, devoted himself to his farm, and especially to fruit culture, in which he took great satisfaction. He united with the Congregational church in Barrington in 1805, and held the office of deacon until his death. He was one of the corporate members of the United Congregational Society of the town, and served as its treasurer for forty years. He was married Apr. 18, 1782, to Amy Brown of Barrington, and had nine children: Jerusha, Mary, Allin, Amy, Freeborn, Joshua, James, Elizabeth and Joseph Peck Bicknell. He died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 16, 1837.

RAYMOND, Rossiter Worthington, mining engineer and author, was born at Cincinnati, O., Apr. 27, 1840, son of Robert Raikes and Mary Anna (Pratt) Raymond and a descendant of Richard Raymond, a native of England, who settled at Salem, Mass., in 1662. From him, Richard Raymond, and his wife Judith, the line is through their son John and his wife Mary Bates; their son Samuel and his wife Judith Palmer; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Hoyt; their son Eliakim and his wife Hannah Street; their son Nathaniel and his wife Dolly Wood; and their son Eliakim and his wife Mary Carrington, who were the grandparents of Rossiter W. Raymond. His father was a Baptist clergyman, a newspaper editor at Syracuse, the first professor of English literature at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and later principal of the Boston School of Oratory. The son was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1858 and spent three years in professional study at the Royal Mining Academy, Freiberg, and at the universities of Heidelberg and Munich, Germany. Returning in 1861, he entered the Federal army and served, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Gen. Frémont until 1863, when he settled in New York city and, with Dr. Justus Adelberg, established the consulting mining and metallurgical engineering firm of Adelberg & Raymond. He was U. S. commissioner of mining statistics during 1868–76, when he spent almost six months each year in examining the mining districts west of

the Rocky Mountains and acquiring a remarkable store of knowledge concerning the geological formations of that region. The results of his investigations were published as reports each year, and later republished under the titles "American Mines and Mining," "The United States Mining Industry," "Mines, Mills and Furnaces" and "Silver and Gold." From 1867 to 1890 he was editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal"; he was lecturer on economic geology at Lafayette College during 1870–82 and one year gave the entire course in mining. From 1875 to 1895 he was associated with the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., iron and steel manufacturers, as consulting engineer and through this relation became president of the Alliance Coal Co. and a director of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. As a member of the New York state commission on electric subways for Brooklyn (1885–89), he wrote the commission's final report, which was regarded as the best statement ever made of the problem of municipal engineering and policy involved in the distribution of electrical conductors. For several years he was also consulting engineer of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co. He mastered every phase of mining law, became an authority on mining jurisprudence, and in 1898 was admitted to practice law in the courts of New York state and the federal district and circuit courts. He frequently was called as an expert witness in mining litigation arising from attempts to apply the "law of the apex." Its definition in the U. S. revised statutes as the top of an anti-clinal fold of strata or the end or edge of a vein nearest the surface, was exhaustively analyzed by him in its legal and technical bearings in a notable paper read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers. The "law of the apex" has been the occasion for much litigation. Mr. Raymond defined the apex as the same as a top and was either a line or a surface. It was the highest point at which the ore or rock was found in place or between the walls of the vein, not a "blowout" or part of the vein broken down outside the walls. In case the vein outcropped at the surface any portion of such outcrop was the top or apex. If the vein did not reach the surface, then the highest point to which the vein, or lode, could be traced was the apex—not necessarily the nearest point to the surface, but the absolute highest point. He believed that "top" or apex was used in the statutes instead of the word "outcrop" to cover "blind lodes" which did not crop out. In the famous Eureka-Richmond lawsuit, he gave the term "lode" a definition that not only influenced the decision in that controversy but swayed all later mining legislation. On one occasion he was invited to address the United States supreme court on a point of mining law and his exposition was accepted by the court in its subsequent decision. Prof. Raymond's greatest professional work, however, was in connection with the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He helped to found that organization in 1871, wrote its constitution, was its first vice-president, its president during 1872–75, its secretary from 1884 until 1911, and for nearly fifty years was recognized as its chief spokesman and its guiding genius. His professional knowledge was so extensive and thorough that the careers of many of his fellow mining engineers were profoundly influenced by his sympathetic counsel and advice. He dealt with every phase of geology, and by the zest with which he applied it to mining, he greatly stimulated interest in the genesis of ore deposits. His versatility and the range of his talents, his ability as a writer and speaker, and his lovable personality combined to make him the dean of his profession in America. Nor were his gifts wholly professional. He was an accomplished musician and was the author of numerous poems, hymns, and books of fiction, travel and biography. Among his published works are: "Die Leibgarde" (1863), a translation into German of Mrs. Jessie B. Fremont's "The Story of the Guard"; "The Children's Week" (1877); "Brave Hearts," a novel (1873); "The Man in the Moon and Other People" (1874); "The Book of Job" (1878); "The Merry-Go-Round" (1880); "Camp and Cabin" (1880); "A Glossary of Mining and Metallurgical Terms" (1881); "The Law of the Apex," in the American Institute of Mining Engineers' Transactions (1883); "Two Ghosts and Other Christmas Stories" (1887) and "Life of Peter Cooper" (1901). Prof. Raymond had an intensely religious nature. He was an active member of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, for sixty years, and upon the death of Henry Ward Beecher in 1887, was invited to abandon his professional career and be its pastor. He received the honorary degrees of Ph.D. from Lafayette College in 1869 and LL.D. from Lehigh University in 1906, and from the University of Pittsburgh in 1915. In 1911 he was decorated by Japan with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun for his aid to Japanese engineers in the United States and in 1910 he received the gold medal of the British Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. He was married Mar. 3, 1863, to Sarah Mellen, daughter of William R. Dwight of Brooklyn, and had five children: Alice; Alfred; Elizabeth Dwight, wife of Hiram Paulding Bellinger; Ruth and Dwight Raymond. Dr. Raymond died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1918.

AMES, Nathaniel, mathematician, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., July 22, 1708, son of Nathaniel and Susanna (Howard) Ames, grandson of John and Sarah (Willis) Ames, great-grandson of William and Hannah (————) Ames of Braintree, Mass., and great-great-grandson of Richard Ames of Bruton, Somersetshire, England, who was the first of the family to come to America. Richard Ames took part in King Philip's war, was married to Elizabeth Hayward, and left considerable property. The father of Nathaniel Ames was a physician with a predilection for mathematics and astronomy, both of which inclinations were inherited by the son. He appears to have neglected his profession, however, and abandoning himself to the study of the heavens won a household reputation in New England for his astronomical calculations which were published in an almanac known as the "Astronomical Diary." Nathaniel Ames, the subject of this biography, settled in the practice of medicine at Dedham, Mass., in 1732, where he conducted the Woodward Tavern, a popular resort of the wits and worthies of the neighborhood. He was described as "a reputable physician, a man of acuteness and wit, of great activity and of cheerful and amiable temper. To his skill in the medical profession he added a knowledge of philosophy, astronomy and mathematics." He was married in 1735, to Mary, daughter of Joshua Fisher, by whom he had one son, Fisher Ames, who died in infancy. Both wife and child dying, he prosecuted a somewhat famous lawsuit over the settlement of the wife's estate involving the question of the estate's ascent to the father as next of

kin of the son, in accordance with the Province law and contrary to the English common law. After several adverse decisions the final outcome was in his favor. He was married (2) Oct. 30, 1840, to Deborah, daughter of Jeremiah Fisher, and they had five children: Nathaniel, Seth, Fisher, Deborah and William Ames. His son Nathaniel followed his father's profession and continued the publication of the almanac. The "Essays, Humour and Poems of Nathaniel Ames, Father and Son," edited by S. Briggs, was published in 1891. Fisher Ames (q.v.), the third son of Nathaniel Ames, was a noted Massachusetts statesman. Nathaniel Ames died in Dedham, Mass., July 11, 1764.

THOMPSON, [Henry] Denman, actor, was born near Girard, Erie co., Pa., Oct. 15, 1833, son of Rufus and Anne (Baxter) Thompson; grandson of Timothy and Mary (Aldrich) Thompson; great-grandson of Samuel and Rhoda Thompson, and great-great-grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Darling) Thompson. His father was a carpenter and builder, and the son was intended for the same calling, but did not take kindly to it, and after serving for a time as bookkeeper in the wholesale store of an uncle in Lowell, Mass., went upon the stage. He made his first appearance in that city, in 1852, enacting the part of Orasman, in the military drama, "The French Spy." His efforts were received with favor, and two years later he was offered by the veteran, John Nickinson, then manager of the Royal Lyceum of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, a position in the stock company of that theater. For fifteen years he was leading comedian at the Lyceum, playing a round of characters, that included Irishmen, negroes, and Yankees, and supporting all the best known stars of the time. His favorite rôles, at this period of his professional career, were Myles Na Coppaleen in the "Colleen Bawn," Uncle Tom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Salem Scudder in the "Octoroon." His impersonation of the latter character, direct, simple and natural, was a delightful recollection in the memory of those who witnessed it. From 1854 to 1868 Mr. Thompson was but twice absent from Toronto. During the season of 1855 he was a member of the stock company of the Chicago Theatre, playing low comedy parts. He visited London in 1862 and played a low comedy engagement in the stock company of the London Theatre, after which he returned to Toronto, Canada, where he was always a great favorite. During 1868–71 he was engaged in business pursuits. In 1875 he wrote "Josh Whitcomb," a half-hour sketch portraying typical New England characters and scenery, and said to be the most delightful idyl of New England life that had ever been put on the stage. It attracted the attention of John B. Stetson of the Howard Athenaeum, Boston, Mass., and Mr. Thompson was engaged to give it there. After appearing in "Josh Whitcomb" throughout New England and the eastern United States for eleven years, he elaborated it into a play with Josh Whitcomb as the central character, under the name of "The Old Homestead." In this new form it was first produced in Boston in April, 1886, and met with phenomenal success. Thereafter "The Old Homestead" was produced with undiminished favor during the remainder of his career. It was given four seasons (1888–91) uninterruptedly at the Academy of Music, New York city, a record without a parallel in theatrical annals. Mr. Thompson was not a great actor and had practically no repertoire. "The Old Homestead" was not a great play in its plot or construction, but it was clean and wholesome, and his clever inpersonation of the plain, warm-hearted and simple New England farmer was one of the distinct and masterly creations of the American stage. He also wrote, in conjunction with George W. Ryer, "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley." He was married July 7, 1860, to Maria Bolton of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, and had three children: Annie, wife of W. I. Kilpatrick; Melvenah, wife of E. A. McFarland; and Franklin H. Thompson. In his later years he acquired a home in West Swanzey, N. H., which was the early residence of his parents, and was the original "old homestead" of the play. He died at West Swanzey, N. H., Apr. 14, 1911.

SCHENCK, David, lawyer and historian, was born in Lincolnton, N. C., Mar. 24, 1835, son of David Warlick and Susan Rebecca (Bevens) Schenck, grandson of Michael and Barbara (Warlick) Schenck, and great-grandson of Michael, the son of Michael Schenck, who came to this country from Switzerland and settled at Lancaster, Pa., in 1708. He attended an academy at Lincolnton, was admitted to the bar in 1856, settled at Dallas, N. C. and became county solicitor in 1858, but returned to Lincolnton and was again county solicitor in 1860. He was the youngest member of the secession convention until its final adjournment in 1862, participating in all important deliberations. With the rank of captain he served in the quartermaster's department of North Carolina during the civil war, after which he returned to the practice of his profession. In 1874 he was elected superior court judge for the ninth North Carolina judicial district. Resigning in 1881, he became general counsel for the Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. in North Carolina, and when this road was merged into the Southern Railroad Co. he was retained as general counsel of the latter for North Carolina; he was also general counsel for the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago railroad in North Carolina. His home was at Greensboro, N. C., five miles from the scene of the battle of Guilford Court House, and Judge Schenck organized the Guilford Battle-Ground Co., which purchased the battleground, some hundred acres, marked with stone the lines of the two armies and critical points, and erected monuments in memory of American soldiers. He wrote "North Carolina, 1780–81" (1889), to show that the North Carolina militia, instead of running away from the battle as charged, obeyed orders strictly and contributed largely to the success of the struggle; he also wrote "Railroad Law in North Carolina." To the study of law he gave the full strength of a superior intellect; to history as a pastime, he gave his spare moments. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1880 by the University of North Carolina. He was married Aug. 25, 1851, to Sallie Wilfong, daughter of Jacob A. Ramseur of Lincolnton, N. C., and had eight children: Dodson, Lucy, Rebecca, David, John, Simpson, Michael and Paul Schenck. He died at Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 26, 1902.

ASPINWALL, William H., merchant, was born in New York, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1807, son of John Aspinwall. His father was a junior member of the famous shipping and mercantile firm of Gilbert and John Aspinwall, and his grandfather, Capt. John Aspinwall, commanded vessels from New York long before the American revolution. He received his schooling in a New York private academy, and upon finishing his education,

entered the mercantile house of his uncles, Gardiner G. and Samuel S. Howland, to be trained as a clerk. He became a partner in the firm in 1832, and five years later the name was changed to Howland & Aspinwall. The house grew to be one of the most important shipping firms of New York, owning seventeen or eighteen ships and trading extensively with the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean, China and England. William Aspinwall retired from active participation in the affairs of the house in 1850, and, aided by Henry Chauncey and John L. Stephens, devoted his attention to building the Panama railroad, an enterprise which proved unusually successful. He was also interested largely in the creation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. After 1856 Mr. Aspinwall retired from all business activity, and occupied himself with literary and artistic pursuits, to both of which he was addicted. He was known as a patron of the fine arts, and made a valuable private collection of paintings, amongst which was Stuart's "Head of Washington." Mr. Aspinwall was also a liberal patron of charitable institutions. He was married early in life and left two sons, Gen. Lloyd and Rev. John Abel Aspinwall, and three daughters. He died in New York city, Jan. 18, 1875.

MILLER, Nathan, congressman, was born in Warren, Bristol co., R. I., March 26, 1743, son of Col. Nathan Miller, and was a ship carpenter by trade. In October, 1775, the general assembly appointed him commissary to the state troops under the command of Brig.-Gen. Esek Hopkins, who were stationed on Rhode Island. By a vote of the general assembly, passed May 5, 1779, the militia of the several counties were formed into brigades, and Gen. J. M. Varnum was elected major-general of these forces, and Miller was chosen brigadier-general for the county of Newport. The assembly, Feb. 26, 1781, voted to supply the place of the French army, soon to be withdrawn from Newport, and to call out 1,200 militia to serve for one month, under Brig.-Gen. Miller. At the February session, 1786, he was elected, with Pres. James Manning, to represent the state of Rhode Island in the Continental congress. Mr. Manning was prompt to take his seat at the appointed time in New York, but for some reason Gen. Miller delayed joining him for several weeks. Gen. Miller finally took his seat in congress, Jul. 14, 1786. Up to this time Rhode Island had no vote on any question before congress. At the general election in May, 1786, he was elected member of congress, from the first Monday in November, 1786, for one year, but neither he nor his colleague, George Champlin, took their seats during the session for which they were elected. The truth is that, under the articles of confederation, some of the states felt but little interested in being represented in congress. Rhode Island refused to send a delegation to the convention held in Philadelphia, in 1787, to revise the articles of confederation, and when the question of adoption of the constitution of the United States was presented to the legal voters of the state, the vote stood 237 yeas and 2,708 nays. How strong was the opposition to the constitution may be inferred from the circumstance that seven times the general assembly had negatived acts proposing to call a convention to see what steps should be taken towards securing its ratification, and so close was the final vote that it was decided by the casting vote of Gov. John Collins. The act was passed Sunday, Jan. 17, 1790; the time appointed for holding the convention was the first Monday in March, and the place, South Kingstown. The number of delegates chosen was seventy. Gen. Miller and Mr. Samuel Pearce represented the town of Warren. In the brief minutes of the convention his name appears several times as that of an earnest advocate of the adoption of the constitution. This session of the convention adjourned March 6th to meet at Newport on the fourth Monday in May. It was expected that the different towns would, meanwhile, act upon a "bill of rights" and "amendments" proposed to the United States constitution. When the time specified arrived, May 25, 1790, Gen. Miller was no longer living, his death having occurred May 20th. The wife of Gen. Miller was Rebecca Barton, who died Aug. 21, 1817.

FOSTER, Wilbur Fisk, soldier and civil engineer, was born at Springfield, Mass., Apr. 13, 1834, son of Dexter and Euphrasia Maria (Allin) Foster. His great-grandfather, William Foster, married Deborah, daughter of Samuel Lewis and Deborah White, the latter a great-granddaughter of Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower. Wilbur Foster spent his boyhood days on the farm of his father in Montgomery county, Md., until his father's death in 1844, and then attended school at Northampton and Springfield, Mass., until December, 1851, holding the first rank in all his classes. Being financially unable to enter college, he joined an engineering corps in the service of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. In April, 1853, he was assigned to duty on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, now part of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railroad, and until 1861 was continuously engaged, generally as chief of a party of engineers, in the surveys, location, or construction of the various railroads extending from Decatur, Ala., through Nashville, Tenn., to Henderson, Ky. He was placed in personal charge of the most difficult work, and gained reputation among engineers, especially for the construction of the bridge across the Cumberland river at Nashville and the Madry Hill tunnel near the line between Tennessee and Alabama, this tunnel being built upon a reverse curve. On Apr. 27, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in company C, Rock City guards, which was mustered into the service, May 2d, as the 1st Tennessee regiment. He was immediately assigned to special duty, and under the instructions of Adna Anderson who had been appointed by Gov. Harris to design the defences of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, he made careful surveys of both streams, and laid out the water battery at Fort Donelson. He then reported to Col. Bushrod Johnson, chief engineer officer, and was placed in charge of the construction of Fort Henry, although he remonstrated against the location of the fort. On Sept. 14th, he was commissioned as lieutenant of engineers, and was placed in charge of constructing the defences of Cumberland Gap. He continued in this duty until Dec. 20th, constructing various earthworks, batteries and block-houses, and completing a minute survey and map extending two miles in every direction from the gap. On March 17, 1864, he was commissioned major of engineers. On Aug. 4, 1864, he was assigned to duty as the engineer officer on the staff of Gen. A. P. Stewart, and served until the close of the war. He was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 1, 1865, and returning to Nashville, was appointed engineer of the Broad Street Bridge Co., to superintend the reconstruction of the suspension bridge at Nashville, which had been destroyed during the war. In 1865 he was made city engineer, and resigned in 1884. He has

W. A. Foster

later employed in various capacities as engineer; his services being sought by street railway companies and other organizations. In 1885 he withdrew from professional engagements, and devoted his attention to contracting. He was a director of the Tennessee exposition of 1896–97. He was a Mason and attended the Presbyterian church. On June 19, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Nichol of Nashville, and had one daughter, the wife of C. C. Foster, of New York city.

PORTER, David Tinsley, merchant and banker, was born in Robertson county, Tenn., May 3, 1827, son of David Tinsley and Mrs. Martha (Johnson) Porter. When four years of age he removed with his parents to Logan county, Ky., where he resided until 1845. He was apprenticed to learn the drug business and in 1848 opened a drug store in New Providence, Tenn. In 1857 he organized a wholesale grocery business with J. D. Smith, under the style of Smith & Porter, in Memphis, Tenn. In 1859 George W. Macrae purchased Mr. Smith's interest, and the name became Porter & Macrae. In 1862 they sold out, and three years later Mr. Porter formed a partnership with Newton Ford, under the style of N. Ford & Co., which later became Ford, Porter & Co., and after Mr. Ford's death, in 1873, Porter, Taylor & Co., Col. W. F. Taylor having bought his interest. Finally, in 1882, by the latter's withdrawal, the old firm name of Porter & Macrae was resumed, and he continued until 1897 in the grocery and commission business. Mr. Porter was president of the Memphis National Bank, Memphis Savings Bank, the Planter's Fire Insurance Co. and the Gayoso Cotton Seed Oil Co. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1878–79 he added to his reputation by his indefatigable efforts in behalf of the citizens' relief committee, which was so largely instrumental in saving life. When the emergency of a change in the city government arose in 1879, he was appointed president of the taxing district of Shelby county for two years. The duties of his office included those of mayor, president of the board of public works and recorder, and although hitherto inexperienced in public life, his record proved him a model official, firm in enforcement of law, yet ever tempering justice with mercy. The city was isolated for some months, while he was the head and ruling spirit of the government. Mr. Porter continued incumbent until July, 1881, when he resigned. In the meanwhile he had initiated and carried forward to completion the work of providing an adequate sanitary system, including a house-to-house inspection by the U. S. sanitary commission. His systematic economy in administration was maintained in all departments of the city government, doing much to place the municipality on a firm and prosperous basis. Mr. Porter was a member of the De Soto Lodge, F. and A. M., and the I. O. O. F., and was a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was elected to the state senate in 1882, where he took part in bringing about settlements of the debts of the city of Memphis and state of Tennessee. Mr. Porter was the first president of the Tennessee Bankers' Association, which was organized at Memphis in 1890. He was married in February, 1858, to Mrs. Mildred Ann Smith Meacham, who bore him one son, Willie Porter, who died young. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 3, 1898.

WALWORTH, Jeannette (Hadermann), author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22, 1837, fourth daughter of Charles Julius and Matilda (Norman) Hadermann, her father being a German political exile of good family, and her mother a native of Baltimore. Mr. Hadermann removed with his family to Natchez, Miss., when Jeannette was a child, and because of his high intellectual attainments he became president of Jefferson College. On his death the family removed to Louisiana, and being thrown upon her own resources, Miss Hadermann became a governess in a private family. Removing to New Orleans, La., a few years later, she essayed journalism, but while her articles found ready acceptance, they did not prove remunerative, and for a great many years writing with her was merely incidental to more arduous pursuits. Her first book, "Forgiveness at Last," was published in 1870, and as literature at that time was not profitable in the South, Samuel Crocker, editor of the "Literary World," urged her to remove to Boston, Mass., promising her his personal assistance in gaining a foothold in the world of letters. Her ties, however, were all in the South, and she preferred to remain in Louisiana, going on with her pen-work in a desultory way, discouraged but not dismayed by her great distance from any literary center. In 1873 she was married to Douglas Walworth of Arkansas, and for five years she lived in that state in the isolation incident to plantation life throughout the South. Mrs. Walworth's "Bar Sinister" (1885) gained her recognition in England as well as in the United States, and her "Southern Silhouettes," published in the "Evening Post," and subsequently in book form (1887), established her reputation as an author. Her other books are: "The Silent Witness" (1871); "Dead Men's Shoes" (1872); "Heavy Yokes" (1874); "Nobody's Business" (1878); "Alice and Scruples" (1886); "At Bay" (1887); "The New Man at Rossmere" (1887); "True to Herself" (1888); "That Girl from Texas" (1888); "A Little Radical"; "Without Blemish"; "Uncle Scipio," and "An Old Fogy" (1896). On her husband's acceptance of an editorship in his native town, Mrs. Walworth returned to the South, and after his death made her home in New Orleans, where she died Feb. 6, 1918.

WRIGHT, John Henry, philologist, was born in Urumiah, Persia, Feb. 4, 1852, son of Rev. Austin H. and Catherine (Myers) Wright. His father was for twenty years a missionary to the Nestorians. The son's earliest recollections were those of his home in the Orient and a three months' journey of 600 miles from the mission to Trebizond, where he saw Mount Ararat, the mountains of Kurdestan, and the land made famous by the Ten Thousand. John H. Wright came to America in 1860 at the age of eight years, attended school at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, and in 1869 entered Dartmouth College, where he showed special interest in philology, made a number of corrections in Dr. Keep's "Homeric Dictionary," and edited "The Dartmouth" for a time. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1873, and the same year began his teaching career as assistant professor of ancient languages at Ohio State University, continuing there until 1876. In the latter year he received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater, and subsequently studied classical philology at the University of Leipsic, after which he was assistant professor of Greek at Dartmouth for eight years (1878–86). The following year (1886–87) he held the chair of classical philology at Johns Hopkins University and was

dean of the college board. In 1887 he entered upon his long career at Harvard University as professor of Greek, becoming dean of the graduate school in 1895. His courses included Greek epigraphy, Greek paleography, Greek sculpture and vase painting, the literary and epigraphical history of Greek and Greco-Roman art, and Greek and Roman constitutional history. During 1906–07 he was a member of the faculty of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. In addition to his other duties, Prof. Wright found time for creative scholarship. He contributed to philological and classical magazines, a number of important technical papers, including "Studies in Sophocles" (1901), and many addresses including, "The Place of Original Research in College Education," in "Transactions of the National Educational Association" (1882); "The Place of Greek in a Liberal Education" (1885); "The College in the University and Classical Philology in the College" (1886), and "Present Problems of the History of Classical Literature" (1904). He was editor-in-chief of the "American Journal of Archeology" from 1897 to 1906, associate editor of the "Classical Review" from 1888 to 1908, and co-editor of a series of classical textbooks. In 1902 there appeared under his editorship "A History of All Nations" in twenty-four volumes, by different authors, and in the same year he supervised a book of translations, "The Masterpieces of Greek Literature." He was affiliated with the American Philological Association as secretary during 1884–89, and president 1894–95, and was a member of the Council of the Archeological Institute of America. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College and Western Reserve University in 1901. Prof. Wright was a man of rational scholarship and firmness of conviction in the maintenance of intellectual and personal standards. With simplicity, sincerity and generosity, he was gracious in his contact with colleagues and students, reconciling the differences and softening the asperities of others. He was married at Gambier, O., Apr. 2, 1879, to Mary, daughter of Eli Todd Tappan, president of Kenyon College, and had three children: Elizabeth Tappan, Austin Tappan, and John Kirtland Wright. Prof. Wright died in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 25, 1908.

HEILBRON, George H., journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 3, 1860, son of Abraham Heilbron, a native of Dutch Guiana, and Susan (Clark) Heilbron, his wife. He attended the Roxbury Latin School, and was graduated with honors at Harvard College in 1883. He then entered the Boston University Law School, and during his course engaged in newspaper work as a reporter on the Boston "Globe." After his graduation in 1886, and his admission to the bar, he began the practice of his profession in Boston, and published the "Law Reporter." Removing to Seattle, Wash., in 1887, he joined the legal firm of Burke & Haller, and three months later assisted in the organization of the Guarantee Loan & Trust Co. of Seattle, of which he was secretary and manager. He had a personal interest in several other commercial enterprises, being a director and treasurer of the King County Investment Co., the Seattle Theater Co., and the Washington Territory Investment Co. With a genuine interest in every movement for public welfare, Mr. Heilbron became identified with various civic, educational and business enterprises. He was appointed a member of the first board of public works of Seattle in 1890; served as district school director for two years, and was treasurer and a director of the chamber of commerce from March, 1890, until his death. He was active in Republican politics, and was chairman of both city and county Republican committees. In the fall of 1894, after the death of Frederic J. Grant, he was elected editor-in-chief of the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer," one of the most influential newspapers on the Pacific coast, and with distinguished ability served in this capacity during the remainder of his life. As an editor he was conservative but enterprising, generous, courageous and patriotic. He was married in January, 1888, to Adelaide Elizabeth, daughter of W. H. Piper of Boston, Mass., and had two children: George H. and Adelaide Heilbron. He died in Seattle, Wash., Apr. 5, 1895.

BRACKENRIDGE, Hugh Henry, jurist and author, was born near Campbelton, Scotland, in 1748, and was brought by his father, a poor farmer, to the United States in 1753. He grew up on a farm in York county, Pa., taught school while preparing for Princeton College, and was graduated at that institution in 1771. After teaching for a short time, first at Princeton and afterwards in a school of his own in Maryland, he studied theology and was appointed chaplain in the Colonial army. Before the revolution was over he abandoned theology as a life work, read law and practiced this profession in Philadelphia, Pa., for a time. In 1781 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he soon attained an immense popularity especially by reason of his oratorical gifts, which were of a high order, so that he was asked to speak on almost every great public occasion. Both as a lawyer and as a political leader he was equally prominent. The formation of Alleghany county was due chiefly to his efforts. Owing to the stand he took in the whiskey rebellion, he was accused by many of his contemporaries of being a demagogue. It was partly due to this impression that he was overwhelmingly defeated by Albert Gallatin, who was not even a resident of the district, when he ran for member of congress. Gallatin, though an opponent of the then burdensome federal system of taxation, was nevertheless strong in his denunciation of any forcible resistance to it. Although under a cloud for a time, Brackenridge was respected by the people in general, and in December, 1799, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Brackenridge was a fluent writer and an interesting conversationalist, even when discoursing upon professional matters. He was the author of "Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Captain Farrago and Teague O'Regan" (1819), a political satire replete with adventure and wit, and, like "Don Quixote," abounding in sound maxims and sayings under the guise of pleasantry. He was a man of profound philosophical mind, a scholar, and at the same time a man of the world, possessed of an unusual knowledge of human nature. Brackenridge also wrote "Incidents of the Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania" (1794); "Bunker Hill," a drama for the use of schools (1776); "Gazette Publications Collected" (1806); "Law Miscellanies" (1814); and "A Eulogium of the Brave Who Fell in the War with Great Britain." He has been called "one of the brightest lawyers in the history of the bar." He died at Carlisle, Pa., June 25, 1816.

CAMERON, William, contractor, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Oct. 15, 1795, son of Charles and Martha (Pfoutz) Cameron. His father was a native of Scotland and a tailor, who, coming to America in 1755, settled in Lancaster county. William Cameron was taught the tailor's trade by his father, and worked at it for some years. When business was slow he joined the rivermen, going down on the fleets of boats and arks, and many a time walked from Chesapeake bay to his home in Lewisburg. In 1814 he volunteered as a private in Col. George Weirick's regiment, known as the Northumberland County Blues, and marched to Marcus Hook. When the regiment was discharged at Philadelphia in the same year, he returned to Lewisburg and resumed histrade.

When, in 1826, the Pennsylvania canal act authorized the letting of contracts, Mr. Cameron and Gen. Abbott Green contracted to construct the eastern division from Duncan's island to Swatara, and to build the dam known as Green's dam. The next year the largest contract on the west branch Nos. 1 and 2 and the guard lock at Muncy Hill was let to Cameron, Ritner & Cameron. In February, 1827, Gov. Shultz commissioned him a justice of the peace, and he was known as squire until his death. He contracted and built the tunnel at Elizabethtown, the railroad bridge at Harrisburg on the Cumberland Valley railroad, and the dams at Columbia and Lewisburg. In 1839–40–41 he was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business in Philadelphia, and later was a leading member of the firm that first successfully operated the railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia; then part of the public works. In 1853 he was mainly instrumental in establishing the Lewisburg Savings Bank, which later became a chartered state bank, and then, under the national banking act, the Lewisburg National Bank. His wealth was of the most substantial kind, being invested principally in real estate. He was not in public life like his brothers Simon and James, but in the quieter walks of life, his pluck, perseverance, energy, and steady advance led him to fortune. He made many gifts to his town, among them a steam fire engine, which cost over $10,000. Twice a year he gave orders that the coal merchants should see that none in the vicinity were suffering for fuel. Mr. Cameron was married, in January, 1820, to Eleanor McLaughlin of Lewisburg, by whom he had two daughters: Mary, who became the wife of J. B. Packer; and Jane, now Mrs. Dr. F. C. Harrison. He died in Lewisburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1877.

UPDIKE, Daniel, attorney-general of Rhode Island (1742–57), was born about the year 1680, son of Lodowick and Catherine (Newton) Updike. He was educated in his father's house, and was well instructed in the Greek, Latin, and French languages by a French tutor, and prepared himself for the legal profession. Having been admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, he opened an office in Newport, and rapidly rose to distinction as a lawyer. In 1722 he was elected attorney-general, and for ten successive years was re-elected by the votes of his fellow-citizens. In 1732 he declined longer service, having been nominated for governor of the colony as an opposing candidate to William Wanton, who was elected to the office. In the adjustment of difficult and complicated questions which grew out of what sometimes were angry controversies respecting the boundary lines of Rhode Island and Connecticut and Rhode Island and Massachusetts, Mr. Updike took an active part. One of the trials respecting the boundary lines of the two latter colonies was before Judge Lightfoot, who spoke of it as one of the closest contests that he had ever witnessed, and that the argument of Mr. Updike in the close was a masterly effort. The final decision established within the limits of Rhode Island no inconsiderable part of what, at best, is her small territory, to wit, the township of Cumberland, so called in honor of William, duke of Cumberland; the whole of Bristol; a part of Swansea, and a great part of Barrington—these two places being consolidated into a township, which was called Warren, in honor of Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath and admiral in the navy; and a strip of land within which are comprised the present towns of Tiverton and Little Compton. In 1741 and 1742 Mr. Updike was appointed king's attorney for King's, subsequently Washington, county. When the act appointing an attorney for each of the four counties of Rhode Island was repealed, and there was a return to the former arrangement of having one attorney for the whole colony, Mr. Updike was chosen to fill the office, and held it from 1743 to 1757. He found time amid the pressure of the professional duties which devolved on him to cultivate his literary tastes. He was one of the founders of the Redwood Library in Newport. Mr. Updike collected a valuable private library, and his wise selection of his books indicates the refined character of his tastes. He was highly respected, and in all literary and professional associations of his time his name stands at the head. He was twice married: the first time to Sarah, daughter of Gov. Benedict Arnold, who died childless, and the second time to Anstis Jenkins; a connection which brought him considerable property. He died in May, 1757.

MATHEWS, Albert, lawyer and author, was born in New York, Sept. 8, 1820, son of Oliver and Mary (Field) Mathews. The original representative of the family in America was his great-grandfather, Annanias Mathews, who came from England in the seventeenth century, and having settled first on Long Island, later removed to an extensive farm in Westchester county. By the maternal line Mr. Mathews is a descendant of the Field family of Long Island, which derives from Robert Field, a Quaker who came from England and settled at Flushing, L. I., in 1645. This Robert had a son Benjamin, who married Hannah Bowne, of Flushing, and was the father of Uriah, and the grandfather of Robert Field. Mary (Field) Mathews was the daughter of the last-named. The Fields were conspicuous for stability of character, substantial wealth, unostentatious demeanor, domestic virtues and gentle breeding, and are still among the most prominent families of old Long Island. Albert Matthews received his preparatory training at the noted private school of Hiram Doane at New Rochelle, N. Y., and in 1838 entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1842. After one year of study in the Harvard Law School, he returned to New York city, where he commenced practice as the partner of Nathaniel Bowditch Blunt and was admitted an attorney in 1845, and a counsellor in 1848. He rapidly acquired an extensive and lucrative practice because of his marked analytical ability and incisive skill in cross-examination of opposing witnesses, which enabled him to extract the material facts in a case; while his great ability in presentation soon made him noted for his power with a jury. His style was earnest and convincing, and conversational rather than declamatory. His unusual and extensive knowledge of equity law also brought him into great demand with his brother professionals in chancery practice.

He deserves particular mention, however, for his able contributions to popular literature; even in the midst of active practice finding time for creditable work. From 1850 to 1857 he was a frequent contributor of miscellaneous essays to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," under the *nom de plume* Paul Siegvolk, which he then assumed and has since adhered to. In 1860 he published "A Novel," "Walter Ashwood, A Love Story," which attracted considerable attention at the time of its publication as a favorable type of American fiction. Among his other writings are: "Incidental Protection and Solecism," in pamphlet form (1879); "Thoughts on Codification of the Common Law" (1881); which was among the first and ablest arguments in opposition to the codifications of N. Y. state law and was highly praised by the profession; "Memorial of Bernard Roelker" (1889); "A Bundle of Papers" (1879, now in its fourth edition); "Ruminations," essays (1893); "A Few Verses" (1896—limited editions 150 copies). His article, "Suggestions as to Early Training for Extemporaneous Speaking on Ordinary Occasions," published in the "University Magazine" of New York, attracted such attention that the professor of English literature at Yale recommended his class to thoroughly master it. Mr. Mathews identified himself with the Yale Alumni Association of New York soon after its organization, in 1881, and was closely identified with it from that date until his death. He was always helpful of class interests, attending regularly the class reunions, when he usually contributed to the literary feast; he was a conscientious member of its executive council, and served one term as its vice-president. Mr. Mathews was one of the founders of the Association of the Bar of New York, of which he was vice-president in 1886, and was a member of the Century Association, the Authors' Club, the University Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the National Sculpture Society, the St. Nicholas Club and the Reform Club. He was a warm personal friend of Nathaniel P. Willis, whom he aided in the establishment of the "Home Journal," and for a number of years was a regular contributor to its columns. Mr. Mathews was twice married: (1) Dec. 12, 1849, to Louise Mott, daughter of Nathaniel Woodhull Strong of New York city; she died in 1857, and (2) in 1861 to Cettie M., daughter of Henry C. Flagg of New Haven, Conn., and widow of Abram E. Gwynne. There were no children by either marriage. He died at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1903.

DENTON, Daniel, historian, was born in England, the eldest son of Rev. Richard Denton, who was at one time minister of a Presbyterian chapel in Halifax, and after the passage of the act of uniformity emigrated to America, arriving in Massachusetts in company with John Winthrop in 1630. He removed with his family to Hempstead, L. I., in 1644, built a Presbyterian church, and was the first minister on Long Island. From his father Daniel appears to have inherited considerable landed property in and about New York, and a position of importance in the community. His name is found in the list of the earliest settlers of Jamaica, Queen's county, L. I., and he became magistrate of the town. Records show that immediately after the taking of New York from the Dutch by Nicolls, in 1664, he engaged in the purchase of large tracts of land from the Indians in New Jersey. In March, 1665, he and Thomas Benedict represented Long Island in the general assembly of deputies, held under Gen. Nicolls at Hempstead, when the first code of laws for the English colony of New York, known as the "Duke's Laws," was formed. This assembly incurred the wrath of the Long Islanders by an address they sent to James, Duke of York, which contained the following sentence, denounced by many as meanly servile: "We do publicly and unanimously declare our cheerful submission to all such laws, statutes, and ordinances, which are or shall be made by virtue of authority from your Royal Highness, your heirs and successors forever." The indignation at this loyal resolution was so great that the deputies required police protection from the attacks of their neighbors. In 1666 Denton became justice of Long Island, and is said to have filled the office until 1686. He was author of a book entitled "A Brief Description of New York: Formerly Called New Netherlands with the Places thereunto adjoining; . . . also Some Directions and Advice to Such as Shall go Thither . . . likewise A Brief Relation of the Condition of the Indians there." It was published in 1670, and is the first printed account, in the English language, of New York and New Jersey. Gabriel Furman, who republished the work in 1845 with copious notes and a memoir of the author, declared it to be one of the most accurate sources of information about New York at that time, and the customs of the Indians. No information concerning Denton's life after 1686 exists.

RUSSELL, Thomas, soldier, was born Sept. 28, 1758, son of Thomas and Honora (Loud) Russell. He was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of John Russell, one of the earliest inhabitants of Woburn, Mass., being a subscriber to the town orders drawn up for it at Charlestown, in 1640. Thomas Russell was pursuing his studies in Boston at the time of the occupation of that city by the British, in 1775. After the battle of Bunker Hill, he and his sister Elizabeth went to Providence and took up their residence with their brother, Jonathan Russell, a merchant of prominence, whose clerk he became. At this time Jonathan Russell was captain of the well-known "Providence Cadet Company," which was called into active service, and of which Thomas was ensign. In 1777 Thomas Russell received a commission from Gen. Washington as ensign in Sherburne's regiment of Continental troops, then forming. In August, 1778, Gen. Sullivan assembled his forces at Portsmouth, R. I., for the campaign against the British troops in Newport. In the memorable battle which followed on

the 29th of August, Gen. Varnum's brigade, to which Russell (who had been promoted) was attached, was on the right and bore a prominent part in what Gen. Lafayette characterized as "the best fought action of the war." Gen. Washington, in a communication to Gen. Sullivan, officially expressed his thanks for the "gallant behavior" of the American forces, and congress, on the 19th of September, presented thanks to the officers and troops for the bravery displayed. Russell's soldierly qualities having attracted the attention of his commander, the following brigade order appeared on Nov. 20, 1779: "Adj't Thomas Russell, of Col. Sherburne's Regt., is appointed A. D. Camp to B. Genl. Stark. He is to be respected accordingly." After this he was known as Maj.

Russell. He remained with the main army at Morristown until June, 1780, and was with Gen. Stark's brigade in the affair at "Connecticut Farms," and on duty at various posts until Oct. 6th, when the brigade marched to West Point. In October, 1780, congress resolved on a reduction in the army. Under this resolve nine Continental regiments were consolidated into five, the junior officers in each regiment, becoming supernumerary, retired on half pay. Under this arrangement Russell was retired on Jan. 1, 1781, after a faithful and honorable service. Repairing to Newport, he married, Nov. 29, 1783, a daughter of Charles Handy, of that town, and with his wife removed to Philadelphia, where he embarked in mercantile business, in which he continued until 1785; returning again to Newport, he entered into foreign commerce, which led him abroad in voyages to London, Canton, and other distant parts. He became a member of the Artillery Company of Newport, and one of its commissioned officers; subsequently he was in command there of a volunteer company of cavalry. Maj. Russell died in the city of New York, Feb. 19, 1801.

McKEAN, William Vincent, type-founder and editor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct 15, 1820, son of William and Helen McKean, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was taught to read by his mother, and then attended local schools. He began to work for his living in 1833, and was apprenticed to a firm of type-founders in 1836, beginning with hand-mould casting and working up to the business of the counting-house. In 1846 Mr. McKean began the study of law in the office of James C. Vandyke, and about this time received a government appointment which he held about four years (contributing meanwhile as volunteer newspaper writer), and then resigned to join Col. John W. Forney as associate editor of the "Pennsylvanian." In April, 1853, Mr. McKean removed to Washington to take the chief clerkship of, and the charge of the public money disbursed by, the house of representatives. This position he held for three years, when he was appointed examiner in the patent office by Pres. Pierce. A few months later he resigned to become James Buchanan's private secretary pending his presidential canvass. His position was an embarrassing one, for Col. Forney, who desired to become editor of the Washington "Union," and public printer, was bitterly opposed by some southern men who were Mr. Buchanan's friends. To be loyal to Mr. Buchanan, yet to be cognizant of the designs against his old and confidential friend, Col. Forney, and still have to conceal from the latter the proceedings of his enemies, was well nigh impossible, and Mr. McKean soon resigned, greatly to Mr. Buchanan's surprise and regret. Meanwhile he had been appointed to a city office in Philadelphia, but this and another office subsequently held, he gave up, and in 1860 returned permanently to his preferred vocation as an editorial writer. From April of that year until Dec. 4, 1864, he was leading editor of the "Inquirer." Until November, 1860, he steadily voted the Democratic ticket, but then became convinced that the interests of party should be subordinated to those of country, and he has since voted independently of party, making up his ballot for the best qualified men, and in his paper urging all others to do so. On Dec. 3, 1864, George W. Childs became proprietor of the "Public Ledger," taking Mr. McKean as chief of staff. From that time until September, 1891, he was its editor-in-chief and general manager. Contact with public affairs and public men during his periods of service under the city, state and nation had given him a thorough knowledge of the methods of conducting public business, and a deeper insight into human nature, thus fitting him peculiarly for his new position, and the conjunction of Mr. Childs and Mr. McKean soon resulted in making the "Ledger" a powerful and influential newspaper. In addition to the part he has taken in the effort to purify national politics and to promote local reforms, he has been adviser and counsel to many who have not been reached by his editorials. The enactment of better laws, the choice of better officials, the adoption of wiser policies by public men, the preservation of the home, the reformation of the drunkard, the rescue of the outcast—these are a few of the many subjects that have enlisted his sympathies. But nothing has given him more pleasure than the organization, in 1872, of the "Children's Free Excursions," the plan for which, as Mr. McKean organized it, was not changed during their six years' continuance. He was chairman of the committee for three years, and during that time more than 60,000 persons (infants, young children, and their mothers and caretakers) were gathered from the back streets and alleys and given free transportation to and from Rockland, in Fairmount Park, where healthful amusements and wholesome food were furnished them. McKean was a member and manager of the Franklin Institute and the Moyamensing Literary Institute; member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; the American Philosophical Society; the Philadelphia and Mercantile libraries, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In 1889, on the completion of his his twenty-fifth year of editorial management of the "Ledger," his associates on the paper gave him a reception, at the Academy of Fine Arts, which was attended by thousands of citizens. On that occasion he was presented by George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, the owners of the "Ledger," with a beautiful silver vase. His system of editorial ethics may be judged by the following maxims from his pen, which are worthy of another Philadelphia editor and philanthropist, "Poor Richard": "Always deal frankly and fairly with the public. Take great care to be right. Better be right than quickest with 'the news,' which is often false. It is bad to be late, but worse to be wrong. Deal gently with weak and helpless offenders. Don't be too positive. Remember always it is possible you may err. All persons have equal rights in the court of conscience as well as in court of law. Numerous as bad men may be, remember these are but few compared with the millions of the people." Mr. McKean was married, at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1841, to Hannah Rudolph, daughter of Joseph Rudolph and Susan (Pastorius) Tull, and died without issue in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 29, 1903.

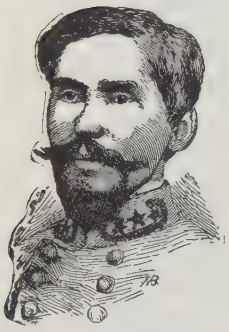
PECK, Elijah Wolsey, lawyer, was born at Blenheim, Schoharie co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1799, son of David Peck, a farmer, who with other members of his family served with credit in the revolutionary war. Having pursued the usual course of study in the private schools of his native town, Mr. Peck entered an attorney's office, and by five years of close application laid a broad and deep foundation for the theoretical knowledge and practical application of law, for which in after years he became distinguished. At the age of twenty-five he removed to Alabama; settling at Elyton, now Birmingham. He had hardly become settled in his new home when he was prostrated with fever; on his recovery from which, after several months, he was without

money, and with no other influence than his strong personality could command. His practice was resumed, and the favorable issue of a suit brought against a man of wealth for trespassing upon the rights of a poor immigrant, gave him a reputation, not only for learning and logic, but also for courage to defend the right, which brought him a steadily increasing practice and soon placed him into the front rank of lawyers in his adopted state. After some years he removed from Elyton to Tuscaloosa, at that time the capital, and as such affording a larger field for his abilities. In equity, as in common law, he soon became a master, not only wielding a marked influence as an advocate before a jury, but also leaving an impression upon the chancery practice, for which the bar of the state are ready to acknowledge their indebtedness. Though Alabama was among the first to withdraw from the Union, and her capital in the early days of the war was the seat of the Confederate government, Judge Peck remained true to his conviction that the South should seek her rights within, and not apart from the Federal government, and that secession, instead of curing, would only aggravate the ills it was intended to correct. To maintain such opinions involved not only social ostracism, but also the severance of personal friendships, and professional and financial ruin. Though he foresaw all this, he never for a moment hesitated, but calmly chose what he believed to be the right. And yet there was no one who deplored more bitterly than he the disasters with which the South was overwhelmed in consequence of the war; no one who was more prompt to relieve the distress he saw everywhere around him. In this way he put himself above the reach of suspicion; and right-thinking men, even while they differed from him, honored him as actuated only by the highest principles in what he said and did in those troublous times. In 1878 he was elected to the constitutional convention and was made its president, discharging his duties with the same thoroughness and conscientiousness he applied to every work he took in hand. What impression he made upon the deliberations and conclusions of the convention, it would, perhaps, be impossible to determine; but it can at least be said that in all he did he was free from personal motives, and anxious to devise only what would be for the interest of the people he represented. Judge Peck was chosen to the supreme bench of the state, and on the organization of the court, Jan. 4, 1869, was made chief justice. Much of the litigation the court was called to adjudicate upon, grew out of questions that had arisen during, or in consequence of, the war. The position in which the newly-elected chief justice found himself was a delicate and difficult one, because his sympathies during the unhappy period that gave origin to the litigation had been at variance with the sympathies of the great body of those who were interested, either as clients or as attorneys, in the decisions he should render. But here, as elsewhere, the integrity that guided him in reaching his conclusions and shaping his decisions was patent to all, and his rulings in the most delicate and intricate cases were commended by the better class of people everywhere. After serving with ability for four years, he resigned his place upon the bench, and returned to his home in Tuscaloosa. There, though still practicing his profession, he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, giving special attention to theology and church history and kindred subjects. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal church, and in his familiarity with her history and her doctrines surpassed many who had made these subjects a matter of life-long study. He never had a likeness of himself made. In 1828 Judge Peck was married to Lucy Lamb, daughter of Samuel Randall, of Talladega, Ala. Judge Peck died Feb. 13, 1888. His two children, Lucy, wife of John M. Martin, LL.D., and Samuel Minturn Peck, a poet of national reputation, reside at the family homestead in the suburbs of Tuscaloosa.

MILLER, Jason G., clergyman, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1818, of New England parentage. He was educated in the common schools, and finished his course in Middlebury Academy, Wyoming, N. Y. His parents were devout members of the Methodist church, and the religious atmosphere of his home early turned his thoughts to serious subjects. Having been converted in 1843, he was licensed to exhort in 1844, ordained deacon in the Michigan conference by Bishop E. S. Janes in 1848, and elder by Bishop Beverly Waugh in 1853. He served various churches in the Genesee conference until 1861, when he was transferred to the Nebraska conference; being soon after appointed presiding elder of the Nebraska city district for a term of two years. He was a delegate to two general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church. From the beginning of his religious life he was a strong advocate of temperance, and ever after continued active in the cause. He was long president of the State Temperance Union of Nebraska, but being at first opposed to the formation of the Prohibition party, when John Russell of Michigan came to Lincoln, Neb., to organize the party in the state, he opposed the movement vigorously, and publicly answered Russell in the Academy of Music and through the columns of the "State Journal." As an original adherent to the Republican party he had great faith that it would espouse the cause of Prohibition until the promulgation of the "Chicago insult" of 1884, when he left it and declared emphatically for the Prohibition party. He was immediately chosen to preside over the Nebraska state Prohibition convention, and was nominated by acclamation for governor. The convention was held too late for an extended canvass, but Mr. Miller improved the time and was so well received by his fellow citizens that he ran ahead of his ticket, and received over 3,000 votes. For many years he edited "The Temperance Advocate," the first temperance paper published in Nebraska, and probably wrote more temperance articles and letters for the general press than any other one man prior to the establishment of the "New Republic." Every moral reform had in him a bold advocate, including the anti-slavery cause, which had the benefit of his youthful support. He served one term in the Nebraska state senate. In 1884 he removed to southern California, hoping to repair his broken health, and, locating at Pasadena, resided there until his death. During his residence in California he continued his activity in temperance work, especially as a contributor to the press. Having accumulated considerable property, he was generous in support of many charities. A few years before his death he gave $20,000 to the Church Extension Society, and in his will made bequests amounting to $165,000 to be distributed among the Missionary Society, the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, the Board of Church Extension, the American Bible Society, and the Bishop Taylor Fund. Elder Miller was a man of unfailing earnestness of purpose, a faithful friend, a trusted counselor, and as a pastor

deeply beloved. In the pulpit he was fearless, yet affectionate; pointed and practical; comforting and inspiring. His sermons were deeply spiritual; his exhortations were earnest and powerful, and sweeping revivals ever attended his ministry. He died at Pasadena, Cal., Oct. 5, 1891.

CLEBURNE, Patrick Ronayne, soldier, was born near Cork, Ireland, March 17, 1828, son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Ronayne) Cleburne. His father, a physician, was descended from an old Tipperary family of English Quaker stock, which had settled in Ireland at the time of Cromwell; his mother was a daughter of Patrick Ronayne, Esq., of the great island, Cork. The son received instruction from a tutor at home until he was twelve years of age, being then sent to a neighboring school kept by the Rev. Mr. Spedding, a clergyman of the established church. Having lost his father when but sixteen years of age, he turned his attention towards pharmacy as a profession, and apprenticed himself to a Mr. Justice, a dispenser of drugs, in the neighboring town of Mallow. Having acquired, as he thought, sufficient knowledge of the business, he applied for an examination at Apothecary's Hall, Trinity College, Dublin, but failed in Latin. Thoroughly mortified over the result, he surreptitiously enlisted in the 41st regiment of foot, and for more than a year maintained his incognito until finally recognized by Capt. afterwards Gen. Pratt, who distinguished himself in the Indian and Crimean wars. After serving for three years, he obtained a discharge through the intervention of his family. He sailed from the harbor of Queenstown, Nov. 11, 1849, landed at New Orleans, La., on Christmas day, and went direct to Cincinnati, where he engaged in business with a druggist named Salter. In the fall of 1850 he located in Helena, Ark., where he worked as prescription clerk, and at the same time studied law in the office of Hon. T. B. Hanly. Being admitted to the bar in 1855, he practiced with success until the outbreak of the civil war, and then, enlisting among the first from his state, was elected captain of the Yell rifles. In August his company was mustered into the 1st Arkansas regiment, which was later transferred to the Confederate service at Pittman's Ferry, Ark., as the 15th Arkansas, and placed in command of Gen. William J. Hardee. At Bowling Green, Ky., on March 4, 1862, Lieut. Cleburne was promoted brigadier general and placed in command of the 2d brigade, 3d corps, army of the Mississippi. At the battle of Shiloh, on April 6th and 7th, his brigade attained great distinction, he himself being commended for valor and ability; at the battle of Richmond, Ky., on August 30th, while commanding two brigades, Preston Smith's and his own, he received a severe wound, losing most of his upper teeth; and at the battle of Perryville on Oct. 8th, he was again severely wounded in the left foot. He was promoted to major-general on Dec. 13, 1862, and given command of a division composed of the brigades of S. A. M. Wood, Polk, Liddell and B. R. Johnson with the batteries of Calvert, Semple and Douglas. This command was in Hardee's corps on the left wing of the army, under Gen. Bragg at Murfreesboro, on Dec. 31st, and in this battle also he greatly distinguished himself. Before the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, his division, composed of Deshler's Texas brigade, S. A. M. Wood's and Polk's brigade was assigned to D. H. Hill's corps, and in the reorganization of the army after this battle the personnel was changed so as to include Lowry's brigade (formerly Wood's), Granberry's Texas (formerly Deshler's, who was killed at Chickamauga), Govan's (formerly Liddell's), and L. E. Polk's. With this command he participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Ringgold Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church or Pickett's Mill, Kenesaw Mountain, the battles around Atlanta and Jonesboro, Ga. Upon the retirement of Gen. Hood and the army of the Tennessee from Georgia into middle Tennessee, Cleburne's division was assigned to Cheatham's corps. In the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, it achieved great distinction, but in the advance after taking the first line of the Federal works, Gen. Cleburne was killed within fifty yards of the main line. On account of his courage and skill he was known as the "Stonewall of the West." Among other things which make him memorable was the institution by him of the order of the Southern Cross, and his strenuous contention for the use of colored troops in the Confederate service. After the war his remains were carried to his old home at Helena, and interred in the Confederate burial ground, where a handsome monument has been erected to his memory. Gen. Cleburne was in religious faith an Episcopalian, and for many years a vestryman of St. John's Church, Helena, Ark.



P. R. Cleburne

SEWALL, Stephen, jurist, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 18, 1704. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1721, and took charge of a school at Marblehead. He was librarian of Harvard College in 1726–28; was then a tutor and continued in that office until 1739, when he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Dr. Chauncy wrote of him: "Quickness of apprehension, and a capacity to look thoroughly into a subject, were united in him in the highest degree I ever saw in any of my acquaintances. One could scarcely begin to mention a train of thought but he would at once perceive the whole of what was going to be said; and if it was a disputable point, had in readiness what was proper to be said in answer." Upon the death of Judge Dudley, he was appointed his successor, and was considered one of the most learned and useful members of the bench. He was soon afterwards chosen member of the council, a position which he held until his death, which occurred Sept. 10, 1760.

BISHOP, William Henry, author, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 7, 1847, a direct descendant by the male line of John Bishop, one of the founders of Guilford, Conn., 1639, and first magistrate of the town, and by the female line of James Bishop, deputy governor of New Haven colony, 1648. He entered Yale College in 1864, and while a student was one of the editors of the "Yale Courant"; receiving additional honor by his election as "class poet." After graduation in 1867, he studied architecture. His first published literary work after leaving Yale was a short story published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1876, entitled "One of the Thirty Pieces,"—a suppositious tracing down to modern times of one of the silver coins which Judas received for his treachery. His first novel, "Detmold, a Romance," appeared as a serial in the "Atlantic Monthly," and was published in book form in 1879. This was the romance of a young American architect in Italy. Next appeared "The House of a Merchant Prince," serial in the "Atlantic," (book form, 1882), descriptive of social life in New York; which was followed by "Old Mexico and Her Lost Provinces," published serially in "Harper's Magazine" and in book form (1883); "Choy Susan and Other Stories" (1884), a collection of short stories from the "Atlantic" and "Century"; "Fish and Men in the Maine Islands" illustrated (1885), originally

a serial in "Harpers"; "The Golden Justice," serial in the "Atlantic"; (book form 1885), the local color of which is descriptive of Milwaukee, Wis., though the incidents are fictitious; "The Brown Stone Boy and Other Queer People" (1888), a collection of short stories from periodicals; "Sergeant Von" (1889, anonymously), in a semi-collaboration with Inspector Byrnes; "The Yellow Snake" (1891), a romance of treasure in Mexico; "A House Hunter in Europe" (1893), published first in the "Atlantic," and based on the author's personal experiences; "The Faience Violin" (1894), a translation of Champfleury's humorous account of the passion of a collector of bric-a-brac, with preface; "A Pound of Cure" (1893), first published as a serial in "Scribner's Monthly," the experiences of an American family at Monte Carlo; and "Writing to Rosina," serial in the "Century" (book form 1894), the straits of a young man whose love letters are written for him by a friend. Mr. Bishop's novels have the old features of plot, incident and dramatic denoument, and are entirely off the field of analytical investigation in which so many American novelists are working. After living several years in Europe, chiefly in the south of France, Mr. Bishop returned to the United States in 1893 and since that time has been an instructor in French and Spanish in Yale University. He is also a lecturer on the Romance languages, to which he is much devoted.

CONWAY, Martin Franklin, congressman, was born in Harford county, Md., Nov. 19, 1827, son of Dr. W. D. and Frances (Maulshy) Conway. His father was an exploring surveyor in the U. S. navy, and a slave-owner. In his fourteenth year Martin removed to Baltimore, and learned the printer's trade. He took part in originating the National Typographical Union. He studied law and practiced it in Baltimore, until 1854. He was successful and popular, holding a number of local offices during this time. The commencement of the free-state struggle in Kansas attracted his attention, and he determined to go there and take his stand on the anti-slavery side. He was elected to the first legislative council in Kansas, where he distinguished himself by a free denunciation of the methods employed by Pres. Pierce, to make Kansas a slave state. When the conflict became more serious, and the state had two governments, one provisional and the other national, Conway was chosen chief justice under the former, and was afterwards known as Judge Conway of Kansas. He was employed by George L. Stearns, in 1856, to lecture on the Kansas question in New York and Ohio. He was also a delegate to the Republican convention, which nominated John C. Frémont for the presidency. In 1858 he was chosen territorial delegate to congress, and in 1860 was elected the first member of congress from Kansas. He failed, however, of a re-election in 1862 (more from ill health than a lack of popularity), and being dissatisfied with the conduct of the war, made a speech in congress attacking the administration, which he afterward admitted was the cause of his ruin. When the resolutions which he offered were rejected by an overwhelming vote, Conway rose from his desk, and said: "One with God is a majority." After the war he went to Richmond, Va., but found little to do there; and in 1866 he was appointed by Pres. Johnson consul at Marseilles. He was removed from this office by Pres. Grant, and on his return to America, after struggling for several years against poverty and ill health, finally became insane, and tried to asassinate Sen. Pomeroy of Kansas, whom he associated in his deranged mind with the beginning of his misfortunes. The attempt failed, and he was placed in an asylum. He was a man of heroic nature, but his physique was much too slender for the rôle which he was destined to play in life. He was an excellent speaker, an able writer and a brilliant talker. In his first congressional campaign he distinguished himself by attempting to horse-whip another politician, nearly three times his own size, who had used opprobrious language toward him in a public speech. The earlier part of his life was a brilliant success, and the latter a pathetic tragedy. He died in the asylum in Washington, Feb. 15, 1882.

BURLINGAME, Anson, diplomat, was born at New Berlin, Chenango co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1820, son of Joel Burlingame, a farmer and descendant of Roger Burlingame, one of the first settlers of Warwick, R. I. His mother was a granddaughter of Col. Israel Angell. Joel Burlingame removed in 1823 to Seneca county, O., on the "Western reserve," and in 1833 to Detroit, where he remained for two years, finally establishing himself at Branch in the same state. Anson Burlingame passed through the common schools and then entered Michigan University, where he gained considerable repute by taking part in the discussions of the lyceums. He was graduated in 1841, and two years later entered Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., where he acquitted himself with great credit, and was graduated in 1846. He began practice in Boston, having formed a partnership with Henry Shaw Briggs, son of Gen. George N. Briggs, governor of Massachusetts, and soon after began to take an active interest in the free-soil and other political movements of the day. His easy manners, eloquent language and enthusiastic way of presenting any subject that appealed strongly to him, made him popular as a speaker, and during the campaign of 1848, he visited many parts of the state in behalf of Van Buren and Adams. In 1852 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1853 was elected by the town of Northborough, Worcester co., its delegate to the state constitutional convention, although his residence was in Cambridge. In 1854 he joined the newly-formed American party and was elected by it to congress. He aided in the formation of the Republican party in 1855, and was as bold in advocating its principles as he was brave in opposing slavery in the halls of congress. The assault of Preston S. Brooks upon Sen. Sumner, in 1856, was denounced so unsparingly by Mr. Burlingame that he was challenged by Brooks, and, accepting, named rifles as the weapons, and Navy island, above Niagara falls, as the place of meeting. Fearing violence to himself if he attempted to pass through what he termed "the enemy's country," Brooks failed to appear, but Mr. Burlingame received enthusiastic commendation for his conduct in the affair on his return to Boston at the end of his term, and was elected to the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. Although a candidate for the thirty-seventh as well, he failed of re-election, but in 1861 was appointed by Pres. Lincoln minister to Austria. As he had in his speeches before congress favored the independence of Hungary and the recognition of Sardinia as a first-class power, he was unacceptable to the Austrian government and was sent to China instead. In 1865 he returned to the United States, intending to leave the diplomatic service, but was dissuaded by Mr. Seward, secretary of state, who was about to conclude some negotiations with the Celestial Empire. In 1867 he resigned his office and received the honor, never before conferred upon a foreigner, of an appointment, by Prince Kung, as special envoy to the

Anson Burlingame

United States and the European powers having treaties with China, his thorough acquaintance with the international relations of that country and the confidence reposed in him by the regent bringing this to pass. The course of Mr. Burlingame in the prosecution of his novel mission placed him among the foremost diplomatists of his time. He arrived in the United States in the spring of 1868, at the head of a retinue of Chinese officials, and a treaty which is known by his name was signed in Washington on July 28 and ratified by the Chinese government not long afterward. The treaty comprised eight articles supplementary to the treaty of 1858, and was notable because in it China for the first time recognized the principles of international law. In it (1) both countries agreed to respect the territorial integrity and sovereign rights of the other; (2) the United States recognized China's right to regulate privileges of trade and travel; (3) China was given the right to have consuls in American ports; (4) religious liberty was guaranteed to the nationals of each residing in the territory of the other; (5) each country agreed to prohibit its own citizens or subjects (residing in either country) from taking the citizens or subjects of the other to either country, against the will of such citizens or subjects; (6) Americans traveling or residing in China were given the same privileges as the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; (7) equal educational privileges were guaranteed; (8) and the United States while disavowing any wish to interfere in the domestic affairs of China agreed to name competent men to supervise engineering work in China if and when requested by China to do so. Mr. Burlingame left the United States for Europe in 1868, having been entrusted by China with the important mission of negotiating, on behalf of that country, treaties with a number of foreign powers. Such a confidence is the highest honor which any power can confer upon a foreign citizen, and exacts of the recipient a rare degree of honor, tact and discrimination. In this important capacity, he successfully negotiated, on behalf of China, treaties with England, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Prussia. In 1870 he reached St. Petersburg, Russia, where, just as he entered upon the negotiation of a treaty with that country, he was taken ill with pneumonia and died. His remains were brought back to the United States, and after lying in state in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, Mass., were interred in Mount Auburn, on Apr. 23. Mr. Burlingame was married June 3, 1847, to Jane, daughter of Isaac Livermore of Cambridge, Mass., and had three children: Edward Livermore, Walter Angell and Gertrude Burlingame Meredith. The date of his death is Feb. 23, 1870.

BURLINGAME, Edward Livermore, editor, was born in Boston, Mass., May 30, 1848, son of Anson and Jane Cornelia (Livermore) Burlingame. His first American ancestor was Roger Burlingame, who emigrated from England in 1654 and settled in Providence, R. I., the line of descent being traced through Roger's son Thomas and his wife Martha Lippett; their son Moses and his wife Temperance ————; their son Silas and his wife Mehitable Fisk; their son Daniel and his wife Betsy Holmes, and their son Joel and his wife Freelove Angell, who were the grandparents of the editor. His father (above) was United States minister to China from 1861 to 1867. Edward L. Burlingame left Harvard College before the completion of his course, to become his father's private secretary, and traveling with him in China and Japan, gained unusually accurate and comprehensive understanding of the racial life and characteristics of these countries. After a period of study at Heidelberg University, he received the degree of Ph.D. there in 1869, and pursued a course of study at the University of Berlin. He accompanied his father upon diplomatic missions to several continental countries and upon returning to the United States joined the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune" in 1871. Beginning in 1872, he devoted four years to a revision of Appleton's Encyclopedia, a work in which his knowledge of languages proved of great value. He next made a translation of "The Art, Life and Theories of Richard Wagner," and in 1879 joined the editorial staff of the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons. In 1886 he became editor of "Scribner's Magazine" and in 1904 a director of the company. He edited "Current Discussion; a Collection from the Chief English Essays on Questions of the Time" (2 vols., 1878). In formulating the policy of "Scribner's Magazine," he was searching, critical and discriminating, his criteria being intellectual interest, authenticity and literary merit. He was one of the first to realize the value of autobiographical narrative, unpublished correspondence legitimately presented, exploration and adventure, mingled travel and art, and the short story form. Mr. Burlingame received the honorary degrees of A.M. from Harvard University in 1901, and Litt.D. from Columbia University in 1914. He was a member of the Century Club of New York city. He was married July 12, 1871, to Ella F., daughter of William G. Badger of San Francisco, Calif., and had four children: Mrs. Jean Beatty, Frederic Anson, Constance, wife of Tracy Hoppin and Roger Burlingame. He died in New York city, Nov. 15, 1922.

OLNEY, Stephen, soldier, was born at North Providence, R. I., Oct. 12, 1755, son of Maj. Joseph and Martha (Hawkins) Olney and a descendant of Thomas Olney, who came to America from England in 1635 and became one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence, R. I. The line of descent from the immigrant ancestor and his wife was through their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth March; their son Thomas and his wife Lydia Barnes; and their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Smith, who were the grandparents of Stephen Olney. When the revolutionary war began he was a private in a chartered military company called the "North Providence Rangers." In May, 1775 he became an ensign in the 2nd R. I. militia regiment, later rising to the rank of captain in that regiment. He served throughout the war, participating in the battles of Long Island, Princeton, Monmouth and Springfield, where he was wounded; camped with Washington's army at Valley Forge, and was at the siege of Yorktown, where he received serious bayonet wounds. His regiment belonged to Gen. Lafayette's division a part of the time and he won the affection and esteem of that noted Frenchman. After the war he served his state in various positions of honor and responsibility, being a member of the general assembly for several years and president of the town council. He was married Mar. 3, 1775, to Dorcas Smith and had eight children: Candace, Joseph, Sophia, Alfred, Mary, George W., John and David A. Olney. He died at Johnstown, R. I., Nov. 23, 1832.

RUSSELL, Jonathan, statesman, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 27, 1771, son of Jonathan and Abigail Russell. He was graduated at Rhode Island College (now Brown University) in 1791, with the highest honors of his class. He was bred to the law, but never engaged in its practice. Subsequently he embarked in commercial pursuits. His predominant taste, however, was for politics, in which he became well versed. In 1810 he acted as chargé d' affaires at Paris, on the retirement of Gen. Armstrong, minister to France. The following year he went to England, and was received in London as chargé d' affaires, Nov. 15, 1811. The notification of the declaration of war against Great Britain devolved upon him in his official capacity. On Jan. 18, 1814, he was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with Great Britain, at Ghent. Associated with him in this important duty, were John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay and Albert Gallatin. At the same time that he was made a commissioner he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Sweden, and when he had performed his duties at Ghent, he went to Stockholm, where he remained until Oct. 16, 1818. Upon his return, he settled at Mendon, Mass., and was soon after elected a member of congress from the district in which he resided, serving two terms, 1821 to 1825. He was a member of the convention which met at Boston in 1820, to revise the laws of Massachusetts. Mr. Russell is said to have been "a versatile, forcible, elegant and facile writer; and, when the subject permitted, handled his pen with a caustic severity seldom surpassed." Yet, besides his diplomatic correspondence while in Paris, Stockholm and London, he left no evidence of his literary abilities, except an oration delivered in Providence on the Fourth of July, 1800; an eloquent tribute to the memory of Nathaniel Hayward, a classmate, pronounced in the college, Sept. 25, 1789; and probably some other addresses upon particular occasions. The oration we have mentioned was a most brilliant effort of its kind, and passed through many editions. Within a few years it has been printed entire in the columns of the "Providence Journal." He was married first, Apr. 3, 1794, to Sylvia Ammidon, who died July 10, 1811. His second wife was Lydia, daughter of Barney Smith, to whom he was married at Boston, Apr. 2, 1817. He died at Milton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1832.

ROGERS, William, educator, was born at Newport, R. I., July 22, 1751. He was the first student at the College of Rhode Island, where he was graduated in 1769. Entering the Baptist ministry, he was a pastor in Philadelphia from May, 1771, until 1776, and then a chaplain in the army until 1781. After several years of clerical work, he, in 1789, took the chair of *belles-lettres* in the College of Philadelphia, which gave him the degree of D.D. in 1790. He retained his post for twenty years after this institution was merged in the University of Pennsylvania, in 1792. He was vice-president of a society for the gradual abolition of slavery, in 1790, and in 1797 of one which anticipated those for prison reform. He wrote for the London "Evangelical Magazine," and published several sermons and other pamphlets, of which a "Letter on Justification," 1785, was reprinted in England. He served as chaplain of the Pennsylvania legislature 1815–16, and died at Philadelphia, March 31, 1824.

BRADFORD, Alden, clergyman and author, was born at Duxbury, Mass., Nov. 19, 1765, and, as his name denotes, was a descendant of two, at least, of the Mayflower pilgrims. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786 and was a tutor in that institution, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was ordained to the ministry and served as pastor of the Congregational church at Wiscasset, Me., then removed to Boston, to act as clerk of the supreme court of Massachusetts. Subsequently (1812–24) he was secretary of state for Massachusetts, and at other periods was a bookseller and a journalist. He published a "History of Massachusetts," a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, D.D.," and many other works pertaining to history and antiquities. He died Oct. 26, 1843.

GREGORY, Eliot, artist and author, was born in New York city, Oct. 13, 1850, son of James G. and Eliza (Morgan) Gregory. After attending the McMullen School at Andover, Mass., he entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1873. He was an art student in the Beaux Arts, Paris, where one of his teachers was Carolus Duran. His painting "Coquetterie" won honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1899. Upon his return to New York he established a studio in Madison Square, one of the first to conform to the European bohemianism of studio life. Branching off in the literary line, he contributed to the leading magazines and under the nom de plume of "The Idler" wrote a series of essays for the "Evening Post," which were later published in book form. In 1911 he received the cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his many writings on French subjects, which were translated and widely read in France, and for the prominent part he had taken in French educational enterprises and philanthropy. His art work was confined almost exclusively to portraiture, and the best of his likenesses are portraits of Ada Rehan as Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," which hung in the lobby of Daly's Theater until Daly died, and is now in Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon; Gen. George W. Cullom, now hanging in the Cullom Memorial at West Point; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, August Belmont, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Richard Ivins, Mrs. James C. Ayer and members of the Vanderbilt family. He was a director of the Metropolitan Opera Co. and one of the founders of the New Theater, New York. He was unmarried, and died in New York, June 1, 1915.

POWELL, Leven, soldier and congressman, was born in Prince William county, Va., in 1737, son of William and Eleanor (Peyton) Powell and grandson of William Powell of Maryland. He studied in private schools and at an early age was deputy to his uncle, Henry Peyton, sheriff of Prince William county. Following his marriage, he removed to Loudoun county where he was engaged in business endeavors. The outbreak of the revolutionary war found him supporting the colonists' cause. As major of a battalion of minute men he fought against Lord Dunsmore at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton. In January, 1777, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the sixteenth regiment of Virginia Continentals and saw service at White Marsh, near Philadelphia, and at Valley Forge; the next year he was forced to resign on account of ill-health and he returned home. He was elected to the state convention in 1788, and was among those who voted for the constitution; in 1796 he was the only presidential elector from Virginia to vote for John Adams for president. He was elected as a federalist to the sixth national congress (1799–1801). He was married in 1763 to Sarah, daughter of Burr Harrison and died at Bedford Springs, Va., July 23, 1810.

PLACIDE, Henry, actor, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 8, 1799, son of Alexander Placide, a French variety actor. The latter, after performing in London, came to this country in 1792, became

lessee of the theatre in Charleston, and later one of the managers of the ill-fated theatre in Richmond, Va. Henry Placide made his first appearance on the stage when a child, at the Charleston Theatre, taking the part of David in "The Blind Bargain," and as early as 1814 played in New York city at the Anthony Street Theatre. After making several tours with different companies he returned to New York in 1823 and became connected with the Park Theatre, supporting the Irish actor, Tyrone Power, during his engagements there. His agreeable voice, gracefulness, refined manners, and expressive face made him a great favorite, and he was called the most brilliant general actor of his day. Among the characters assumed by him were Sir Peter Teazle, Sir Harcourt Courtley, Zekel Homespun, and Grandfather Whitehead; and whether the character was a man of high birth and elegant manners, or a country boor, Placide rendered it with utmost fidelity to life. On one occasion when he represented a stolid German, and Power, a jovial Irishman, his acting was so irresistibly ludicrous that Power lost control of himself and joined in the uproarious laughter of the audience. Placide remained at the Park Theatre up to the time of its destruction by fire in 1848, making occasional trips to other cities and a brief visit to Great Britain; appearing in 1838 at Covent Garden in London, but failing to excite much applause. After 1848 he made occasional appearances at the Chatham, Burton's, the Winter Garden and other theatres, and in 1865 retired from the stage. His brother Thomas (1808–77) resembled him closely in appearance and action, but was inferior as an actor. They were at one time members of the same company, and were highly successful as the two Dromios in the "Comedy of Errors." Henry Placide died near Babylon, L. I., Jan. 23, 1870.

Henry Placide

MOORE, John Wheeler, soldier, lawyer and author, was born in Hertford county, N. C., Oct. 23, 1833, eldest of the nine children of Godwin Cotten and Julia Monroe (Wheeler) Moore. His father was long eminent in the Albemarle region for his skill as a physician and his weight in the councils of the Democratic party, and was for over forty years a leader among the Baptists of the state. He was a son of James Wright and Esther (Cotten) Moore; his maternal grandfather, Godwin Cotten, being an aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Robert Howe, and his paternal grandfather, William Edward Moore, a soldier in the Continental contingent from Virginia. Mrs. Julia Monroe Moore was a daughter of John Wheeler of Murfreesboro, N. C., and a granddaughter of Dr. John Wheeler, a surgeon in the revolutionary army and a member of the staff of Gen. Montgomery in Canada, and of Gen. Gates at Camden, S. C. The son was prepared for college in the school of John Kimberly in Hertford county, and was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1853. Being admitted to the bar two years later, he began regular practice, but until the civil war much of his attention was given to politics. He held no public office save that of presidential elector in 1861, when he helped cast the vote of his state for Breckenridge and Lane. He early enlisted in the Confederate service, being detailed on staff duty with the 2d North Carolina cavalry during the first six months of the war, and on Feb. 21, 1862, was commissioned major in command of the 3d battalion, N. C. S. light artillery, which did such noble service in the cause of the South. At the close of the war, Mr. Moore retired to his farm at Powellsville, N. C., which had yielded him pleasure and employment from his early manhood, and where after 1876 he devoted much of his time to literary work. In 1879 he published a school history of North Carolina, which was adapted for use in the public schools, and a year later a larger history of the state. His novel, "Heirs of St. Kilda," appeared in 1881, and in the following year he completed the "Roster of Troops Contributed by North Carolina to the Defense of the Confederate States," the preparation of which was authorized by the state. He was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Moore was married Sept 28, 1853, to Anne James, daugher of James Ward of Bertie, N. C. She was a woman of culture and many graces of character. They had twelve children, seven of whom survived: Arthur Cotton; Elizabeth Jones, wife of Wyatt L. McGhee; Charles Godwin; Julia Wheeler, wife of William S. Yeates; Philip St. John; John Wheeler, and Godwin Cotton Moore. He died at his country home, "Maple Lawn," near Ahoskie, N. C., Dec. 6, 1906.

HOWLAND, John, was born in Newport, R. I., Oct. 31, 1757, son of Joseph and Sarah (Barber) Howland, and was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Howland of Plymouth, Mass., one of the early settlers of the old colony. His childhood education was chiefly under the direction of his parents at home. The opportunities which he had of attending school were very few, but such was his love of knowledge that he improved them to the best of his ability. When he was about thirteen years of age he removed to Providence, where he became an apprentice to Benjamin Gladding, in the business of hair-dressing. The shop of Mr. Gladding was the favorite resort of the leading gentlemen of the town, in which were freely and earnestly discussed the leading topics of the times. He carried with him to his new home his eager thirst for knowledge, and carefully devoted his evenings to study and reading. His mind, ever active and improved by self-discipline, took hold of the exciting questions of those ante-revolution days, and when the "minute men" of Rhode Island were organized, he was enrolled among them, and was on duty as a soldier under arms for the first time in Newport in September, 1775. Subsequently he enlisted in the seventh company of a regiment raised by the general assembly. He was one of the expedition which captured Gen. Prescott near Newport. He has left a record of many events which occurred in the revolutionary period and in the times which followed, which will always be full of interest, especially to the citizens of Providence. His term of service with Mr. Gladding having ended, he commenced business for himself, opening a hair-dresser's shop on North Main street, near what was for many years known as the Manufacturers' Hotel, now the What Cheer Buildings. He was married, Jan. 28, 1788, to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Carlisle, and great-granddaughter of James Franklin, eldest brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. In 1803 he was chosen town auditor, and held this important office until 1818, when he was chosen town treasurer, serving in this capacity fourteen years. When the city government was organized, in 1832, he declined a re-election. Soon after the formation of the Rhode Island Historical Society, he became a member, and was devoted to its interests. In 1833 he was elected its president, on the retirement of Gov. James Fenner. In 1835 he was made an honorary member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Denmark. He was chosen also honorary member of several

historical societies in this country. His presidency of the Rhode Island Historical Society continued through the remainder of his life; the whole term of service covering a period of twenty-one years. But that which more than all else will transmit the name of Mr. Howland with honor to posterity, is the interest which he took in the cause of popular education. The Mechanics' Association was formed in 1789, and it was in this body that the agitation began which led to the establishment of public schools. He was a leading member of the school committee, and retired from office only because he was compelled so to do by the pressure of other engagements. In 1835 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of M.A. He died Nov. 5, 1854.

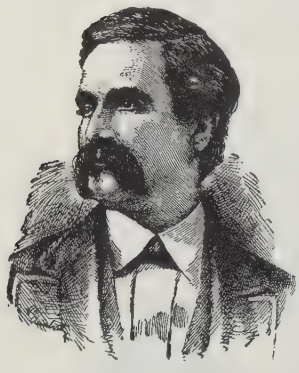
LUDLOW, James Meeker, author and clergyman, was born in Elizabeth, N. J., March 15, 1841, son of Ezra and Deborah (Crane) Ludlow. He is a direct descendant of William Ludlow, a native of England, who came to America in 1650, and was one of the founders of Southampton, L. I. His will was the first recorded on the books of the colony of New York. His original ancestor on the maternal side was Stephen Crane, one of the founders of Elizabethtown, N. J., in 1665. Having received his preparatory education, he entered the College of New Jersey in his seventeenth year, and was duly graduated there in 1861. He was junior orator for his class, and in 1864 was chosen by the faculty to deliver the master's oration. In the same year he was graduated in the theological seminary, and in the following autumn accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y. In 1869 he became pastor of the Collegiate (Reformed Dutch) Church, at Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, New York city, and during his eight years' incumbency the elegant and commodious church edifice was completed at a cost of over $600,000, and numerous large church and charitable activities were successfully inaugurated. He was known as one of the most eloquent and popular preachers in the city, and although his congregation desired him to remain, the determination of the consistory to maintain the "rotation system" led to his resignation. In his next charge, the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., he continued his career of influence and popularity. He acted as moderator during the seven-week's trial of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, and by his strict adherence to the principles of civil procedure in the admission of evidence, and in his rulings showed consummate skill and discretion. In 1881 he made an extended tour through Egypt, Greece, Turkey and the Holy Land. Meanwhile his reputation had been increased by contributions to various religious newspapers and other periodicals, and in 1883 he published his first book, "A Man for A' That; or, My Saint John." In 1885 he was offered the presidency of Marietta College, Marietta, O., which he felt obliged to decline, and in the same year he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church, East Orange, N. J. This society during his pastorate increased its reputation for whole-souled beneficence and enthusiastic support of church work. As a preacher, Dr. Ludlow is earnest and forcible, and being thoroughly convinced of the truth of his message, is successful in impressing it upon others. He is known as an author as well as a preacher and scholar, and is rapidly attaining recognition as one of the most popular writers of the day. In addition to "A Man for A' That," he has published: "Concentric Chart of History" (1886); "The Captain of the Janizaries," a story of the times of Skanderbeg and the fall of Constantinople (1886); "A King of Tyre" a story of 300 B. C. (1891); "That Angelic Woman" (1892), and "A Baritone's Parish" (1896). He has also prepared a volume on the "Age of the Crusades" for the "Ten Epochs of Church History" series, published by the Christian Literature Co. Dr. Ludlow's literary style is vigorous, and is rendered the more attractive by his fine powers of description and a well controlled imagination. In all his stories the interest is well sustained by good narrative, plentiful incident, and natural and lively dialogue. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Williams College in 1871, and that of L.H.D. by the College of New Jersey in 1888. He was married, in 1865, to Emma J., daughter of David Orr, of Albany, N. Y. They have seven children.

ELLERY, William, signer of the declaration of independence, was born in Newport, R. I., Dec. 22, 1727, son of William Ellery, a graduate of Harvard in 1722, also a merchant, judge, member of the state senate and deputy governor. His grandfather, Benjamin Ellery, was a wealthy merchant, and was judge, deputy and assistant. The Ellerys were originally from Bristol, England, whence they emigrated to New England late in the seventeenth century. William Ellery, Jr., was fitted for Harvard by his father, and during his college course distinguished himself especially for his knowledge of Greek and Latin, for which he retained a fondness until his last hour. He was graduated in 1747, and then removed to Newport, to become a merchant; also served as naval officer of the colony, and as clerk of the general assembly in 1769 and 1770. He took a deep interest in the founding of Rhode Island College, in 1764, and was one of its original incorporators. In 1770 he was admitted to the bar, and for many years practiced with success, but public duties continued to encroach upon his time. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war he became a member of the committee of safety, the committee of inspection, and the committee of military defences; also of a committee to bear a memorial to Gen. Washington, then at Cambridge. In March, 1776, he was brought forward as a delegate to the Continental congress, to succeed Samuel Ward, who had died, and was elected by a handsome majority over the opposing candidate, although the year before a slanderous story had circulated, to the effect that he was opposed to Gen. Washington. He served as the colleague of Stephen Hopkins, and during the signing of the Declaration of Independence, he, with a touch of grim humor, took his seat by the secretary's table, and watched the faces of his fellow-members, as, in succession, they appended their names to "what might be their death warrant," but saw, as he recorded, only "undaunted resolution." He was useful on several committees, and kept his seat until 1779. During his time the British had possession of Newport, and in 1778 he took part in the fruitless effort to drive them out. As a leading patriot, he was an object of their wrath, and, though unable to secure his person, they burned his house and destroyed much of his property. He was again in congress in 1781, and in 1783–85; attained some note as a speaker, and was active on the board of admiralty. The last among his many services in congress was the effort, in conjunction with Rufus King, to put an end to slavery throughout the country. He became judge, and then chief justice of the superior court of Rhode Island; commissioner of loans, in April, 1786, and collector of revenue at Newport in 1790, holding the last named position until his death. He was twice married. His first wife was Ann, daughter of

William Ellery

Jonathan Remington of Cambridge, who died Sept. 7, 1764. His second wife, Abigail, died July 27, 1793. He had several children, two of whom nearly rivaled him in longevity. His daughter, Lucy, became the wife of William Channing, and the mother of three eminent men, one of whom, Prof. E. T. Channing, wrote a memoir of his father for the sixth volume of Sparks' "American Biography." William Ellery died at home, in his chair, while reading Cicero's "De Officiis," Feb. 15, 1820.

REALF, Richard, poet, was born in Framfield parish, near Lewes, England, June 14, 1834, the son of English peasants. At the time of his birth his father was a market gardener, subsequently a rural policeman, and finally a seed-grower and dealer at Framfield parish, Sussex co. With his eight brothers and sisters, Richard received an elementary education at the village school, and some food for his poetic fancy from the poetry and folk-lore which his mother was fond of repeating to her children. He was a restless boy, whom his parents did not know how to manage, for when they apprenticed him, first to a florist and afterwards to a builder, he grew dissatisfied with both callings. Finally his father took him to Portsmouth, to find him a situation on ship-board, and, failing in that, placed him as a page in the family of a Dr. Stafford, at Brighton, who became interested in the boy. He was then in his eleventh year, bright and precocious, of a studious turn and an omniverous reader. While with the doctor's household he attracted the attention of a guest in the house, a phrenologist, who, in delivering a public lecture, read some of young Realf's poems as illustrations of ideality. Public interest being aroused, the youthful poet was for a time the idol of a brilliant circle of literary people in Brighton, amongst whom were Lady Byron and her daughter, Ada, Mrs. Jameson, Miss Mitford, Miss Martineau, the poet Samuel Rogers, and a brother of Alfred Tennyson. Through their influence, a volume of his verses, with the title "Guesses at the Beautiful," was published by Charles de la Prime, a nephew of Thackeray. Realf became the private secretary of Mr. Spofford Brookes, and, having displayed some skill in the plastic art, was, for a short time, an apprentice under Gibson, the sculptor. He was, however, conscious of a lack of suitability to his surroundings, and complaining of this to Lady Byron, he was sent by her to her estate in Leicestershire, where he spent a year studying the science of agriculture, under the tutorage of a nephew of Lord Byron. He was to become one of the superintendents of the Noel estates; but this plan was frustrated by his falling in love with a lady of the Noel family, and her relatives objecting to their marriage, he left England for America. Arriving in New York in 1854, he occupied himself at first in writing sketches of slum life in that city, and turned from that to assist in mission work in connection with the Five Points House of Industry, in establishing the Self-Improvement Association, and in organizing a course of cheap lectures. In 1856 he became interested in the free-state parties moving to settle in Kansas territory, and accompanying the leaders of the movement, was, with them, arrested as an invader, by the orders of Gov. Geary. After his release he supported himself by newspaper work and by lecturing, until the autumn of 1857, when he espoused the cause of John Brown.



Richard Realf

When Brown's "Proposed Constitutional and Provisional Government" was organized, Richard Realf was made secretary of state. Rev. Sella Martin thus describes meeting him at a secret convention of the abolitionists in Canada West: "When John Brown . . . unfolded his scheme the convention was duly impressed; but Frederick Douglass rose, and, with such logic as only Frederick Douglass can use, dissected the whole scheme, and, point by point, showed its utter impracticability; after which, had a vote been taken, only John Brown's hand would have been held up. But Realf, who was sitting in a corner, asked permission to speak a few words, and, with marvelously loving logic and tender pathos, overturned Douglass' objections, and so wrought on the feelings of the company that, the vote being taken, only Douglass' hand was held up on the negative side. Never before or since have I heard anything to approach the power and eloquence of that speech." Brown's enterprise being deferred, Realf went to England, in the hope of raising money for the cause by lecturing; from there went to France, and from France sailed for New Orleans. There he engaged in lecturing and journalism, and in December, 1859, was arrested as a government witness in the investigation of the raid on Harper's Ferry, but soon afterward was discharged. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 88th Illinois infantry, and, serving throughout the civil war, rose, by successive promotions, to the rank of captain. While lying wounded in June, 1865, he contracted an unfortunate marriage with a woman of bad reputation and evil temper, whom, on his recovery, he found so unsuitable a wife that he easily obtained a divorce, and she returned to her home in Maine. In 1867 he married Katherine Casidy, and, settling in South Carolina, established a school for freedmen in a shed thatched with bushes by his own hands, because the prevailing antagonism to his scheme made it impossible for him to rent a room. In 1870 he removed to Pittsburg, and assumed an important position on the editorial staff of the "Commercial." This was the most remunerative office he ever held, but the money was badly needed; for, besides his wife and four children, a son and triplet infants, he had, partially depending upon him, two sisters, with their large families, a paralytic brother and his children, and his aged parents. Added to all this, his wife was an invalid. At this time his fame as a poet was spreading, and literary men and publications all over the country were encouraging him to write. His domestic cares, however, prevented him from doing so, for, in addition to his responsibilities, the divorce which he obtained from his first wife was set aside on technical grounds, and she began continually to dog his steps. In 1875 the "Commercial" was sold, and he was thrown out of employment; so that it became necessary to place his wife and children in a charitable institution, to save them from starving, and, his health giving way under the strain of all these calamities, he himself found refuge in a New York hospital. On his recovery, Col. R. J. Hinton, a prosperous journalist in California, sent him money to go to San Francisco, and there he worked for six months in the U. S. mint, and had so far recovered from his pecuniary embarrassment that he had sent for his wife and children to join him, when suddenly the divorced wife appeared at his lodgings, and announced her intention of remaining there. In despair at this unwearied persecution, Realf thereupon committed suicide by taking laudanum. He left about 160 poems, many of which had appeared in the leading American magazines, and the last of which, "De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum," was written just before death. Amongst his literary remains are a number of brilliant letters and a series of seven lectures in manuscript, which he had frequently deliv-

ered, on "Shakespeare," "Osawatomie Brown; or, The Unwritten History of the Martyr of Harper's Ferry"; "Battle Flashes"; "Hands Off; or, Vaticanism vs. Republicanism," and "Temperance." His poems are remarkable for their melody, deep insight and spiritual grandeur. He was gifted as an orator, and his prose writings had much of the swing, affluence and passion of his fervid speech. A collection of his poems, with a memoir by Richard J. Hinton, was published in 1898. He died in Oakland, Calif., Oct. 28, 1878.

DE WOLF, James, senator, was born in Bristol, Bristol co., R. I., Mar. 18, 1764, son of Mark Anthony and Abigail (Potter) De Wolf. His opportunities for education were limited, and during the revolutionary war he shipped as a sailor boy on a private armed vessel. He participated in several naval encounters, was twice captured by the enemy, and was confined for some time on the island of Bermuda. His zeal and ability quickly brought him into notice. Before he was twenty years of age he was made the master of a ship. His earliest voyages as captain were made to the coast of Africa in the slave trade. His employers were Providence merchants of the very highest commercial and social standing. Mr. De Wolf retired from the sea at an early age, and settling in Bristol, engaged in extended commercial ventures that soon made him one of the wealthiest men in the United States. His principal business was with Cuba and the other West India islands. He also built up a large trade with the ports of both northern and southern Europe, especially with those of Russia. He entered somewhat into the China trade, and when the whale fishery was revived, many of his ships were transformed into whalers. In 1804 the ports of South Carolina were opened for four years for the importation of slaves; and of the two hundred and two vessels that entered the port of Charleston during that period, ten and their African cargoes belonged to Mr. De Wolf. When the war of 1812 broke out, he eagerly took part in it, and eleven days after war was proclaimed, his private-armed brig of war, the "Yankee," was ready for sea. Mr. De Wolf was one of the pioneers in the business of cotton manufacturing. In 1812 he built in Coventry, R. I., the Arkwright Mills, and that business, like all his enterprises, was immediately and continuously successful. For nearly thirty years he represented Bristol in the general assembly of his native state. In 1821 he entered the U. S. senate as one of the members from Rhode Island, where his unparalleled business experience made him the recognized authority in all matters purely commercial. He was a strong Protectionist, and was the first to propose the "drawback system," which afterwards became so popular. He resigned his seat in 1825. Until his death he continued to represent Bristol in the general assembly of Rhode Island. As a citizen he filled a position no one had ever held before. It may be questioned whether the interests of a town were ever more completely identified with those of an individual than were Bristol's with his. Mr. De Wolf married a daughter of William Bradford. He died in New York city, Dec. 21, 1837.

PARK, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 12, 1705. After his graduation at Harvard College, Cambridge, he was appointed a missionary "to the Indians and such English as would attend, in Westerly, Rhode Island." He entered his new field of labor in 1733, occupying a meeting-house on a lot of land "given by George Ninigret, chief sachem of the Indians." The lot comprised twenty acres, and was situated near the post-road, in the eastern part of the present town. His congregation came from Westerly, Charlestown and Narragansett. His work was slow and difficult until 1740, when the great revival arose in New England. George Whitefield landed in Newport, Sept. 14, 1740, and immediately his influence spread over the country. Gilbert Tennent, on his way to and from Boston, visited Westerly and preached with signal effect. Here, too, was heard the voice of Whitefield, and the rousing exhortations of the eccentric James Davenport. A Presbyterian church was organized, with Mr. Park as pastor, Aug. 13, 1742. Rev. Nathaniel Eells of Stonington, and Rev. Joseph Fish of North Stonington, assisted at the ordination. Great religious changes occurred in the town, and affairs drifted into the hands of the Baptists, so that, in 1751, Mr. Park removed and settled at Mattatuck, near Southold, L. I. Here he labored until 1756, when he returned to Westerly, and was formally settled again, May 23, 1759. This church probably established the first Sabbath-school in this country, and, as the congregation was scattered at the time of the revolution, Mr. Park was its first and only pastor. He died, March 1, 1777.

RHODES, Robert, naval officer, was born in Warwick, R. I., Apr. 12, 1840, son of Richard W. Rhodes. When sixteen years of age he entered the merchant marine service, and was engaged in trade with the eastern coast of Africa, and subsequently, in the employ of Amos D. Smith, he visited various parts of the Mediterranean and South America. Soon after the commencement of the civil war he joined the 1st Rhode Island regiment, under Col. Burnside, and was a participant in the early fortunes of that regiment. He received an appointment of

acting master's mate, and was attached to the bark Fernandina, on the blockading station off Wilmington, N. C., and not long after was ordered to the gunboat Clifton, and joined the west gulf squadron, under Adm. Farragut. He was on active duty during the exciting scenes which finally terminated in the occupancy of New Orleans by the Federal troops under the command of Gen. Butler. The Clifton proceeded up the river and was actively engaged in the bombardment of Vicksburg, and came very near being completely destroyed by the shot of the enemy. Having been repaired, she was ordered to the coast of Texas, where she was almost constantly engaged with the Confederate forces. The following spring, 1863, the Clifton was employed to transfer a portion of Gen. Banks' army from Berwick to Franklyn in Louisiana. Although, while thus engaged and in subsequent adventures, the gunboat was often in most imminent peril, she managed to escape, and Lieut. Rhodes met with no serious casualty until Sept. 8, 1863. A fleet of vessels, con-

sisting of twenty-three gunboats and transports, was advancing toward Sabine Pass. The Clifton took the lead, and had come within three hundred yards of a Confederate battery, which she was to silence, when she ran aground. A thirty-two-pound shot struck Lieut. Rhodes, nearly carrying away one of his legs, and he died at nine o'clock that evening.

DAVIS, Jessie Fremont (Bartlett), singer, was born near Morris, Grundy co., Ill., Sept. 17, 1861, daughter of Elias Lyman and Rachel Bartlett. Her parents were natives of Keene, N. H., where her father taught school and led a church choir. Removing to Illinois, he made farming his occupation, but during the civil war served for a time in the Confederate army. Jessie Bartlett manifested a fondness for music almost as soon as she began to talk, and her voice developed so rapidly under her father's instruction that when but nine years of age she, with a slightly older sister, appeared in concerts and even made a tour of some of the western cities. When she was about fourteen years of age, her father sold his farm and removed to Chicago in order to give her better opportunities for study, and these she obtained under Frederick W. Root. She traveled with the Caroline Richings opera troupe for one season, but feeling the need of more thorough study returned to Chicago and soon obtained a position in a church choir. In 1879 William J. Davis, a theatrical manager, organized a Chicago church choir company, and began the series of performances with "Pinafore," in which Miss Bartlett took the part of Buttercup. At the end of her year's engagement she was married to Mr. Davis, who advised her to devote herself to operatic singing. She went to New York with her husband; continued her vocal and dramatic training under Signor Albites and Signor De Rialp; and during her first year in that city sang in grand opera at the Academy of Music for two weeks with Adalina Patti; making her début as Siebel in "Faust," and receiving unstinted praise from the critics and the public. Col. Mapleson, Patti's manager, was so delighted with Mrs. Davis' voice that he offered to send her to Italy to study for three years, and pay her expenses on condition of her giving him three years' service in return, but as this meant six years of virtual exile from her husband, she declined the tempting offer. She continued to study for grand opera, however, and after spending a year in Paris, under the tuition of the celebrated Le Grange, returned to New York to join the American Opera Company, under Theodore Thomas' direction, and was one of the central figures; dividing honors with Fursch-Madi, Emma Juch, and L' Allemand. Her repertoire at that time, embraced fully forty operas. and her principal successes were as Ortrud in "Lohengrin," Azucena in "Il Trovatore," and in "Carmen"; and the contralto parts in the operas "Lakme." "Les Huguenots." and the "Bohemian Girl." Toward the middle of the season she became discouraged and withdrew from the company, determined to retire permanently, but after a few years, was induced to return to the stage as leading contralto of the Bostonians' Opera Company. Flattering offers to join other companies have been received, but sh. has remained loyal to the one of which she is so great an ornament. Her creations in opera comique and opera bouffe included Allan-a-Dale in "Robin Hood," and the principal rôles in other operas in the repertoire of this organization, among them "Fatinitza," "Dorothy," "Suzette," "The Maid of Plymouth," "In Mexico" and "The Serenade." Her last regular engagement was with Francis Wilson's company in "Erminie" in 1904. Her chief hit was made while a member of the Bostonians in De Koven's "Robin Hood," never failing to rouse the enthusiasm of the audience with the song "Oh, Promise Me," a song which she continued to sing after entering vaudeville in 1901. Mrs. Davis possessed a powerful contralto voice of remarkable range and flexibility, covering three octaves from low C below the clef to high C above. She was rated by the critics as one of the few great dramatic artists on the American lyric stage, her versatility being shown not only in the melodramatic and emotional rôles of grand opera, but also in the lighter and comic characterizations in opera bouffe. Her husband was one of the prominent theater managers in Chicago for many years, having charge at various times of the Grand Opera, the Haymarket, the Columbia, the Illinois and the Iroquois. Mrs. Davis died in Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1905, and her husband died in that city, May 16, 1919.

Jessie Bartlett Davis

VERNON, William, merchant, was born in Newport, R. I., Jan. 17, 1719. His grandfather, Daniel Vernon, born in London, Sept. 1, 1643, came to America about 1666; resided at Narragansett, where he married Ann Dyre, widow of Capt. Edward Hutchinson and granddaughter of Anne Hutchinson; she died Jan. 10, 1716. Samuel Vernon, son of Daniel, born Dec. 6, 1683, married Elizabeth Fleet, of Long Island, Apr. 10, 1703. He resided at Newport; held the office of assistant from 1729 to 1737, and was judge of the superior court of judicature. He died Dec. 5, 1737, and his wife died March 5, 1722. In early life, William Vernon entered upon a mercantile career, and soon became prominent as a merchant. In 1744 he was associated with his elder brother, Samuel, under the firm name of Samuel & William Vernon, under which they continued in business until the revolutionary war. In 1750 their trade extended to many ports in Europe, the West Indies, and on the coast of Africa. Mr. Vernon was an incorporator of the Newport Artillery Company. In 1773 the general assembly appointed him, with Aaron Lopez and George Gibbs, a committee to address a letter to the king, touching the interest of Rhode Island in the cod-fishery in and near the Gulf of St. Lawrence, then endangered by a bill pending in the house of commons. This was followed by his appointment May 20, 1774, with John Collins, Samuel Fowler, and Henry Ward, a committee of correspondence, on the subject of the shutting up of Boston harbor; and, with William Ellery and others, in 1775. he was instructed to collect the facts concerning the losses inflicted upon the colonies by the British forces then in the country. On May 6, 1777, congress elected William Vernon, of Rhode Island, and James Warren and John Deshon, of Massachusetts, members of the eastern navy board at Boston. Of this board, Mr. Vernon was president during the whole time that its services were required by the country, and this without emoluments of any kind. During these years he gave his whole time unsparingly to public business, and brought to the aid of the government much experience in the building, equipping, and sailing of vessels, at the time that the American navy was first organized. He was fond of reading, was conversant with a number of languages, and was one of the original corporators of

the Redwood Library, of which institution he became the president, after the death of Abraham Redwood. He was active in raising funds for the erection of the Freemasons' Hall, Newport; for the long wharf, the bridge that connects Rhode Island with the mainland; and for Princeton College. In 1803 he founded the Newport Bank. When the French troops were in Newport, he placed his residence, known as "Vernon House," at the disposal of Rochambeau. Mr. Vernon married Judith, daughter of Philip Harwood, and great-granddaughter of Gov. Walter Clarke and Gov. John Cranston. She died Aug. 28, 1762, age thirty-eight years. They had three children, Samuel, William H., and Philip Harwood. Mr. Vernon died Dec. 22, 1806.

STAPLES, William Read, jurist, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, 1798, youngest son of Samuel and Ruth (Read) Staples. His preparatory studies were carried on in what is now the University Grammar School. He then entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1817. After studying law in the office of Hon. Nathaniel Searle for two years, he was admitted to the bar, Sept. 21, 1819. In 1832 Mr. Staples was elected a member of the first common council under the new city organization. He served, for two years, as justice of the police court. For nineteen years (1835–54) he was associate judge of the supreme court of Rhode Island, and soon after the resignation of Richard Ward Greene, in 1854, he was elected chief justice of the supreme court. Having held the office not quite two years, he resigned in 1856 in consequence of failing health. For nearly thirteen years (1856–69) he held the office of secretary and treasurer of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. Judge Staples took special interest in everything connected with the history of his native state. He was fond of historical studies and antiquarian research. He was one of the corporators of the Rhode Island Historical Society, founded in 1822, and its first secretary and librarian. He published, in 1835, an edition with notes of Gorton's "Simplicity's Defence against Seven-Headed Policy." In 1843 appeared his "Annals of Providence," a work which covers a period of nearly two centuries (1636–1832). It will always be reliable authority on all matters of which it treats. His "Documentary History of the Destruction of the Gaspé" was published in 1845. Two years after, 1847, he published "Proceedings and Code," under the parliamentary charter, and, in 1859, a "Collection of Forms," designed to be an aid to persons called upon to draw up legal documents. By a vote of the general assembly, he prepared a history of the state convention of 1790, for the adoption of the Federal constitution. He was twice married; first, to Rebecca M. Power, in 1821, and second in 1826, to Evalina Eaton. He died, Oct. 19, 1868.

PEABODY, Oliver William Bourn, lawyer and author, was born at Exeter, N. H., July 9, 1799, son of Judge Oliver Peabody, twin brother of William Bourn Oliver Peabody, and grandson of Judge William Bourn. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1816; studied law at Cambridge and practiced his profession at Exeter from 1819 until 1830, also editing the "Rockingham Gazette" and the "Exeter News-Letter," and serving in the legislature. Boston then became his place of residence, and there he aided his brother-in-law, Alexander H. Everett, in editing the "North American Review." He also, for some years, was assistant editor of the Boston "Daily Advertiser," and to both journals contributed prose and verse. From 1836 until 1842 he was register of probate for Suffolk county, and in 1842–43, was professor of English literature in Jefferson College, Louisiana, the state of his health making a change of residence necessary. In 1843 he returned to Boston and began preparations for entering the ministry of the Unitarian church, and in 1845 he was licensed to preach. In August of that year he became pastor of the First (Unitarian) Church at Burlington, Vt., and in spite of feeble health performed his clerical duties and continued his literary work. He edited an edition of Shakespeare, published in Boston in 1844, and wrote lives of Gen. Putnam and Gen. John Sullivan for Sparks' "American Biography." His contributions to periodical literature were numerous. He died at Burlington, Vt., July 5, 1848.

PEABODY, William Bourn Oliver, clergyman and author, was born at Exeter, N. H., twin brother of Oliver W. B. Peabody. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and taught in that institution for a time; then entered Harvard, where he was graduated. He then studied theology at Cambridge; was licensed to preach in 1819, and in October, 1820, was settled over the Unitarian church at Springfield, Mass., where he ministered until the close of his life; beloved for his amiability of character and admired for his accomplishments. Besides contributions in prose and verse to periodicals, he wrote lives of Alexander Wilson, Cotton Mather, and others, for Sparks' "American Biography," prepared a "Report on the Birds of the Commonwealth" (1839) for the state, by appointment of Gov. Edward Everett, and edited the "Springfield Collection of Hymns" (1835). His son, Everett, a graduate of Harvard, and a colonel of volunteers in the Union army, published a volume of his father's sermons with a memoir; also a biography of his uncle Oliver. Dr. Peabody received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1842. He died at Springfield, Mass., May 28, 1847.

CLARK, Walter, jurist and historian, was born in Halifax county, N. C., Aug. 19, 1846, the son of Gen. David Clark of that state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861, and becoming drill master of the 22d North Carolina regiment, went with it to Richmond and Evansport on the Potomac. In 1862 he was made adjutant of the 35th North Carolina regiment; served in the first Maryland campaign, and was mentioned for gallantry at Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. He resigned in 1863, and, having pursued his studies, was admitted to the senior class in the University of North Carolina, and was graduated at its head in 1864. The day after graduation he was made major of the 6th battalion of junior reserves, and soon after (at the age of eighteen) lieutenant-colonel of the 70th North Carolina regiment. He fought at Poplar Point, Southwest Creek and Bentonsville, and surrendering, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, was paroled at High Point, N. C., May 2, 1865. He then studied law in North Carolina, New York, and at the Columbian Law School at Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the bar in 1868. When the number of superior court judges was increased from nine to twelve, he was appointed one of the additional judgesby Gov. Scales, on April 15, 1885, and was elected to the same position by the people in 1886. When Judge Merrimon became chief justice, in 1889, Judge Clark was transferred to the supreme court bench of the state, on Nov. 16th. He was elected by the people in 1890, and in 1894 was nominated by the Democratic party, and endorsed by the Populists and Republicans, and was elected unanimously by the people at the polls. He declined the

nomination for governor of North Carolina in 1896. In 1902 he was elected chief justice of the supreme court of the state and was reëlected in 1910 and 1918 for a term of eight years each. In 1918 and 1919 he was umpire on the national war labor board. He compiled and edited 164 volumes of the supreme court reports of North Carolina. He was the author of a "History of the Supreme Court of North Carolina," published in the "Green Bag" in 1892, and contributed to the "Arena" in 1896 a series of articles descriptive of Mexico. Four of his articles, "Some Defects in the Constitution of the United States," "Government by Judges," "Back to the Constitution" and "Some Myths of the Law," were published as U. S. senate documents. He translated from the French Constant's "Private Life of Napoleon" in three volumes (1895). In 1893 he succeeded Col. William L. Saunders as editor of the colonial and state records, and continued the publication of the records from 1776 through 1790. A member of the Methodist church, South, he was a frequent delegate to its general conferences. He was married Jan. 28, 1874, to Susan, daughter of William A. Graham, U. S. senator (q.v.), and had seven children. He died in Raleigh, N. C., May 19, 1924.

SLOCUM, John S., soldier, was born in Richmond, R. I., Nov. 1, 1824, and early in life removed with his family to Bristol, where he acquired the rudiments of an education. A fondness for military pursuits was developed in him in his youthful days, and when war was declared against Mexico he offered his services to the government. He was appointed first lieutenant in one of the ten regiments which were raised in accordance with an act of congress passed Feb. 11, 1847. The newly raised regiment joined the army of Gen. Scott, and was in the battles which were fought under that gallant officer,

in which the American arms were everywhere victorious. Lieut. Slocum, as a reward of his bravery, obtained the brevet rank of captain, and for gallant conduct at Chapultepec he secured a commission as captain. The victories of the Americans forced the routed Mexicans to make peace. The regiment with which Capt. Slocum had been connected was disbanded, and he returned to Rhode Island, where, as an officer of the army, he was detailed to the recruiting service. Subsequently he took command of the Mechanic Rifles. He was one of the examining board at West Point in 1860, and made the official report of the visitors. When the civil war began, a major's commission was tendered him by the governor of the state, which he at once accepted, and took his appointed place in the 1st Rhode Island regiment, with which, on Apr. 20th, the day after the attack by the Baltimore mob on the Massachusetts 6th, he was on his way to Washington to protect the threatened capital of the country. When Pres. Lincoln made his first call for troops to serve three years or during the war, a second regiment was raised in Rhode Island, of which Maj. Slocum was made the colonel. On July 15th, Col. Slocum broke camp and proceeded to Fairfax Court-house. At the battle of Bull Run, he received a shot by which he was mortally wounded.

CHOULES, John Overton, clergyman, was born at Bristol, England, Feb. 5, 1801. After the death of his parents, when he was twelve years of age, he resided with his uncle, Henry O. Wills, who was his guardian, and a manager of the Bristol Tabernacle. Later he left Bristol, to reside at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, and pursue his studies under the Rev. William Anderson, to whom Dr. Choules owed much of his taste for books. While so engaged he frequently preached in the various pulpits of Bedfordshire. In 1822 he returned to Bristol, where he entered college and became a theological student under Dr. Ryland. Having passed his examination, he sailed for America in 1824, and landed in New York, with the full intention of remaining here, as he had already given much attention to the institutions of the country and its system of government. The first winter after the arrival of Mr. Choules in America his time was taken up in supplying the pulpits of various denominations. He also was employed in Dutchess county, N. Y., where he was a successful teacher at the head of the academy at Red Hook. But he did not long remain in that position, for in 1827 he was called to the Second Baptist Church, at Newport, R. I., which society had recently lost its pastor, the Rev. William Gammell, and on the 27th of the following September he was ordained as the pastor. In 1829 he edited "James's Church Member's Guide," and in 1831 he was engaged on "The Christian Offering." In 1832 a "History of Missions" was brought out. It had been commenced by the Rev. Thomas Smith, who did not live to complete it, and was edited by Mr. Choules, who bestowed much labor upon it. In 1833 he resigned his charge of the church at Newport. His farewell sermon was preached Jan. 25th, and after severing his connection with this church he accepted a call from the Baptist society in New Bedford. From New Bedford Mr. Choules removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained during a period of four years. He then accepted a call from the Sixth Street Baptist Church of New York, but soon after resigned, and in 1843 accepted a call from the Baptist society in Jamaica Plain, Mass. While residing at Jamaica Plain he brought out a new edition of "Neal's History of the Puritans" (1844). In 1844 he was recalled to the Second Baptist Church at Newport, R. I. In 1849 he was principal of a school in connection with his other duties, and in 1851, with a number of his pupils he visited Europe. Out of this trip grew the two volumes, "Young Americans Abroad" and "The Cruise of the North Star." After his return, Dr. Choules resided in Newport up to the time of his death. In addition to the works already mentioned, he prepared a preface and notes for Foster's "Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth"; he edited Hinton's "History of the United States," in quarto, and for several years he was the editor of the Boston "Christian Times." He was twice married: first, in 1829, to Martha T. Garland of Danvers, Mass., who died two years later; and second, to Elizabeth G. Pope of New Bedford. Dr. Choules died in New York city, Jan. 5, 1856.

COLDWELL, Thomas, inventor, was born at Stalybridge, England, in 1838. He accompanied his father to America in 1841, and resided at Matteawan, N. Y. At the age of eleven he learned to cut files in a local file shop where his father was employed, and at the age of eighteen was apprenticed to the proprietor to learn how to forge files. A talent for invention was displayed early in life in the construction of numerous mechanical devices. His first real invention was a file-cutting machine, patented in 1863, while he was employed at the Washington Iron Works in Newburgh, N. Y., engaged in finishing gun carriages for the government. His file-making machine became the property of the Eagle File Works at Middletown, N. Y., in 1864, and Mr. Coldwell moved there to perfect it. He next invented a file-stripping machine, also sold to the Eagle File Works. Returning to Matteawan in 1865, he entered the employ of Henry N. Swift, one of the earliest manufacturers of lawn mowers in the United States, and invented several useful tools for Swift's factory. With George L. Chadborn he perfected a new lawn mower in 1868, and forming a partnership with Lewis M. Smith of Newburgh, N. Y., established the firm of Chadborn, Coldwell & Co., to manufacture the new machine. In the following year the Chadborn & Coldwell Manufacturing Co. was organized, and Mr. Coldwell was its president for twenty-one years. In 1891 he withdrew and organized the Coldwell Lawn Mower Co., with a capital of $60,000, and erected a factory in Newburgh with a capacity of 150 mowers per day. He developed an extensive business in the manufacture and sale of an improved lawn mower, embodying a number of original features which he devised. He received some twenty-five patents for various inventions, including a brush-trimmer, which was adopted by almost every brush factory throughout the country. He also founded the Coldwell-Wilcox Co., iron founders and machinists of Newburgh. He was a member of the Baptist church and an active worker in the Y.M.C.A. He was married in 1861 to Josephine Terwilliger of Stormville, N. Y., and had three children: William Herbert; Jane May, wife of Edward C. Ross, and Harry T. Coldwell. William H. Coldwell succeeded his father as president of the Coldwell Lawn Mower Co., and displayed the same inventive genius and keen business ability in developing motor-driven lawn mowers. Thomas Coldwell died in Newburgh, N. Y., July 30, 1905.

KEENE, Laura, actress, was born in London, England, in 1820; her family name was Lee. She was early attracted to the stage and first appeared at the Lyceum theater, London, then under the management of Mme. Vestris (later Mrs. Charles Matthews). In 1851 she played Pauline in Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons" at the Olympic theater, London. Here she first met the elder Wallack, and it was probably through his influence that she came to America. She made her first appearance here at Wallack's Lyceum, New York, as Albino Mandeville in "The Will." She subsequently opened a theater in Baltimore, Md. She made a long tour (1854) visiting Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, and later "roughing it" in California, whence she proceeded to Australia. She appeared both in tragedy and comedy, but excelled in comedy parts and met everywhere with great success. Returning to New York she began her career as manager in 1855, by opening the Metropolitan theater opposite Bond street (later called the Winter Garden), naming it Laura Keene's Varieties. Here, before fashionable audiences, light comedies and dramas were given, until the theater passed from Miss Keene's hands either through some flaw in the lease or a breach of contract on the part of the owner. Laura Keene's new theater was opened at Broadway near Houston street, Nov. 18, 1856, with Shakespeare's "As You Like It," Rosalind being played by Miss Keene and it was probably the best performance of that play given in America up to that time. Here, at what was then New York's handsomest theater, were given "Camille," then at the zenith of its fame; "She Stoops to Conquer," Miss Keene playing the part of Miss Hardcastle, in which she was probably unrivaled; "The Sea of Ice," which was so lucrative from a financial standpoint that it is said to have laid the foundation of her fortune; "Our American Cousin," first presented Oct. 18, 1858, with Joseph Jefferson as Asa Trenchard and Edward A. Sothern as Lord Dundreary. She controlled the theater until 1863–64. She was starring in "Our American Cousin" at Ford's theater, Washington, when Pres. Lincoln was assassinated, and being the only person who identified John Wilkes Booth, she was subsequently placed under arrest and detained for some time by the provost marshal in Harrisburg, Pa. She leased the Chestnut Street theater, Philadelphia, in 1869, and entirely reconstructed and renovated it. In 1870 she visited England. She remained on the stage until two years before her death. As a Shakespearean actress she was unexcelled. Her plays were superbly mounted and she spared no expense, especially with regard to the representation of the Shakespearean comedies and dramas. Charles M. Walcot said of her: "In high classical comedy, the romantic, pastoral, spiritual, pathetic, and emotional school of acting, Laura Keene probably had no equal in her day, and we are not likely to have her like in ours." She was married very early in life to one John Taylor, by whom she had two daughters, and in 1860 she was married to John Lutz, a merchant of Washington, D. C. She died in Montclair, N. J., Nov. 4, 1873.

COOKE, John, merchant and farmer, was born at Tiverton, R. I., in October, 1744. He was one of the most enterprising merchants in Rhode Island as well as one of its leading agriculturists. He imported from the West Indies cargoes of sugar and molasses in his own vessels and carried to those tropical ports the products of his own and neighboring states. He was a member of the colonial general assembly which, on May 4, 1776, passed the Rhode Island "Declaration of Independence." When the revolutionary war began he was lieutenant colonel of a militia regiment in Newport county and in September, 1776, was appointed colonel of the 2nd R. I. regiment, and he distinguished himself at the battle of Tiverton Heights, Aug. 29, 1778, where Col Cooke's command, consisting chiefly of raw recruits, fought the trained British troops with the greatest gallantry, causing Gen. Lafayette to pronounce it the "best fought action of the war." He resigned his commission in 1780 upon being elected a member of the state senate, in which he served with distinction for twenty-one years, originating and advocating many wise and prudent measures. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the first bridge be-

tween the island upon which Newport is situated and the main land, which, in those early days, was regarded as a great undertaking. He attained a prominent position in the political, business and social life of his day, proving himself a prudent and gallant soldier, a wise and able legislator, and an industrious and successful merchant and farmer. He was reduced from wealth to comparative poverty in his later years by his efforts to aid others in a period of financial depression. Col. Cooke's wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas Gray, and they had seven children: Samuel; John; Rhoda, wife of Elisha Brown; Sarah G., wife of Judge Samuel Fales; Phebe, wife of Andrew McCorrie; Patience, wife (1) of Nathaniel Briggs and (2) of David Durfee; and Priscilla, wife of Perry G. Arnold. Col. Cooke died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 17, 1812.

TEVIS, Lloyd, pioneer, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., Mar. 20, 1824, son of Samuel Tevis, a lawyer, who for many years was clerk of the circuit court of Shelby county. The son was educated at Shelby College, and afterward read law under his father's guidance. He continued his law studies while serving as clerk of the circuit court of Woodford county. He was employed as bookkeeper in a large wholesale drygoods house in Louisville, Ky., and when the firm failed in 1847 he was appointed assignee, in which capacity he displayed unusual ability in settling complicated business matters, being successful in realizing from the assets the entire amount of the liabilities. He was associated with a marine insurance company in St. Louis, Mo., until 1849, when a disastrous fire ruined the business, and yielding to the infection of the California gold fever he crossed the plains to the Pacific coast. He was engaged in mining in El Dorado county for nine months, when foreseeing the greater opportunity in commercial business, he went to Sacramento, Calif., and secured employment in the office of the "Recorder." In 1850 he formed a partnership with James B. Haggin, which developed into one of the largest private business associations on the Pacific coast. Beginning with law, they branched out into general business and real estate and loans with so great success that in 1853 they removed their headquarters to San Francisco. Foreseeing the enormous expansion of telegraphy in California, he obtained a controlling interest in the California State Telegraph Co. He was one of the promoters and for a short time president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., and projected and built the California Street market. He organized and promoted the Pacific Express Co., and after its absorption by Wells, Fargo & Co., was president of the latter corporation for over twenty years. As promoter, manager or president he was identified with the California Steam Navigation Co., the California Dry Dock Co., and various gas, water and ice companies in San Francisco. He owned a controlling interest in the Pacific Coast Oil Co., and was a stockholder in many gold, silver and copper mines in California, Utah, Montana and Mexico, and he was said to be one of the largest owners of real estate in the state of California. On his property several prosperous colonies were planted and the city of Bakersfield and other towns in the San Joaquin valley owed their origin and prosperity to him. No other citizen of the state was so prominently connected with its development and growth, and in its pioneer days there was hardly a controversy of large proportions in the state of California or the city of San Francisco in which Mr. Tevis was not involved as counselor, negotiator or arbitrator. He was married Apr. 20, 1854, to Susan G., daughter of Lewis Sanders, Jr., of Sacramento, Calif., and had three sons and two daughters. He died in San Francisco, Calif., July 24, 1899, survived by two sons: William S. and Dr. Harry L. Tevis.

LEAVENWORTH, Francis P., astronomer, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ind., Sept. 3, 1858, son of Seth Marshall and Sarah (Nettleton) Leavenworth, and a descendant of Thomas Leavenworth who, with his wife Grace came from England, between 1664 and 1675, and settled at Woodbury, Conn. From Thomas Leavenworth the line is traced through his son Thomas, who married Mary Jackson; their son Zebulon, who married Esther ————————; their son Zebulon, who married Lydia Marshall, and their son Seth Marshall, who married Esther Matthews and was the grandfather of the astronomer. He was graduated A.B. at the University of Indiana in 1880 and received the degree of A.M. from the same institution in 1886. After studying astronomy at the Cincinnati Observatory for two years, he accompanied Prof. Stone to the McCormick Observatory in 1882 and served as assistant astronomer until 1887, when he was appointed director of the Haverford College Observatory. Five years later he became assistant professor of astronomy in the University of Minnesota, and professor of astronomy in 1897. The university's new observatory was constructed under his supervision in 1896, and he was made its first director. He devoted many years to astronomical research, including double star observations, stellar parallax, solar parallax, and astronomical photography. Among his achievements were the computation of the return of Tuttle's comet, 1885, and the discovery of 250 nebulae. He is the author of "Double Star Observations" (1888); "Proceedings of Haverford College Observatory" (1891); "Parallax of Delta Herculis and Other Astronomical Work" (1891); "Stellar Parallax" (1892); and "Photographs of Eros for Solar Parallax" (1902), besides various articles for astronomical journals. Prof. Leavenworth is an industrious student of the science of astronomy, and possesses rare abilities as an instructor. His favorite pursuit is horticulture. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Royal Astronomical Society and member of the American Astronomical Society, the Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities and of the Congregational church. He was married in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11, 1883, to Jennie C., daughter of Matthew Campbell. Their children are: Mary Louise, wife of Burt L. Newkirk; Francis Maury and Richard Ormond Leavenworth.

GRAVES, Hiram Throop, pioneer, was born at Batavia, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1824, son of Samuel and Polly (Bostwick) Graves. His father was a prominent Mason in that town at the time that William Morgan was abducted, and was a victim of what became one of the most violent persecutions on the part of one class of the people against another class ever known in American history. In 1828 Samuel Graves removed to Auburn, N. Y., where his son was reared and educated, being graduated at Auburn Academy, the highest secular educational institution in Cayuga

county at that time. For a number of years Hiram T. Graves was engaged in horticultural pursuits, but in February, 1849, he became one of the incorporators of the Cayuga Joint Stock Co., which purchased the bark Belvidere, fitted her out for the voyage around Cape Horn, freighted with an assorted cargo, carefully selected, and sailed from New York on the 25th of that month, arriving in San Francisco on Oct. 12th, after a passage of 228 days. In the spring of 1850, the company having disbanded, Mr. Graves spent several months in mining for gold. In September of the same year he returned to San Francisco and entered the employ of Moffatt & Co., at that time the most prominent and reliable assaying and coining establishment in California. This firm was afterwards styled Curtis, Perry & Ward, and still later was merged in the United States assay office under the auspices of congress and the U. S. treasury department. In 1854 a branch of the U. S. mint was established in San Francisco, with Mr. John M. Eckfeldt, a grandson of the first coiner of the U. S. mint, Philadelphia, appointed by Pres. George Washington, as coiner. Through all these changes, Mr. Graves was retained, and when the mint was opened, he was appointed assistant coiner. In 1859 they both left the government employ and formed a company afterwards incorporated under the title of the California Wire Works, for the manufacture of wire and wire goods, and conducted this business with success. In 1869 Mr. Graves, with twelve others, organized the Masonic Savings and Loan Bank, and in 1871 he sold out his interest in the California Wire Works, and devoted all his time to the interests of the bank; serving as director and secretary. In 1878 the bank went into liquidation, and Mr. Graves was retained to settle up its affairs. In 1884 he was elected secretary of the Society of California Pioneers, and filled the office for more than six years with efficiency and fidelity. In politics Mr. Graves was reared a Democrat, and remained a firm adherent to that party until the breaking out of the civil war, when he forsook his party, and has ever since been allied to the Republicans. In municipal affairs he always took a lively interest, and in 1865, was elected to the office of school director, which he held until 1867. Brought up an Episcopalian, he has always been an earnest worker in church affairs, being Sunday-school superintendent, vestryman, and senior warden, treasurer of his parish, and for many years treasurer of the diocese of California, and has served as delegate to every convention of the diocese during the past thirty years. Mr. Graves was early imbued with a desire to become a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in December, 1848, he was made a Master Mason in St. Paul's lodge, Auburn, N. Y. In 1853 he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason, and in 1856, received the orders of knighthood in Salem Town Commandery No. 16, also at Auburn, N. Y. Afterwards affiliating with lodge, chapter and commandery, in San Francisco, he successively "passed the chairs" in those bodies. He was grand treasurer of the California Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and was thrice elected to the office of grand commander, and received the 32nd degree. He was twice married: (1) to Melissa Chadwick of New York state, by whom he had two sons: Charles and Hiram Augustus Graves; after her death in 1863 he was married (2) to Augusta Taylor, by whom he had two daughters: Augusta Taylor, and Bessie, wife of George L. Henderson. He died at Sisson, Calif., Sept. 24, 1902.

WELLS, James Lee, legislator, and commissioner of taxes and assessments, was born in West Farms, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1843. His father, James Wells, was an Englishman, who settled in New York city in 1817. Obtaining his early education in the public schools of his native town, he entered Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1860, and completed his education at Columbia College, New York city, where he was graduated with the class of 1865. For several years he was engaged in mercantile business, then going into real estate, and early became prominently active in public affairs. In 1869 he was elected a member of the board of education of West Farms, being by successive re-elections continued in the office until 1874, when that town was annexed to New York city. During his service on the board he advocated and introduced many beneficial reforms in the schools of the district. For several years he was president of the Republican association of the twenty-fourth ward, and was frequently a delegate to the New York county committee of his party, and a member of its executive council His ability and energy were fully recognized, and in 1879 he represented the then first district of Westchester county in the state assembly. Despite the overwhelming Democratic majority in the district, his popularity was so great that he was re-elected to the state assembly of 1880 by a good majority. His course in the legislature was marked by constant and careful attention to the interests of his constituency; and among the more important measures introduced and advocated by him were the acts to facilitate the improvement of the Harlem river; to extend the water supply system to the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards; to correct abuses in street-opening proceedings; and to reduce the rate of interest on unpaid taxes in his district. During his terms as assemblyman he was chairman of several important committees, a member of the committees on commerce and navigation, and of the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Brooklyn bridge. In all he made so brilliant a record as a public servant, and worked so thoroughly and industriously for the interests of his district without regard for party interests or personal feeling, that he received a third unanimous nomination. This, however, he declined, from his desire of resuming his business activities. He was elected a member of the boards of aldermen of 1881, '82 and '83, and served on the committee on public works. In 1882 he was its chairman, an unusual honor for a Republican on a Democratic board, and was instrumental in securing an unusually large number of lasting improvements; among them the suburban rapid transit act. From 1885 to 1888 he was official appraiser of New York city in acquiring lands for the new parks and parkways in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards and Westchester county. In 1890 he was active in the creation of the department of street improvements, but declined the office of commissioner. He was elected to the state assembly of 1892, and during his term did good service in securing legislation for five-cent fares and continuous trains on the elevated railroad from the battery to Tremont; also for the repaving of Third avenue, and for the building of several bridges across the Harlem river. In 1895 he represented his district before committees of the legislature, Mayor Strong and Gov. Morton, in behalf of the act providing for the grand concourse and boulevard in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards. In June, 1895, he was

appointed a commissioner of taxes and assessments for the city of New York. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Wells has been engaged in the real estate business, and since 1894 has been president of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association of New York. He enjoys a business reputation of the highest order for energy, activity, and spotless integrity. He was one of the founders of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, the Dollar Savings Bank, and the North Side Board of Trade, of which he is president. He was also a founder and is at present a member of both the Morris Club and the North Side Republican Club. He was married July 13, 1887, to Florence Edith Fowler. They have one child.

COOKE, George Willis, author, was born in Comstock, Kalamazoo co., Mich., April 23, 1848. He attended a district school, and labored on his father's farm until he was nineteen, and then passed one year in the preparatory department of Olivet College and two years in the Liberal Institute, Jefferson, Wis. After a brief period of teaching he studied for fifteen months in the Theological School, Meadville, Pa., and was ordained, in 1872, to the Unitarian ministry. He preached successively at Sheboygan and Sharon, Wis.; Grand Haven, Mich., and Indianapolis. In 1880 he removed to Massachusetts, and, after living half a year in Concord, was settled over the West Church of Dedham. In 1891 he removed to Lexington, and became the minister of the Follen Church, founded by Dr. Charles Follen, to which Emerson preached after going to Concord.

George Willis Cooke

He has published "Ralph Waldo Emerson; His Life, Writings and Philosophy" (1881); "George Eliot; A Critical Study of her Life, Writings and Philosophy" (1883); "Poets and Problems" (1886); "A History of the Clapboard Trees; or, Third Parish, Dedham" (1887); "A Guide-Book to the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning" (1891), and a "History of Woman." He has also published a lecture on Emerson's view of nationality, in F. B. Sanborn's "Genius and Character of Emerson" (1884); "A Historical and Biographical Introduction to the Dial" (1885); a biographical introduction to Estes and Lauriat's edition de luxe of George Eliot's complete works (1887); a paper on Col. T. W. Higginson in "Authors at Home" (1888), and in the volume called "The Spiritual Life" a lecture on "The Spiritual Life in some of its American Aspects" (1893). He has given lectures on Emerson and Robert Browning before the Concord School of Philosophy, and a course of lectures on "The Intellectual Development of Women," before several literary institutions in various parts of the country. He is a regular contributor to "The Critic" and the "Literary World," and has also written frequently for "The Independent," "The Christian Register," "The New England Magazine," "The New World," "Poet-Lore," and other periodicals. In his critical writings Mr. Cooke's method is that of appreciation and sympathy, and not that of savage denunciation.

LEE, Alfred Emory, soldier and journalist, was born at Barnesville, Belmont co., O., Feb. 17, 1838. His education, begun in a primitive log school-house, was continued at an academy founded by his uncle, B. F. Lee, in Poland, Mahoning co., and was completed at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., where he was graduated in 1859. He then entered the Ohio State and Union Law School, at Cleveland, an institution also founded by his uncle, and was duly graduated in 1861. Shortly after, upon receipt of the news of the disastrous defeat of the Federal forces at Bull Run and the president's call for more troops, he engaged in the recruiting service, and on Nov. 4, 1861, was mustered in at Delaware, O., as a private in the 82d Ohio infantry, James Cantwell, colonel; but upon the organization of the regiment was chosen first lieutenant. The command took the field early in 1862, with a total enrollment of about 1,000, and during its term of service lost in killed, wounded and captured, 524. According to Fox's "Regimental Statistics," the 82d lost more officers in killed and wounded than any other Ohio regiment. At the battle of Gettysburg it lost all but two of its twenty–two commissioned officers present for duty. Mr. Lee served with the regiment except when detached on staff duty, until mustered out, and participated in the battles of Bull Pasture mountain, Cross Keys, Cedar mountain, Manassas, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Missionary ridge, Knoxville, Savannah, Averysboro, Bentonsville and others. He was unexpectedly promoted captain after the battle of Cedar mountain. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded, captured, and reported killed, but by the kindness of an orderly attached to the staff of the Confederate general, Ewell, he was conveyed to the Crawford House, where he was properly cared for. As soon as his wound was sufficiently healed, Capt. Lee rejoined his regiment at Bridgeport, Ala. A few days later he participated in the midnight repulse of Gen. Longstreet, at Wauhatchie, and with a detachment of four companies placed under his command, drove the enemy from a steep timbered height, afterward known, from the commander of his brigade, as Tyndale hill, from which point, at a later date, Gen. Hooker directed the attack on Lookout mountain. By this victory the supply route of the army of the Cumberland, then on the verge of starvation, was finally opened. For some days and nights ensuing, Hooker's troops, under heavy fire from the batteries on Lookout mountain, were engaged in fortifying their position in expectation of another attack. While engaged on this duty with his company he was promoted adjutant-general of his brigade, a post he continued to hold until the close of the war. During the march to the sea Gen. Lee at the head of an infantry detachment from his brigade, leading the 20th army corps, drove Wheeler's Confederate cavalry some miles on the road near Sandersville, Ga. For this service he received the compliment of personal mention by Gen. Robinson to Gen. Slocum. During his term of service Gen. Lee contributed a series of "Knapsack Letters," over the signature "A. T. Sechand" (sobriquet for "eighty-second") to the Delaware, O., "Gazette." He also wrote occasionally for the Cincinnati "Commercial," the "Army and Navy Journal" and other periodicals. He was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865, while serving as adjutant–general of a provisional division; and in recognition of his valuable services and proficiency in military science received from Secy. Stanton an appointment as second-lieutenant in the 33d U. S. infantry (Col. De Trobriand), but declined the position, and resumed the practice of law in Delaware, O. Soon after, however, he was offered, by Gen. Carl Schurz, a position on the editorial staff of his projected Detroit, Mich., "Daily Post," and assumed the duties of his position with the issue of the first number of the paper in March, 1866. In the following August he purchased a controlling interest in the Delaware, O., "Gazette," and continued its chief editor for about seven years.

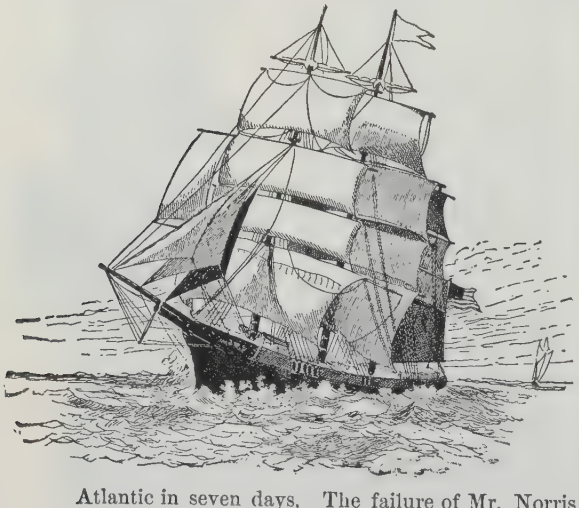
Having disposed of his interest in this paper in 1873, he was invited by Dr. S. M. Smith, one of the proprietors of the "Ohio State Journal," to assume charge during the illness of Gen. J. M. Comly, chief editor, and continued as assistant and acting chief editor until appointed private secretary to Gov. R. B. Hayes in 1876. In 1868 he was elected to the general assembly of Ohio from Delaware county, and soon after taking his seat moved the appointment of a special committee, of which he was made chairman, to consider and report upon the recommendations of Gov. Hayes for a geological and agricultural survey of the state. He prepared the committee report, and also the accompanying bill, which passed both houses without amendment. Mr. Lee also assisted actively in securing the establishment of the State Industrial Home for Girls, located in Delaware county. He was a member of the Republican state central committee in 1868–69, and a delegate to the convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for governor; was collector of internal revenue for the 8th district of Ohio in 1871, but resigned; and was appointed by Pres. Hayes, U. S. consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1877. He returned to the "Ohio State Journal" in 1894 as financial manager. He was the author of "European Days and Ways" (1881); "The Battle of Gettysburg" (1888); "Sketches and Studies of Leading Campaigns of the Civil War' (1892); and "Silver and Gold; a Historical Monograph," besides a large number of articles contributed to periodical literature. He was secretary of the Gettysburg memorial commission in 1886–87, and secretary of the general council in charge of the national G.A.R. encampment in Columbus in 1888. In April, 1890, he was appointed by Gov. Campbell a trustee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Xenia, O., resigning this position in 1891. He was married Apr. 24, 1893, to Ada M. Mitchell of Piqua, O., and died in Redlands, Cal., Sept. 1, 1905.

TUPPER, Kerr Boyce, clergyman, was born at Washington, Ga., Feb. 2, 1854, son of Henry A. Tupper, D.D., of Richmond, Va., and nephew of Dr. James P. Boyce, founder and long president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky. Educated in early life chiefly by his father, he entered Mercer University, Ga., when thirteen years of age. When but fourteen, he won the medal for oratory, over all his class, and, being graduated at the college in 1871, and at the Louisville Seminary in 1875, received the degree of M.A. from his alma mater in 1876. In his earlier ministry he held pastorates at Charlottesville, Va. (1875–77); Paducah, Ky. (1878–80), and Marquette, Mich. (1881–85). After acting for a few months as pastor of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Chicago, Dr. Tupper accepted the pastorate of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., one of the largest churches of the West, where he served from 1885 to 1890. After two unanimous calls from the First Baptist Church of Denver, which has a membership of 1,286 and one of the largest and finest houses of worship in America, he, in 1890, accepted the pastorate. His congregations here ranged regularly for six years from 1,000 to 1,300 each Sunday, and over 500 persons were added to the church during his six years' pastorate. Dr. Tupper's reputation as a brilliant preacher and profound thinker caused him to receive many calls from large churches in the eastern states, each of which he declined until 1896, when duty prompted him to undertake the work of a large Institutional church in Philadelphia: the First Baptist; thus becoming the successor of the distinguished George Dana Boardman, who had held the pastorate there for thirty years. This church will celebrate its 200th anniversary in 1898, by the erection of a new house of worship, guild houses, etc., at the expenditure of $450,000. During the summer Dr. Tupper lectures frequently at Chautauqua institutes, his lectures on "Wm. Ewart Gladstone" and "The Shadow of Castle Garden" having a national reputation. He supplies during each annual vacation pulpits in Boston and New York. He is a constant contributor to literary and religious journals. His address on "A Working Church," before the World's Fair Evangelical Alliance in 1893, and his oration on "The Immigration Problem" in 1896, before the national Baptist Association, have been widely circulated in pamphlet form. He has published treatises on "Christian Baptism," "The Relation of Baptists to the World's Literature," and "Diaz, the Cuban Apostle"; works entitled "Robertson's Living Thoughts" and "Seven Great Lights," the former a thesaurus of the best productions of Frederick W. Robertson, the latter lectures on great denominational leaders; and "Gladstone and Other Addresses" (1897). Dr. Tupper's library of 4,000 volumes is one of the choicest private libraries in the land. He is familiar with five languages, and is at present preparing a work on "English Synonyms." He has had the advantages of travel in Europe, Egypt and Palestine. He received the degree of D.D. from the Central University of Iowa in 1888, and that of LL.D. from his alma mater, May 3, 1897.

MITCHELL, William, actor and theatre manager, was born at Billquay, Durham, England, in 1798. He made his début in New Castle-upon Tyne, and after performing at various provincial theatres went to London and secured an engagement at the Strand, appearing first in the play entitled "Professionals' Puzzled." Later he was manager of the Coburg Theatre. In 1836 Thomas Flynn, the actor, and successively manager of several theatres in New York city, opened the National Theatre, at the northeast corner of Church and Leonard streets, and induced Mitchell to come to this country and join the stock company. He made his début in August of the same year as Jem Baggs in the "Wandering Minstrel." Later, when James W. Wallack secured control of the theatre, he became stage manager. The National having been destroyed by fire, he opened a small theatre on Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets, which he called the Olympic, and from 1839 to 1850 was its manager, besides appearing regularly as the star of his company. Although he was short and thick-set, and had little play of feature, Mitchell was an admirable mimic, and by surrounding himself with clever assistants and by catering to the demand for comedies and burlesque, he gave constant delight to the public, and filled his house nightly with an audience that included fashionable men about town and urchins from the streets. He was particularly fond of caricaturing popular actors—Booth in "Richard III," Forrest as "Othello," and Kean as "Hamlet" for instance—and of ridiculing the fads and extravagances of the day. Perhaps his greatest triumph in burlesque was achieved during the furore over Fanny Ellsler, when he appeared as the queen of a ballet, dressed in exact imitation of the popular dancer, and at the end of his clumsy pirouettings was hoisted in the air

by means of a rope to prove that he could "jump higher and stay longer than Fanny ever could." The rise of William E. Burton caused a decline in the fortunes of the Olympic, and finally led to the closing of its doors. Mitchell retired in comparatively straitened circumstances, and for several years preceding his death was an invalid. He died in New York city, May 12, 1856.

GRIFFITHS, John Willis, naval architect, was born in New York city, Oct. 6, 1809. He was the son of John Griffiths, a well-known shipwright, and after receiving a common-school education learned the shipwright's trade under his father's direction. In 1828 he designed and superintended the construction of the frigate Macedonia, one of the finest vessels of her time and class, and in 1836 wrote and published a series of papers on naval architecture, which attracted much attention. In 1842 he lectured in New York and other seaport cities on the same subject, and subsequently opened a school where he gave free instruction in the science of shipbuilding. He was the first to suggest the clipper-built ship, which was for many years employed in the China and California trade, and the use of the ram as a bow for warships. He prepared the designs for the Collins line of steamers—one of the great events of steamship history. These steamers exceeded in speed and size anything then afloat, formed a notable fleet, and "fixed for many years to come the type of the American steamship in model and arrangement." In the Collins steamers the bowsprit was dispensed with and a vertical stern adopted. In 1850 Mr. Griffiths exhibited at the world's fair in London the model of a steamship which presented many novel and striking features; and in 1853, under a commission from William Norris of Philadelphia, began the construction of a steamship which, it was proposed, should cross the



Atlantic in seven days. The failure of Mr. Norris prevented the completion of the vessel as designed by Mr. Griffiths, but at a later date it made the fastest time on record between Havana and New Orleans. From 1856 until 1858 Mr. Griffiths was editor and part owner of the "Nautical Magazine and Naval Journal." In 1858 he was appointed a special naval constructor by the government, and entrusted with the construction of the gun-boat Pawnee. To this task he gave his best abilities and achieved remarkable results. The Pawnee, for her displacement, was the widest and lightest draught vessel ever constructed, and carried a frigate's battery while drawing only ten feet of water. She was provided with twin screws, and several new features were introduced in her construction, among them a drop bilge, which, while only slightly impairing the propulsion power, added greatly to the vessel's stability. After a long series of experiments Mr. Griffiths, in 1864, perfected a timber-bending machine and successfully employed it in the construction of the ship New Enterprise, at Boston, in 1870. This machine bent every timber requiring curvature, from the straight log and extended the futtocks in one stick from the keel to the rail. It was adopted by the U. S. government in 1871, and was awarded two medals at the Centennial exposition of 1876, but the use of iron in ship-building has since rendered it of little practical value. Among Mr. Griffiths other inventions were triple screws for increased speed (1866); iron keelsons for wooden ships (1848); bilge keels to increase the stability of vessels (1863), and improved rivets (1880). He was also the first (in 1875) to prepare designs for a life-boat steamer. For many years his services as a designer of vessels were in constant demand, and orders came to him from all parts of the world. His last essay in naval construction was the Enterprise, built for the U. S. government, at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1872. From 1879 until 1882 he was the editor of the "American Ship," a weekly journal published in New York city. He was the author of a "Treatise on Marine and Naval Architecture" (New York, 1850 and 1854), which was republished in Europe and contributed greatly to the advancement of shipbuilding in this country and abroad. Mr. Griffiths also published the "Ship Builder's Manual" (New York, 1853) and the "Progressive Ship-Builder" (New York, 1875 and 1876). Mr. Griffiths' influence upon naval architecture was masterful and lasting. His ideas were bold and original, and were frequently fiercely combated by his less courageous rivals; but their final adoption by progressive ship-builders in a majority of instances confirmed their wisdom and timeliness. Mr. Griffiths died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 29, 1882.

WATERMAN, John Robinson, state senator, was born at old Warwick, Kent co., R. I., Feb. 19, 1783, son of Deacon John and Welthian (Greene) Waterman. His father was for nearly thirty years a deacon of the old Warwick Baptist Church, and was for many years prominent as a public man, having served as chief justice of the court of common pleas, and in other official capacities. He was a descendant of Richard Waterman, who came from England in 1630; was an associate of Roger Williams in Salem, Mass., and in 1638 went to Providence, where he joined his old friend, and was one of the twelve who bought, the same year, the land originally purchased of the Indians by Roger Williams in 1636. Mr. Waterman received a good common-school education in his native town, and early engaged in farming, in which he continued during most of his life, and for many years he also carried on a large tannery. He entered upon his political career at an early age, and throughout his life exerted a wide influence. In the spring of 1810 he was elected a Republican representative to the general assembly of Rhode Island from Warwick, and served acceptably as a member of that body. During the war with England, in 1812, he took a prominent part in moulding public sentiment in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. He was elected to the state senate in 1821, and served as a member of that body until May, 1826. He was next elected to the house, of which he was a member until 1828. During his first term in the senate, in June, 1821, he introduced a resolution to establish and maintain free schools in Rhode Island, which made it necessary to revise the laws of the state; and, accordingly, in 1822, he secured a revision of the laws in conformity with the system he

had matured. He was the first mover in behalf of a bank tax, and it was through the most persistent efforts that he secured the passage of the bill. The constitution had to be amended, and while serving as a member of a joint committee of the senate and house he was compelled personally to draft the necessary amendments. From 1829 to 1841 he lived in Providence, having been appointed weigher and measurer in the custom house. Here he continued to take a prominent part as a member of the Democratic party. By and with the support of others he secured the distribution of the public money under the administration of Pres. Jackson for the support of public schools in Rhode Island, thus firmly establishing the present school system of the state. He was a warm personal friend of Thomas W. Dorr, and also of the free suffrage cause, which he advocated from principle. In early life Mr. Waterman served for five years in the Rhode Island militia, first as lieutenant, next as captain; and was appointed major, but did not accept his commission. He was a man of recognized ability, and one of the most popular, and influential politicians of his day. He was twice married: first, Nov. 3, 1805, to Isabel, daughter of Capt. Thomas and Mary Warner, of Old Warwick, R. I. She died Jan. 24, 1832, and on Jan. 1, 1833, he was married to Phebe, widow of Elder Philip Slade of Swansea, Mass., and daughter of Jonathan and Mary Slade of Somerset, Mass. He died June 23, 1876.

NEAL, Stephen, lawyer, was born in Pittsylvania county, Va., June 11, 1817, son of John and Priscilla (Craddock) Neal. In the year 1819 his father and family emigrated to Bath county, Ky., where he continued his occupation of farming. During his childhood and youth Stephen Neal, when not working on the farm, attended the common schools in the vicinity, and afterwards entered the academy at Moorefield, where he studied the classics. He did not, however, have the benefit of a collegiate education. The predominant trend of his mind was the desire to acquire knowledge, and throughout life he has been a diligent student. He preferred the law as a profession, and studied in the office of the Hon. Joseph G. Marshall at Madison, Ind., and later in that of William Norvill at Carlisle, Ky. In 1841 he was licensed to practice, and admitted to the bar at Carlisle, but in 1843 removed to Lebanon, Ind., which has been his permanent home, not counting two years spent in the state of Iowa. In 1846 he was elected a representative to the state legislature, and in 1847 was re-elected. During his second term he introduced a joint resolution which was passed, forbidding the granting of legislative divorce, and the substance of this resolution was inserted in the state constitution adopted in 1850. In politics he was then known as a Jeffersonian Democrat, and he continued to take an active interest in national questions, though preferring the practice of the law to the uncertainty and turmoil of the political arena. He has changed his party relations from time to time. In 1856 he co-operated with the Republican party, and remained thus affiliated until the close of the civil war, and until the measures of reconstruction by the general government had been consummated. In April, 1866, Mr. Neal, viewing with dissatisfaction the various plans for reconstruction proposed by the press and by officials, formulated a measure which he believed would be adopted by three-fourths of the states. Hon. Godlove S. Orth, an intimate friend, who, at that time, was a member of congress from Mr. Neal's district, presented his propositions, adding one of his own (the fifth), to the congressional committee of fifteen appointed to consider measures of reconstruction, and Mr. Neal's amendment (now known as the fourteenth), was adopted by congress, and was ratified by the requisite number of states. In 1890 he was elected judge of the Boone circuit court for a term of six years. He was married three times: (1) Apr. 4, 1839, to Frances Ann Atkinson of Kentucky; (2) Nov. 23, 1857, to Clara, daughter of Charles Davis of Indiana; (3) May 13, 1880, to Mrs. Laura A. Kernodle of Indiana. He died in Lebanon, Ind., June 23, 1905, and was survived by four children: Albert L.; Hulda J., wife of L. V. Rice; Theodore, and Gertrude, wife of J. G. Marshall.

BYFIELD, Nathaniel, merchant, was born in Long Ditten, Surrey, England, in 1653, son of Rev. Richard Byfield, who was an eminent divine, one of the oldest of the ejected ministers in the county of Surrey, England, and one of the celebrated Westminster assembly that prepared the well-known compendium of religious faith known as "The Shorter Catechism." The son came to this country in 1674, and in the following year was married to Deborah Clarke. His business was that of a merchant in Boston, Mass., in which he met with great success, acquiring considerable property, a part of which, at the close of Philip's war, he invested with three other persons in the purchase of the township now known as Bristol, R. I., and shortly afterwards moved to that place. He was in commission for the peace and judge of probate; was several times chosen speaker in the honorable house of representatives; was for thirty-eight years judge of the court of general sessions of the peace and common pleas for the county of Bristol, as he was later for two years for the county of Suffolk; was one of his majesty's council for the province of Massachusetts Bay a great number of years; and had the honor of receiving five several commissions for judge of the vice-admiralty from three crowned heads: from King William in 1697, from Queen Anne in the years 1702, 1703 and 1709, and from King George in 1728. His first wife died in 1717, and in 1718 he was married to Sarah, youngest daughter of Gov. Leverett of Massachusetts. By his first wife he had five children, two of whom, daughters, left descendants. He remained in Bristol until 1724, when he removed to Boston, where he died, June 6, 1733.

GIBSON, Paris, pioneer and U. S. senator, was born at Brownfield, Oxford co., Me., July 1, 1830, son of Abel and Ann (Howard) Gibson, grandson of Timothy Gibson, a soldier in the colonial army during the French and Indian war, and a descendant of John Gibson, who came from England in 1631 and settled at Cambridge, Mass. Samuel Howard, one of his maternal ancestors, was a member of the "Boston Tea Party" in 1773. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1851. In 1858 he went to Minneapolis, Minn., where in association with William W. Eastman, he founded the firm of Eastman & Gibson, the first in that city to make flour on a commercial scale and also the first to manufacture woolen goods. While in Minneapolis he established a number of enterprises at the site of its water power, the Falls of St. Anthony. In 1879 he removed to Fort Benton, Mont., where he engaged in sheep raising. Having read an account of the Falls of the Missouri river, about forty miles above Fort Benton, he visited them in 1880 and 1881, making a thorough inspection of the falls and the surrounding country with a view to founding an industrial city. He interested James J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn., in the project, and securing the assistance of Robert Vaughn

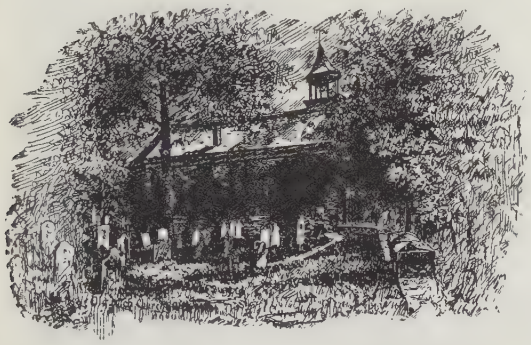
and H. P. Rolfe, began the work of surveying land and locating scrip on such tracts as he deemed most important, and platting the townsite which was named Great Falls (1881–83). A number of settlers located there in 1883 and two years later Mr. Hill announced that he would extend the Great Northern Railway (then called the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway), westward from the Red river valley to Great Falls. The first schoolhouse, the First National Bank and the first newspaper (the "Tribune") were established at Great Falls in 1885, and when in 1888 Great Falls was incorporated as a city, Mr. Gibson was elected its first mayor. His political career began in 1854, when he was sent to the state legislature of Maine. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state of Montana in 1889 and served in the Montana state senate from 1890 to 1894, during which he was instrumental in establishing the municipal park system of Montana. He was responsible for the boulevarding strips which line the streets in Great Falls. In 1901 he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of William A. Clark, and served in that body for four years. Mr. Gibson took a keen interest in the agricultural development of Montana, and worked long and arduously to secure the repeal of certain land laws that were unfavorable to the settlement of the state. His share in the upbuilding of his state characterizes him as one of the vigorous, far-sighted and constructive citizens of Montana. He was married Aug. 23, 1858, to Valeria Goodenow, daughter of Jesse P. Sweat of Brownfield, Me., and had four children: Paris, Helen, Philip and Theodore Gibson. He died at Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 16, 1920.

TOMB, George, contractor, was born in Milton, Pa., Aug. 12, 1791, son of Jacob Tomb, a revolutionary soldier and a pioneer settler in Slate Run, Lycoming co. George was early thrown on his own resources, and took up various occupations by way of gaining a livelihood. He first engaged in the lumbering industry, thus gaining a wide knowledge of the county, which enabled him to acquire extensive coal and timber lands. He was instrumental in opening up the Kanawha river to navigation from Charleston, W. Va., to the Ohio river; in opening also a channel in the Susquehanna river from Columbia, Pa., to Port Deposit, Md., for rafts and light draught vessels. He also contracted for and constructed part of the Pennsylvania canal, and in 1837 the Tidewater canal between Columbia, Pa., and Havre de Grace, Md. About this time he constructed the Columbia dam and Columbia bridge, which crosses the Susquehanna at Columbia, Pa. Mr. Tomb owned the Lock Haven Gas Works, and was a stockholder in the Williamsport Water Works and Tonawanda Bridge Co. In earlier life he operated an iron foundry, under the firm name of Winchester, Tomb & Co. Mr. Tomb established the first bank at Jersey Shore, Pa., a branch of the Cecil, Md., Bank, of which he was a director. He was also a director of the West Branch Bank of Williamsport, Pa., and numerous corporations. Politically he was a Whig, and later a Republican. During the civil war he gave material aid to the Union cause by contributing money to raise regiments for the field. Mr. Tomb was married to Jane, daughter of John Humes, of Milton, Pa., and died at Jersey Shore, Pa., Jan. 31, 1870.

RAY, Simon, colonist, was born in Braintree, Mass., in 1635, son of Simon Ray, a native of England. He was one of the first settlers to become interested in Block Island, and in 1660, two years after the island passed into the hands of private individuals, he purchased the entire island in association with a number of his fellow-townsmen, for 400 pounds. Simon Ray and Samuel Dering built a shallop for the transportation of the first sixteen families to the island, and they took possession in April, 1661. The island was apportioned among the settlers under the supervision of Mr. Ray, who obtained a grant of about fifty acres to be used forever for the support of a resident minister. During a period of seventy-seven years he witnessed the vicissitudes of the islanders with an almost paternal interest. He lived on the west side of Block Island in an unpretentious dwelling, the leader and chief warden of the inhabitants, who by "preaching and practice inculcated the seeds of piety which in future generations have borne ample harvests" and he was just as solicitous of the welfare of the native Indians as of the colonists. For many years he was blind, nevertheless he was continuously reëlected chief warden and for nearly thirty years was the representative of the people in Rhode Island general assembly. He left four children: Sybil, Mary, Dorothy and Simon Ray, Jr., the last commonly called "Captain" Simon Ray (1672–1758) was the worthy assistant and successor of his father and ably filled the most important offices on his native island. Simon Ray, Sr., died on Block Island, Mar. 19, 1737, in the one hundred and second year of his age.

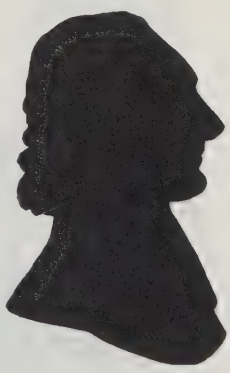
WOLCOTT, Samuel, clergyman, was born in South Windsor, Conn., July 2, 1813, son of Elihu and Rachel McClintock (McClure) Wolcott, and a descendant of Henry Wolcott, a Puritan, who emigrated from England in 1630, and was one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Mass., subsequently removing to Connecticut. From Henry Wolcott and his wife Elizabeth Saunders, the line is traced through their son Simon and his wife Martha Pitkin; their son Henry and his wife Rachel Talcott; their son Gideon and his wife Naomi Olmstead, and their son Samuel and his wife Jerusha Wolcott, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. Samuel Wolcott was graduated at Yale College in 1833, and completed his theological studies at Andover, Mass., in 1837. He was in the employ of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston for two years, when he was ordained to the ministry (November, 1839), and went to Syria as a missionary. He labored in Damascus, Jerusalem and other historical places in Palestine for three years, and thereafter he preached in the United States, having pastorates at Longmeadow and Belchertown, Mass., Providence, R. I., Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, O. He made some valuable discoveries in Palestine, which were recorded in the "Biblical Repository," the "Bibliotheca Sacra," and the American edition of "Smith's Bible Dictionary." He was secretary of the Ohio Home Missionary Society during 1874–82. He was the author of a number of hymns which are to be found in Protestant hymn books. He was married to Harriet Amanda, daughter of Jonathan Adams Pope, and had eleven children, four of whom survived him: Edward O., Henry R., Anna Louise, who married Joel Frederick Vaile, and William E. Wolcott. His last years were spent in Longmeadow, Mass., where he died Feb. 21, 1886.

TENNENT, Gilbert, clergyman, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, April 5, 1703, eldest son of Rev. William Tennent. He came to America with his father in 1718; was first on the list of students in his father's theological school, the "log college," at Neshaminy, Pa., and also was an assistant in teaching the students. He was first religiously affected when he was fourteen years of age, but it was several years after that time before his mind was established "in comfort and peace." He began the study of medicine; but, his doubts becoming dispelled, turned to theology, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia in May, 1725. In the same year he received the degree of A.M. from Yale. He preached for a short time



at Newcastle, Del., and was invited to become pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place, but declined, and in the autumn of 1726 was ordained and settled as pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Brunswick, N. J. His preaching here was very popular. "He seemed," said Rev. Mr. Bruce of Boston, Mass., "to have such a lively view of the divine Majesty, of the spirituality, purity, extensiveness and strictness of the law, with His glorious holiness and displeasure at sin . . . that the very terrors of God seemed to rise in his mind afresh when he displayed them in the eyes of unreconciled sinners." Another hearer has recorded that "when he exhibited the richness of the grace of God, and the provisions of the gospel, the heavens seemed to smile, the clouds were dispelled and the sky became serene." In 1740–41 Dr. Tennent made a preaching tour through New England as far as Boston, at the request of Whitefield. Some of the Boston clergymen favored Dr. Tennent, one of them declaring that as a consequence of the latter's searching sermons more persons had come to him in a week for conversation on the subject of religion than during the whole twenty-four years of his ministry. At Cambridge, Mass., at New Haven, Conn., and elsewhere, he aroused the deepest interest. He wore at that time a long coat fastened with a leather girdle, and this costume, added to his large stature and dignified carriage, made him an impressive figure. With regard to revivals, to which his own preaching gave rise, there was great difference of opinion in his own synod; and in the harshness of his censures and the severity of his denunciations of those who disagreed with him, Tennent went far beyond all the brethren who sustained him. In the contest which grew out of this, he and his especial sympathizers were expelled from the Philadelphia synod, but Tennent was among the first to seek a reconciliation; writing and publishing a pamphlet, "The Pacificator," with that end in view, and effecting a reunion in 1758. In 1743 he was called to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, which had been organized by converts made under the preaching of Whitefield; here he became less controversial, and used manuscript in the pulpit instead of extemporizing. Seeking funds to build a large church, he asked Benjamin Franklin for names of probable benefactors, and was advised by the sage to "call on everybody," which he did with great success. A similar result attended his mission to England with Samuel Davies of Virginia, in 1753, to solicit contributions for the College of New Jersey. He published "A Solemn Warning" (1735); three volumes of sermons (1744, 1745, 1758); and many single discourses. "As a preacher few equalled him in his vigorous days," said Pres. Finley; and Dr. Henry B. Smith called him "that soul of fire." He remained pastor of the Second Church in Philadelphia until his death, which occurred July 23, 1764.

TENNENT, William, Jr., clergyman, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, June 3, 1705, second son of William Tennent, educator and clergyman (1673–1745). He came to this country with his father in 1718, and took a course of study at his father's theological school, the "log college" at Neshaminy, Pa., and under his brother Gilbert at New Brunswick, N. J. While thus engaged he became seriously ill, and one morning during a conversation in Latin with his brother concerning the state of his soul, he fainted. It was found impossible to revive him, and his body was prepared for burial, but at the time set for the funeral services, his physician, who had been absent, arrived and interfered. Three days elapsed before he gave signs of life, and nearly a year, before he regained his normal health. For a time he was ignorant of all the events of life previous to his illness, and had to be taught anew, like a child. Suddenly, one day when he was reciting a lesson in Latin, he felt a shock in his head, and by degrees his memory of the past, and all his knowledge returned. He assured his friends that during his trance he was in heaven in a state of rapture, surrounded by hosts of happy beings singing songs of adoration, but he never could be persuaded to commit to writing his recollections of his experiences. In October, 1733, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Freehold, N. J., succeeding his brother John, and remained there until his death. His ministry was greatly blessed, and his life was inspiring by reason of its saintliness. According to tradition his interest in earthly matters was so slight that when asked why he did not marry, he replied that he did not know how to go about the business. The questioner recommended his own sister-in-law; the clergyman consented to an introduction, and when he met the lady informed her that neither time nor inclination would permit of much ceremony on his part, but that if she was willing, he would return in a few days and marry her. After proper hesitation, she expressed her willingness; soon was made mistress of the manse; and the marriage proved a happy one. Their son William (1740–77) was graduated at Princeton in 1758, was pastor of a Congregational church at Norwalk, Conn., 1765–72, retaining his connection with the presbytery of New Brunswick, which had ordained him; and of the Independent Congregational Church at Charleston, S. C., from 1772 until his death. He was an ardent patriot, a member of the provincial congress, and a preacher of power. Rev. William Tennent, 2d, died at Freehold, March 8, 1777.



TENNENT, John, clergyman, was born in county Armagh, Ireland, Nov. 12, 1707, third son of

Rev. William Tennent, and brother of Charles, Gilbert and William Tennent, all eminent in the Presbyterian ministry. He was brought to this country by his father; was educated at the latter's "log-college" at Neshaminy; was licensed to preach Sept. 18, 1729, and was settled over the Presbyterian church at Freehold, N. J., Nov. 19, 1730. The church was founded by a number of Scotch people who, after suffering persecution under Charles II., were shipped to the southern American colonies to be sold as slaves, but being driven into Perth Amboy, N. J., by a storm, were set free by the authorities. A number of them settled in Monmouth county, and in 1692 organized the church to which John Tennent was called. His settlement as pastor led to the settlement of differences in the congregation; the church prospered under him, and in the same year a new house of worship was erected, which served until 1750, when a larger one was built that is still used. For more than 150 years it was called Freehold, but since that time has been known as the Tennent Church. A sermon by Rev. John Tennent, on "Regeneration," with a memoir, was published by his brother Gilbert in 1735, and this, together with reports of his preaching, warrant the belief that, had he lived, he would have rivaled his brothers in usefulness. The records of the session of Freehold Church call him "the most laborious, successful, well-qualified, and pious pastor this age afforded. He died a triumphant death at Freehold, April 23, 1732.

JAY, William, author and jurist, was born in New York city, June 16, 1789. He was of Huguenot descent, and was the second son of John Jay, first chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, whose views on many important questions he inherited. He studied first in Albany, and afterwards at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1808. He then began the study of law, but discontinued it, and retired, living for the rest of his life at the family homestead in Bedford. In 1818 he was appointed judge of the county of Westchester, and as such administered justice until 1843, when his anti-slavery attitude caused him to be superseded. As a thinker, William Jay was in advance of his generation, being a pioneer in many important movements which came to a head in later days, notably in the three great questions which have since actuated respectively the evangelical party of the Episcopal church, the anti-slavery party in American politics, and the arbitration party throughout the world. In the interests of the first of these he assisted in founding, in 1810, the American Bible Society, which he defended in a number of tracts against its opposers, publishing, in 1815, a "Memoir on the Subject of a General Bible Society for the United States." In 1846 he published, amongst other polemical works, "The Calvary Pastoral, a Tract for the Times," being a rebuke to the high churchmen in America. At this same time Judge Jay's sympathies were enlisted in the anti-slavery movement, and he assisted largely in spreading it; founding anti-slavery societies in various cities, and publishing a number of papers in its behalf. In 1833 he contributed to the "Emancipator"; in 1834 published an "Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies"; in 1837 "A View of the Action of the Federal Government in Behalf of Slavery," and in 1839 a paper on "The Condition of the Free People of Color in the United States." These, and numerous lesser publications, met with much success, being read extensively both in America and England, and assisted greatly in spreading anti-slavery sentiments throughout the northern states. In the cause of arbitration Judge Jay was one of the earliest agitators. He was for a number of years president of the American Peace Society, and his writings on this subject met with much approbation throughout Europe, being ultimately embodied in the different arbitration treaties of the world. In 1848 he published a work entitled "War and Peace; the Evils of the First, with a Plan for Securing the Last." This was enthusiastically welcomed by English reformers. His other works on this subject are: a work on the "Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War" (1849); a letter on the Kossuth excitement, (1852); an address before the American Peace Society at Boston, (1845); a petition from the society to the U. S. senate on behalf of stipulated arbitration (1853). In 1833 he published an independent work, entitled "Life and Writings of John Jay," in which his views on the problems above enumerated incidentally find expression. In 1812 he was married to the daughter of John McVickar, a New York merchant, and on Oct. 14, 1858, he died, at Bedford, N. Y. His death was the occasion of widespread regret, and a number of addresses were then delivered, and have since been published, commemorating his public services as a churchman, a patriot and a worker for the advancement of the human race.

MURRAY, James, soldier, was born in Newport, R. I., about the year 1765. His original name was Lillibridge, which he changed for that of Murray on account of some dissension with his relatives. He went to sea in early life, and after a number of voyages arrived at Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, about the year 1790. Entering the service of Holkar, the celebrated chief of the Mahrattas, he became noted for his superior bravery. During the fifteen years of his service, he encountered every kind of hardship and peril. Murray first became known to the British, by saving, at the imminent risk of his own life, the lives of some of their officers who had fallen into Holkar's hands, he having ordered them put to the sword. This incurred the displeasure of Holkar, and Murray withdrew from his service, and, raising a large force, occupied an extensive district as its independent sovereign. When the British waged war against Scinde, Murray joined Lord Lake with about 7,000 cavalry; was employed in many dangerous and important services, and became known as the best officer in the army. At the siege of Bhurtpoor, where the British lost nearly 10,000 men in making four attempts to storm, Murray was continually in action. At the close of the war, having accumulated a large fortune, he decided to return to America, and at once proceeded to Calcutta. A few days before he intended to embark, he gave a sumptuous reception. On this occasion he mounted a favorite Arabian horse and attempted to leap over the dining-table, a feat which he had frequently performed. But the horse's feet became entangled in the carpet and Murray was thrown, receiving internal injuries that resulted in his death. Though unrivaled in the use of the broadsword, and regarded as the best horseman in India, he was extremely modest on the subject of his own achievements. He died at Calcutta, India, Sept. 23, 1806.

WILKINSON, Jeremiah, inventor, was born in Cumberland, R. I., July 6, 1741, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Whipple) Wilkinson. He was a natural born mechanic. When quite young he engaged in making hand cards for carding wool,

and for currying horses and cattle. He was the first person in America that "drew" wire. His greatest invention, which gave him a world-wide reputation, was that of cutting nails from cold iron. The first machines for doing this were, as might be supposed, of a very rude character, but they have been improved until they have reached a high state of perfection, and the business of cutting nails and tacks is one of the most extensive and lucrative in the country. Mr. Wilkinson died Jan. 29, 1831.

UPDIKE, Wilkins, lawyer, was born at North Kingston, R. I., Jan. 8, 1784, son of Lodowick Updike. He pursued his early studies under tutors, in his father's house. Subsequently he was sent to the academy in Plainfield, Conn. On completing his academic course, he entered the law office of Hon. James Lanman, in 1808 was admitted to the bar, and soon rose to distinction in his profession. For some time he resided at Tower Hill, then, for two or three years, at the old homestead in North Kingston, and finally moved to Kingston, where he lived during the remainder of his life. He was for many years a member of the general assembly, in which he was an earnest co-laborer with Hon. Henry Barnard, the school commissioner, in promoting popular education, and also interested himself in securing the removal of restrictions upon the rights of married women. Mr. Updike published "Memoirs of the Rhode Island Bar" and a "History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett, R. I." Mr. Updike was married, Sept. 23, 1809, to Abby, daughter of Walter Watson of South Kingston. He died at Kingston, R. I., Jan. 14, 1867.

HEYWOOD, Frank, manufacturer, was born in Rutland, Mass., July 9, 1857, son of Charles R. and Sarah S. Heywood. His father, a lumberman in comfortable circumstances, died when the son was a few years old. He attended the public school until he was sixteen years old, devoting his mornings, evenings, and vacations to such work as he could secure, which earnings helped to support the family. In 1874 he found regular employment in a paper box factory at Lowell, Mass., and for the next four years employed his evenings in attendance at a night school, studying mechanical drawing. He had determined upon a higher education and refused a tempting offer of high wages and promotion from his employer to pursue his studies at the Phillips Andover Academy. By expending his savings of $100 and the money he earned from working out of school hours, he succeeded in avoiding debt and was graduated with high honors in 1882. He at once went to Minneapolis, Minn., and there established a paper box factory with money he borrowed for the purpose. He enlarged his plant as business increased, paid back his loan, and soon was the owner of the most complete plant for the business in the West. In 1894 he added to his business an envelope manufactory, buying out a bankrupt concern and putting it in working order. He also, with other capitalists, organized the mills of the Consumers Paper Co., with a capital of $100,000, at Muncie, Ind., for the production of the straw board used in making boxes. Mr. Heywood is a Republican in politics, a prominent Mason, and a notable example of a self-made man.

BABCOCK, Henry, soldier, was born in Westerly, R. I., April 26, 1736, eldest son of Joshua Babcock. He was graduated at Yale College at the age of sixteen at the head of his class. In 1754 he was commissioned captain of a company, composing one of a regiment raised in Rhode Island, and marched to Albany, from thence to Lake George, and joined the army corps in the campaign of 1756, to dislodge the French from Canada. When Sir William Johnson, commander-in-chief, detached 400 men, under Col. Williams, to reconnoitre, Capt. Babcock, with sixty men, constituted a part of the force. They were attacked by the enemy, under Baron D'Eskau, and defeated. Col. Williams and Capt. Babcock had nineteen men killed and wounded, but Baron D'Eskau was taken prisoner. In 1757 Capt. Babcock rose to the rank of major, and at the age of twenty-two was commissioned lieutenant colonel, and commanded the Rhode Island regiment, which consisted of 1,000 men. In July, 1758, he marched 500 of his men with the British army against Ticonderoga. He had 110 men killed and wounded, and was wounded himself by a musket-ball in the knee. The loss of the army was 1,940 killed and wounded. The next year he helped to take the fort under Gen. Amherst, without the loss of a man. He had then served five campaigns in the old French war with great reputation. Col. Babcock subsequently spent a year in England, chiefly in London, where he was received with great respect by the nobility and gentry. His bravery, accomplishments and services won him a flattering introduction to the Queen. Soon after his return from England, he married and settled just across the Pawcatuck, in Stonington, Conn., and commenced the practice of law. When the revolution began, he was a stanch Whig and patriot. In 1776 he was appointed by the legislature commander of the forces at Newport, and while serving there had an opportunity to display his wonted readiness and courage. On an open beach, with an eighteen-pounder, he drove off the British man-of-war Rose, by his own firing, having practiced as an engineer and artillerist at Woolwich, England. The following winter his health became seriously impaired, and he never entirely recovered. He died Oct. 7, 1800, after a military and public career of twenty-two years.

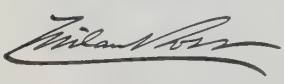
WILLIAMSON, Joseph, lawyer and historian, was born at Belfast, Me., Oct. 5, 1828, son of Joseph and Caroline (Cross) Williamson, and sixth in descent from Timothy Williamson of Marshfield, Mass., who was killed by the Indians, in King Philip's war in 1676. His paternal and maternal ancestors were soldiers in the war of the revolution. His father, a native of Connecticut, was a lawyer in Belfast from 1816 to the time of his death in 1854. Joseph received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native city, and his collegiate education at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1849. After a preparatory course of study he was admitted to the bar in 1852, and has remained at Belfast until the present time (1898), in the active practice of his profession. In 1853 he was appointed, by Gov. Crosby, judge of the municipal court of Belfast, which position he held until 1860. He was city solicitor of Belfast in 1875, in 1886 and in 1890. He has an excellent practice, and maintains a high standing at the bar of his county, enjoying the respect and esteem of the court and his associates, as well as the confidence of the community in which he has long resided. Mr. Williamson has a peculiarly natural aptitude for historical investigation, and is regarded as an authority on matters relating to the early history of Maine. He has frequently contributed to the "Historical Magazine," "New England Historical and Genalogical Register," "American Monthly" and others. The honorary degree of Litt. D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1896. His published works include: "The Maine Register and State Reference Book" (1852);

Joseph Williamson

"An Address at the Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Belfast" (1870); the "History of Belfast" (1877); "A Bibliography of Maine" (1895), and a number of historical and biographical papers and addresses. At the time of his death he was writing the second volume of the "History of Belfast," which was completed and edited by Alfred Johnson and published in 1913. He was president of the Waldo Bar Association and of its Library Association; member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Maine Historical Society, the American Historical Association, honorary member of the Maine Genealogical Society, and corresponding member of several historical societies. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Mr. Williamson was married Oct. 22, 1857, to Ada Hortense, daughter of Waldo Treat Peirce of Bangor, Me., and had three children: Ada Caroline; Frances, wife of Albert Peirce, and Joseph Williamson, Jr., a lawyer. He died in Belfast, Me., Dec. 4, 1902.

CLAP, Roger, colonist, was born in Salcomb, Devonshire, England, April 6, 1609. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, settling in Dorchester, where he became prominent amongst the settlers, and administered different offices in the colony. He was captain of Castle William from 1665 to 1686, when he and his family removed to Boston. For the benefit of his children he wrote a memoir of his contemporaries, which throws considerable light on the history of the early settlers, and has for this reason been repeatedly published; first by Rev. Thomas Prince in 1731, and last by the Dorchester Historical Society. His children were named Samuel, William, Elizabeth, Experience, Waitstill, Preserved, Hopestill, Wait, Thanks, Desire, Thomas, Unite and Supply. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1691.

ROSS, Milan, real estate and insurance broker, was born at Rahway, Union co., N. J., Jan. 6, 1861, son of Milan and Elizabeth (Dolbier) Ross. He attended the public schools of Rahway until his fifteenth year, when he removed to Asbury Park, and was employed by Hon. James A. Bradley. In the spring of 1877 he entered the real estate office of Willisford Dey, and during the next six years was consecutively clerk, cashier and office manager. On Jan. 1, 1885, he opened the Milan Ross real estate and insurance business agency at Asbury Park, and still continues in successful management of an extremely prosperous business. He is also an owner and developer of local real estate, and is the promoter and manager of the Deal Beach Land and Improvement Co., for which he negotiated the purchase of the Hathaway, Drummond and Hendrickson farms, situated near Asbury Park, at an expenditure of $380,000. His company is now developing this tract, and the new hamlet, called Darlington, gives every promise of soon becoming a thriving town. In 1894 he admitted to a partnership in his business his brother, Randolph Ross. Mr. Ross is a prominent figure in the affairs of the Republican party at Asbury Park, and has been several times elected as a delegate to county and state conventions. He has served as collector and treasurer of the borough since 1884, being yearly re-elected without opposition by all parties, save in 1893, when an opposing candidate was nominated by the Democrats. Since 1889 he has been a director of the First National Bank of Asbury Park, a director in the Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Co., and is treasurer of the Neptune and the Asbury Park amusement companies which provide attractions for summer visitors. Although a busy man, he finds time to take an interest in educational matters; is known for his cordial co-operation in every work of borough improvement; is a member of the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a zealous Free Mason and a member of the Monmouth Social Club. He was married, Nov. 4, 1886, to Nellie, daughter of David H. Wyckoff of Mattawan, N. J. They have one son, Milan Ross, Jr.



LANGDON, William Chauncy, clergyman, was born in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 19, 1831, son of John Jay and Harriette Curtis (Woodward) Langdon, and grandson of Chauncy Langdon and Lucy Nona (Lathrop), of Castleton, Vt. He was fitted for college at Castleton Seminary, Vermont, and was graduated in 1850 at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. He then became tutor in chemistry and astronomy, at Shelby College, Ky., but in 1851 was appointed assistant examiner in the U. S. patent office, Washington, D. C., where he rose to be chief examiner. He resigned this office in 1856, and practiced as a counselor in patent law for two years. He was one of the early organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association in America, and the leader in making it a national institution, being president of the first general convention at Cincinnati, in 1855. In 1858 he was ordained to the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church, by Bishop Whittingham, of Maryland. In 1859 he went to Italy, as chaplain of the U. S. legation, near the Holy See, in Rome, where he founded and became first rector of the American Episcopal church in that city. Returning to the United States at the outbreak of the civil war, he accepted the rectorship of St. John's Church, Havre de Grace, Md., and at the close of the war he was sent back to Italy, as secretary of a joint committee of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, charged to inquire into the religious and ecclesiastical aspects and consequences of the Italian national revolution then in progress. In 1873 he was transferred to Geneva, Switzerland, where he founded Emmanuel Church and co-operated with the German, French and Swiss Old Catholics. He was present at the Old Catholic congresses of Cologne in 1872, of Constance in 1873, of Freiburg in 1874, and was a member of the reunion conferences of Bonn in 1874 and 1875. During the latter year he returned to the United States, and served as rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., in 1876–78. From 1881 to 1883 he lived at Hoosac, N. Y. He was rector of St. James' Church, Bedford, Pa., from 1883 to 1890, when he withdrew from parish duty and went to reside in Providence, R. I. Much of Dr. Langdon's most important work was done in a private capacity. From the beginning of his interest in the project of forming a Young Men's Christian Association in Washington, he worked all his life for the cause of church unity. From 1878 to 1883 he gave his attention to the study and reform of the parish system of the Episcopal church. By nature an initiator, during his residence in Bedford and Providence he founded the Sociological Group, a small organization of prominent thinkers for the mutual study of public questions and the publication of articles thereon in the "Century," the "Forum" and other magazines. From this Sociological Group there sprang the larger "Temperance Committee of Fifty," of which he was secretary, which is now engaged in an extended scientific in-

vestigation of the liquor question. About the same time he founded the "League of Catholic Unity," of which, also, he was first secretary, which devotes itself to the sympathetic study of the possibilities of interdenominational union, and the furtherance, as they shall become wise and sure, of active steps toward the reuniting of organic Christendom. Dr. Langdon published a volume entitled "Some Accounts of the Catholic Reform Movement in the Italian Church" (London, 1868); together with a succession of reports during his residence in Italy, a number of sermons and many pamphlets on religious and ecclesiastical subjects. He was a frequent contributor to the "Church," "Andover," and "International" reviews, the "Political Science Quarterly," the "Century," the "Forum," and the "Atlantic" and to religious newspapers. At the time of his death, Dr. Langdon had been for many years at work on a history of the ecclesiastico-political revolution in Italy, in which he took such an intimate part. In 1874 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Kenyon College. He was married, April 27, 1858, to H. Agnes Courtney, only daughter of E. S. Courtney, of Baltimore, Md. They had five children. Dr. Langdon died Oct. 28, 1895.

WATSON, William Robinson, statesman, was born in South Kingstown, R. I., Dec. 14, 1799, son of John J. and Sarah (Brown) Watson. He was educated at Plainfield (Connecticut) Academy and at Brown University, where he was graduated in the class of 1823. He studied law in the office of Samuel W. Bridgham, in Providence, and was admitted to the bar, but engaged to only a very limited extent in the practice of his profession. His life was devoted pre-eminently and almost exclusively to politics, and in his chosen sphere he was sagacious and influential. For nearly forty years he was one of the most active and prominent politicians in Rhode Island, and probably no individual ever exerted a greater influence in its local politics. In June, 1827, he was chosen by the general assembly, then controlled by the national Republicans, to the office of clerk of common pleas for the county of Providence. This office he held until May, 1833, when he was displaced by a combination of opposing parties. He, however, regained the office in 1835, but held it only for a single year. From 1836 to 1841 he was cashier, in succession, of the Bank of North America and the City Bank of Providence, and in 1841, on the accession of Pres. Harrison, he was appointed collector of the port of Providence, which office he held until 1845. In 1849 he was again appointed to the same office by Pres. Taylor, and retained it four years, until he was removed by Pres. Pierce. Through his influence while collector of the port of Providence, a construction was given to a provision of the tariff of 1833, relating to the compensation to certain collectors, adverse to the written opinions of John J. Crittenden and Reverdy Johnson, both given while these eminent lawyers were holding the office of attorney-general of the United States. In 1854 he was chosen secretary of state in Rhode Island, but was defeated at the election the following year, when the "Know-Nothing," or national American party, of which he was not a member, swept the state by immense majorities. In 1856 he was chosen by the general assembly state auditor, and continued in that office until May, 1863. His last official relation to any institution was that which he sustained to the City Insurance Co., of which he was appointed president nearly a year before his death. During much of his life, Mr. Watson was a writer for the political press, and for a time edited certain papers with which he was politically connected. His writings were almost invariably of a political character, and in the interest of the Whig party, of which he was a devoted champion in Rhode Island. A series of papers, published in the "Providence Daily Journal," in 1844, under the pseudonym of Hamilton, were afterwards collected and printed in pamphlet form. The doctrines then held by the Whig party were there explained and vindicated with remarkable force. He was married to Mary Anne, daughter of Caleb Earle, of Providence, who bore him four children. He died in Providence, Aug. 29, 1864.

LANE, Walter P., soldier, was born in county Cork, Ireland, Feb. 18, 1817, son of William and Olivia Lane. His parents, with a large number of children, emigrated to the New World in 1821, landing at Baltimore; and soon after, removed to Fairview, Guernsey co., O. In 1836, Walter Lane appeared in Texas as one of the volunteers who rallied about Sam. Houston to repel the invasion of the Mexican armies. At the battle of San Jacinto, April 21st, he was one of a company of cavalry under Mirabeau Lamar that broke the Mexican line, and had his horse killed under him. He was about to be dispatched by a Mexican lancer, though defending himself bravely, when Lamar came to his assistance and saved Lane's life by killing his assailant. Lane's gallantry on this occasion was rewarded on the following day by promotion to a second lieutenancy in Karnes' cavalry corps. In October, 1838, he, with twenty-two others, went on a surveying tour to a part of Texas now included in Navarro county. Here at a stream now called Battle Creek, they were attacked by a band of several hundred Indians, and were penned in a ravine, where they defended themselves from about nine o'clock in the morning to eleven at night. By that time all but four of the party had been killed, yet the survivors managed to escape; Lane, with one leg broken, hobbling for twenty-five miles, supported by two comrades. When war between the United States and Mexico broke out, Lane was made captain of company A, 1st Texas cavalry. He served under Gen. Taylor in northern Mexico, and under Gen. Scott in the march from Vera Cruz to the capital; in every engagement was conspicuous for bravery, especially in the assault on Monterey; and had no less than five horses killed under him in different battles. One of his most daring exploits was performed during an expedition made, under order of Gen. Wool, to discover all that was possible in relation to the movements of the Mexican army. With a small force, Lane went south in the direction of San Luis Potosi, and on his way boldly entered Matchuala, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, not counting the soldiers in its garrison. Ordering dinner here, he announced that a large American army was advancing, and having feasted, he withdrew without molestation to the *hacienda* of Salado, where were interred the bones of seventeen Texans, who, in 1843, had been taken prisoners and shot by the Mexicans. At his command these were exhumed, and mules were furnished to transport the remains to Gen. Taylor's headquarters for re-interment in the soil of the United States. At the end of the war he returned, with the rank of major, to his home at Marshall, Tex., and lived an uneventful but honorable life as a merchant, until the civil war broke out. He then entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel of Greer's 3d Texas cavalry, his first engagement being at Oak Hills, Mo., where his horse was killed under him in a charge on a battery. The next was during the winter of 1861–62, when he led the battalion of the 3d against the

Walter P. Lane

"Pin" Indians arrayed on the heights of Chustenallah, and routed them. He took part in McIntosh's charge on the masked batteries of the Federals near Bentonville, Ark., and in the battle of the following day, near Pea Ridge, he led a brigade of McIntosh's cavalry division and captured a Federal battery. Transferred soon after, he was in the battle of Farmington, and on the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., by Gen. Beauregard, commanded the rear guard of 240 dismounted cavalrymen and repelled an attacking force of superior numbers, with great loss to the enemy. For his distinguished services he was promoted brigadier-general not long afterwards. His brigade took part in the Atchafalaya raid in June, 1863, and gave efficient aid in the capture of Fort Defiance. He commanded the force that took Donaldsonville a few days later; at the battle of La Fourche, July 13, 1863; commanded the right wing, and at the battle of Berbeaux, Nov. 3d, commanded a brigade under Gen. Greene that captured 900 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and a large amount of stores. He was then transferred to the coast of Texas under Gen. Magruder. He joined Gen. Taylor in northern Louisiana at the time of Gen. Banks' expedition up the Red river, in 1864, and on April 9 he met the Federal troops at Pleasant Hill. He held a greatly superior force in check for eight hours, and then, his ammunition exhausted, cut his way through the lines and escaped. On April 8th, with Gen. Polignac, he charged the right wing of the army, capturing twenty pieces of artillery and 150 wagons and making many prisoners, but was shot from his horse and forced to retire from active service for a time. Resuming his command, he remained in the field until the end of the war, and then returned to Marshall, where he filled various positions of trust, such as are gladly offered to a citizen whose nobility of character, sympathetic and hospitable nature, and unostentatious life are known of all men. Gen. Lane died at Marshall, Jan. 28, 1892. He was, perhaps, the most popular of the surviving Confederate officers residing in Texas, and for eight years was president of the Texas Veteran Association.

ROSE, Aquila, poet, was born in England about the year 1695. Our information concerning him is derived from a metrical memoir prefixed to his posthumous poems, and an elegy written by his friend, Samuel Keimer. There are also slight allusions made to him in Franklin's "Autobiography," where he is described as "an ingenious young man, of excellent character, much respected in the town, secretary to the assembly, and a pretty poet." According to the poetical account of his life, he was well educated in his native land, and lived there in happy and prosperous circumstances, until, sad to relate, he fell in love with a lady who failed to be equally impressed by him, and so the unhappy lover was moved to leave his home, and escape from the contemplation of the source of his unhappiness by emigrating to the New World. He started off without any money, and in spite of the fact that he "well some post of eminence could grace," he was forced to work for his passage as a common sailor. The hardships of the voyage brought on a severe illness, and for a while after landing he lay dangerously near death. On his recovery, he apparently found out by comparison with other ills that the unhappiness of a slighted lover is not so bad after all, for he recovered his good spirits, set to work to support himself by practicing the trade of a printer, married another lady whose name was Maria, and settled in Philadelphia. He seems to have possessed a versatility of gifts. He was made clerk of the provincial senate, and secretary of the assembly, with a casting vote, and undoubtedly filled these offices to the satisfaction of his fellows. There is no evidence that he ever published any of his poems, but his biographer informs us that he wrote a great many more than were collected in the volume which was posthumously printed. His last service to Philadelphia was the establishment of a ferry over the Schuylkill river. The boat was washed away during a terrific storm, and Rose caught a fatal cold by wading into the water after it. Keimer describes his obsequies as having been most elaborate; printers, preachers, shopkeepers and the keeper of the seal walked behind the hearse;

> "A worthy merchant did the widow lead,
> And then both mounted on a stately steed;"

and all sects forgot their differences and joined in showing their affection for the "beloved dead." There is some doubt about the exact date of his demise: Aug. 28, 1723, and Apr. 24, 1723, are both given.

CLYMER, George, inventor, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1754, member of a family that emigrated to Pennsylvania from Geneva, Switzerland—some accounts say England—many years before the revolutionary war. His father was a farmer, and he assisted him in his labors until he was about sixteen, when he invented a plow that was a great improvement on the one in use. He now turned his attention to carpentry and joining, but continued his efforts at invention, and when the construction of the first bridge across the Schuylkill was begun and the pumps failed to empty the coffer dams as rapidly as was desired, he contrived a new pump that discharged 500 gallons a minute, together with sand, gravel and stones. This was patented by him both in the United States and in Great Britain. He next undertook the improvement of the printing-press, at that time constructed wholly of wood, and later, made an improved form of the Earl of Stanhope's iron press, which he took to England in 1818. The pressing power is procured by a long bar or handle acting on the combination of very powerful levers above the platen; the return of the handle or levers, being effected by means of counterpoises or weights. Great delicacy and exactness of printing are secured by this press, and Clymer's model met with great approval in England by reason of the work it did, its novel features, and its ornamental construction; patriotic and classical emblems being ingeniously used as decorations. The Columbian press, as its inventor named it, was exhibited on the continent of Europe, also, and he received a beautiful gold medal from the king of the Netherlands and a valuable present from the emperor of Russia. Mr. Clymer's wife was a daughter of Judge Backhouse, of Pennsylvania. He died in London, Aug. 27, 1834.

DIXWELL, John, regicide, was probably born at Folkestone, Kent, England, in 1607. He was a man of property, as well as of prominent family, but espoused the parliamentary cause in the civil war, and became a colonel in the parliamentary army. He was a member of the high court of justice, and a signer of the death-warrant of King

Charles I. After the restoration, Dixwell first fled to Germany, and thence to New England, but little is known of him until February, 1665, when he joined two other regicides, William Goffe and Edward Whalley, at Hadley, Mass. Here he lived for some years, and then removed to New Haven, Conn. Goffe, who kept a diary, gives Dixwell his true name in one instance; subsequently he invariably calls him "Mr. Davids." Under this name (James Davids), he remained in New Haven, and the English government did not trace him to America. In his communications to his minister and friends, and in his testamentary documents, he disclosed his character and history. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 3, 1673, to Joanna Ling, a widow, who died in the same month, and (2) Oct. 23, 1677, to Bathsheba How, and had three children: Mary, wife of John Collins; John and Elizabeth Dixwell. He died Mar. 18, 1689, at New Haven, just too early to hear the tidings of the downfall of the house of Stuart. There is a monument to his memory on the New Haven "Green," erected by his descendants in 1849.

LESLEY, J[unior] Peter, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1819, son of Peter and Elizabeth O. (Allen) Lesley, and grandson of Peter Lesley. In 1838 he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and for three years thereafter was engaged in the first geological survey of Pennsylvania. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., and after obtaining his license from the Philadelphia presbytery in 1844, made a foot journey through France and Germany, and studied in the University of Halle. For the next two years he devoted himself to establishing religious colportage throughout northern Pennsylvania. He was pastor of the Congregational church in Milton, Mass., for about three years, when, his theological views differing from those popular among his ministerial brethren, he abandoned the ministry and returned to the professional practice of geology. From 1853 to 1856 he devoted his time to private and corporation surveys in Pennsylvania, during which he made the first application of contour-lines to geological maps in work done for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. He was the author of "A Manual of Coal and Its Topography" (1856), a book highly esteemed by scientists, since it was the first to show how clearly the geological structure is indicated by the topography. In 1859 he was appointed professor of mining in the University of Pennsylvania, later holding the chair of geology and mining, as well as the office of dean of the science department and subsequently (1875) of the Towne Scientific School, founded at his suggestion by Mr. John Henry Towne. The years 1860–66 were devoted to his private practice as an engineer, when he rendered invaluable service in the opening of mines to meet the increased demands occasioned by the civil war. In 1863 he was commissioned by the Pennsylvania Railroad to investigate an English patent for hardening the surface of rails, and extended his tour to report upon the success of the Bessemer process. In 1867 he was U. S. senate commissioner at the Paris exposition. His researches in geology were chiefly devoted to the coal formations of North America, upon which he became a recognized authority. He made geological and topographical surveys of the Cape Breton coal fields; Broad Top coal field, and the Tennessee fields at Knoxville. Abstracts of surveys of iron ore deposits in central Pennsylvania, in the Cumberland valley and in North Carolina were published with maps and woodcuts in the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, as were his reports of the coal, iron and petroleum districts of western Pennsylvania, and his reports of the Sandy river country, Kentucky. His "American Iron Manufacturers' Guide" (1859), was a most painstaking and useful compendium of the iron ore deposits, blast furnaces, etc., of that period. For several years he served as secretary to the American Iron Association, and for many years was secretary and librarian of the American Philosophical Society. In 1865 he delivered a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass., afterwards published under the title of "Man's Origin and Destiny as Seen from the Platform of the Sciences." It is a profound study, stamped with his independence and originality. In 1884 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was editor of the "U. S. Railroad and Mining Register" from 1869 to 1873, and wrote for that paper editorial comment on scientific, philosophical, theological and political subjects, both American and European, in a crisp, fresh style. He took part in the Darwinian controversy, and was inclined to accept it reservedly. In all his writings he insisted on a strict adherence to the rules of science, and on the value of knowledge as opposed to ignorance. In 1874 he was appointed state geologist of Pennsylvania, and in accordance with a law authorizing the second geological survey of the state, he inaugurated a system of reports which handled the mass of detailed scientific matter in an intelligible and useful manner. The future of state surveys depended upon the success of the present one, since appropriations had been made sufficient for two or three years only, and more would not be voted for a useless project. Mr. Lesley published the information in a series of "reports of progress," each dealing with a small district. He edited the reports of 1,800 pages, wrote prefaces for each which were clear explanations of the subject matter and nearly finished a final summary report. They set a standard for all government reports of this nature. He was interested in the improvement of surveying instruments and methods, and made changes in the odometer, and the aneroid barometer. He devised one of the latter about 1857 which had twelve vacuum-boxes and a dial plate fourteen inches in circumference, corresponding to only two inches of the mercurial column, or about 2,000 feet of height, and invented a micrometric pair of dividers for plotting field notes (1868). Mr. Lesley received the degrees of M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1842, and LL.D. from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1878. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society (librarian, secretary and vice-president), the American Institute of Mining Engineers (honorary), the National Academy of Science, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and American Oriental Society. He was the author of "Paul Dreifuss: His Holiday Abroad" (1882), written under the nom-de-plume of "John W. Allen, Jr." He was married Feb. 13, 1849, to Susan Inches, daughter of Judge Samuel Lyman of Northampton, Mass., and had two daughters, Mary, wife of Chas. W. Ames; and Margaret White, wife of Henry Kirk Bush-Brown. He died in Milton, Mass., June 1, 1903.

REYNOLDS, Mortimer Fabricius, banker, was born in Rochesterville, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1814, son

of Abelard and Lydia (Strong) Reynolds. His father (1785–1878), a native of New York state, removed in 1813 to a tract on the upper falls of the Genesee river, originally consisting of 100 acres, and known first as Rochesterville, later as the city of Rochester. Immediately upon his arrival he was made the first postmaster of the community, and during the war of 1812 he furnished the saddlery for the local cavalry company. As one of the thirty-two adult male citizens of the village, he participated in the repulse of the British fleet under Sir James Yeo, off Charlotte, on Lake Superior, in 1814. He served in the state legislature during the session of 1827, and upon the incorporation of Rochester as a city, was made one of its first aldermen. He was eminently associated with the development of his city and was an ardent worker in the Masonic fraternity. His son, Mortimer Fabricius Reynolds, was the first white child born on the original site of Rochester. He received a good education at the common schools of his native place, and in Lyons, and at the academy at Henrietta and Temple Hill Academy in Genesee. In 1842 he engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil and afterwards of painter's materials and sashes, doors and blinds. He was one of the original incorporators of the Genesee Valley railroad and of the State Line railroad, succeeding George I. Whitney as president of the latter. In January, 1872, Mr. Reynolds sold out his oil and paint business to Messrs. Woodbury, Morse & Co. and thereafter devoted himself to larger interests. He was president of the Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris Railroad Co., the Rochester Savings Bank, the Citizens' Gas Co. of Rochester, vice-president of the Commercial National Bank and of the City Hospital, and was the owner of the "Arcade," erected by his father in 1828–29. He was a trustee of Hobart College and a trustee and vice-president of the Western House of Refuge. In 1884 he established the Reynolds Library in Rochester, for the benefit of his fellow citizens, and at his death endowed it by a bequest of real property exceeding $500,000 in value. On Jan. 12, 1841, Mr. Reynolds was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Roswell Hart, Sr., of Rochester. He had no children, but adopted and brought up as his daughter Minnie Belle Reynolds. He died in Rochester, N. Y., June 13, 1892.

NOYES, Nicholas, clergyman, was born in Newbury, Mass., Dec. 22, 1647. He was a nephew of James Noyes, pastor of the church in Newbury, Mass., during 1635–56. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1667, and like other members of his family selected the ministry for his profession. After taking a course in theology, he was settled over the church at Haddam, Conn., in 1670. He preached there for thirteen years, and then accepted a call to the church in Salem, Mass., where he remained until his death. His pastorate in Salem covered the period of the witchcraft delusion, and he took an active part in the discovery, trials and punishment of alleged witches. When that peculiar delusion had run its course Mr. Noyes was among the few prosecutors who made public confession of their error and retracted their opinions. He was a learned and devout man and something of a poet. His published works consist of an election sermon, "New England's Duty and Interest" (1698); a poem on the death of Joseph Green of Salem, and other obituary verses, and verses prefixed to Cotton Mather's "Magnalia." The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1716. He died in Salem, Mass., Dec. 13, 1717.

HYDE, Thomas Worcester, soldier and shipbuilder, was born in Florence, Italy, Jan. 15, 1841, son of Zina and Eleanor Maria (Davis) Little Hyde, and a descendant of William Hyde, a native of England, who settled in Norwich, Conn., in 1660. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel and the latter's wife Jane Lee, their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Calkins, their son Elijah and his wife Ruth Tracy, and their son Zina and his wife Sarah Goodwin, who were Mr. Hyde's grandparents. His father was a brigade major in the war of 1812. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1861. The greater portion of his senior year was spent as a member of the first senior class in the newly organized University of Chicago, from which he received a degree in the same year as from Bowdoin. Having enlisted in a Chicago regiment which was not accepted by the U. S. government, he returned to Maine and organized a company for the 7th Me. infantry, of which he was chosen major, and with the regiment participated in the siege of Yorktown, the various engagements before Richmond, the battles of Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, second Bull Run and Antietam. He was with Gen. Sedgwick as aide-de-camp and provost marshal at Gettysburg, and was promoted lieutenant colonel in December, 1863. On the expiration of his term of service he was commissioned colonel of the 1st Me. veteran volunteers, and although but twenty-three years of age was put in command of the 3rd brigade, 2nd division, 6th army corps. He was brevetted brigadier general for gallantry before Petersburg, and was awarded a congressional medal of honor for special bravery at Antietam. Returning to Bath, his former home, he began business as an iron founder, gradually increasing and modernizing the Bath Iron Foundry, which had been established in 1833. Purchasing the Goss marine works, he developed the business into a shipbuilding plant, and it became the Northern Division of the Bath Iron Works, of which he was made general manager in 1888. Here was constructed the first triple-expansion engine built in the United States, which was designed by his cousin, Charles E. Hyde, and installed in the New York yacht "Meteor." Among the vessels built at his shipyards were the Sound steamer "City of Lowell" for the Norwich line, and the torpedo boats "Machias," "Castine" and Katahdin" for the U. S. government. In 1873 Gen. Hyde was elected to the Maine senate as a Republican, serving for three terms, two of them as president of that body. He was mayor of Bath in 1876–77. He was the author of "Following the Greek Cross; or Memories of the Sixth Army Corps" (1894), a narrative of his personal experiences during the civil war. "Urbanity, strength of mind, culture of the heart, a gift for the practical as well as for the ideal, characterized him. He was a wonderful man in the variety of his capacity, in his gift of charming and winning as well as in his gift of working, devising and executing." He was married June 13, 1866, to Annie, daughter of John Hayden of Bath, Me., and had six children: John S.; Edward W.; Arthur S.; Eleanor H., wife of Dr. John C. Phillips; Ethel and Madelyn Hyde. He died at Old Point Comfort, Va., Nov. 14, 1899.

WILKINSON, Jemima, religionist, was born in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 29, 1752, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Whipple) Wilkinson. She was brought under the influence of the preaching of George Whitefield when she was eighteen years of age, and a most marked change in her life was the result. In 1775 she had a fever, and for a time was so greatly reduced in strength that her death was soon expected. Coming out of a sort of trance state, in which she had been lying for nearly a half hour, she claimed that she had died, and her mortal body had been reanimated by "the spirit and power" of Jesus Christ, while her own spirit was in heaven. Becoming now a public speaker, the fame of her eloquence and singular power soon spread in every direction. She preached in Providence and all the principal towns in the state; proclaiming everywhere to large assemblages the message which, she believed, it had been given to her to utter. Not merely the ignorant and the easily excited became her followers, but some of the most intelligent and thoughtful men and women of the state. Among these was Judge William Potter of South Kingstown, who, according to Updike, "for the more comfortable accommodations of herself and her adherents, built a large addition to his already spacious mansion. Her influence controlled his household servants and the income of his great estates. She made his home her headquarters for about six years." From an elaborate description of her personal appearance and manner of speech, we learn that "in her public addresses, she would rise up, and stand perfectly still for a minute or more, and then proceed with a slow and distinct enunciation. She spoke with great ease and increased fluency, her voice clear and harmonious, and manner persuasive and emphatic. When she rode on horseback her appearance was imposing. In her religious peregrinations Judge Potter usually rode beside Jemima, and then her followers, two by two, on horseback, constituting a solemn and impressive procession." Subsequently she settled in Yates county, N, Y., six miles from Penn Yan, where she built up a place which she called Jerusalem. She took the name of "Universal Friend," and her fame extended throughout the country and across the ocean. It is said that visitors of rank and distinction from the South, from France and England, frequently enjoyed her hospitality. She died at Jerusalem, July 1, 1819.

WALKER, Sears Cook, astronomer and mathematician, was born at Wilmington, Middlesex co., Mass., March 28, 1805, a descendant on the paternal side of William Brewster of the Mayflower. His father died when he was an infant, and he was reared by his mother, who wisely strove to keep his precocious mind from dominating his feeble body, and by inducing him to lead a somewhat active life, enabled him to become physically strong. He studied at the academies of Andover, Tyngsborough and Billerica, in his native state, and then entered Harvard, where he distinguished himself in the classics as well as in mathematics. He was graduated in 1825, and then became teacher of a school near Boston, where he remained two years, removing to Philadelphia in 1827 to occupy a similar position there. During the latter period he studied medicine, going through the whole course requisite for the attainment of a degree, and devoted the rest of his leisure time to many branches of science, especially astronomy; procuring for his own use an astronomical clock, a twenty inch transit instrument and a small Dollond telescope. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Pennsylvania Geological Society and the committee of the Franklin Institute on Science and Art, and contributed frequently to their publications, besides making reports of a more extended nature on various subjects. In 1834 he prepared a set of parallatic tables, calculated for the latitude of Philadelphia, by which the time required for computing the phases of an occultation was reduced to less than half an hour. "It was his intention," says one of his biographers, "to publish them in a more general form adapted to different latitudes," but after continuing them for six years, he found other and more congenial work pressing upon him, and induced John Downes, publisher of astronomical and mathematical works, to continue the computations. In 1836 Mr. Walker gave up school teaching to become actuary of the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance of Lives and Granting Annuities, going on with his astronomical observations in his leisure hours. In 1837 he was invited to plan an observatory in connection with the Philadelphia High School, and complied. At that date the only observatory of importance in the United States was that in connection with Western Reserve College, at Hudson, O., and it became Walker's aim to make the newly erected observatory a credit to Philadelphia. At his suggestion, a Fraunhofer equatorial and an Ertel meridian circle were imported from Munich, and in 1840 he began contributing to the "Proceedings" of the Philosophical Society and the "American Journal of Science," the results of his observations. One of these papers, published in 1841, on the periodical meteors of August and November, was the best exposition of the subject that had been produced. In 1845 Mr. Walker lost his property through business complications, and having been offered a position in the observatory at Washington, by the secretary of the navy, removed to the national capital. Here, on Feb. 2, 1847, he identified the planet Mercury, discovered four months previous, with a star observed by Lalande, in May, 1795. A little later he aided Benjamin Peirce in studying the problem of Neptune's orbit. In the same year, 1847, he became director of the longitude department of the coast survey, and continued his labors in this field until his death. With Alexander D. Bache he developed the method of determining differences of longitude by telegraph. Until this attempt to perfect the art was undertaken by the coast survey, no step in that direction had been taken in Europe, and only one in the United States. Walker's part in the invention of this mode of observation and the apparatus used in meeting its requirements was important, and the introduction of the method by which observations are recorded chronographically was in large measure due to him. In 1850 he published "Researches relating to the Planet Neptune," and in 1852, "Ephemeris of the Planet Neptune for 1848–52." In 1851 the results of Mr. Walker's unremitting labors began to tell on him, but he refused to heed warnings, and in the autumn took charge of an expedition for determining telegraphically the differences of longitude between Halifax, Bangor and Cambridge, Mass. On his return to Washington, signs that his brain was disordered appeared, and he was placed in a hospital near Baltimore, where he remained until the following spring when he was removed to an asylum at Trenton, N. J. Here he recovered sufficiently to be able to go on with his studies, and in 1852 left the institution apparently cured. He then made a visit to Cincinnati, intending to return to his post at Washington, but was

stricken down with illness, culminating in a return of his old malady, and on Jan. 30, 1853, he took his own life. He was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery near Cincinnati.

TOMPSON, Benjamin, colonist, was born in Braintree, Mass., July 14, 1642, the son of Rev. William Tompson, who is called by Cotton Mather a "pillar of the American church." On his tombstone he is described as a "learned school-master and physician, and ye renowned poet of New England," and he is elsewhere mentioned as the first native New England poet. He was graduated at Harvard in 1662, taught in a Boston school from 1667 to 1670, and after that date was principal of the Harvard Preparatory School at Cambridge. His poetry does not differ in the least from the great mass of imitations of classical verse which was produced at that time, being no better and not much worse than the usual run, and entirely lacking in any sort of originality. He wrote a long poem descriptive of King Philip's war, and entitled "New England's Crisis," selections from which are to be found in Kettell's "Specimens of American Poetry." It begins with what is meant to be a eulogy and reads rather more like a satire on some Boston women who undertook to commence the erection of a fortification for the defense of the town, and whose

> "Brave essays draw forth male, stronger hands,
> More like to dawbers, than to marshal bands,
> These do the work, and sturdy bulwarks raise
> But the beginners well deserve the praise."

Other poems by Tompson are in Mather's "Magnalia," amongst them an "Elegy on the Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynne." Benjamin Tompson died April 8, 1714, and was buried at Roxbury, Mass.

POND, Theron Tilden, inventor of Pond's Extract, was born in Augusta, Oneida co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1800. His father was a farmer, and his early days were spent upon the farm and in obtaining the fundaments of a good general education. Early in life he became interested in furthering the interests of the American Tract Society, whose headquarters were in New York city, and in this employ he continued many years. In 1840 he became interested in mercantile pursuits in Utica, N. Y., and while so engaged began experiments based on the belief that the shrub known as witch hazel had more than ordinary healing properties, and could be made a most valuable addition to materia medica. In a most primitive manner he began experiments in extracting the essences of the shrub for medicinal purposes, and spent several years in bringing the work to so successful a point as to warrant the placing of Pond's Extract upon the market as a general healing and pain-allaying remedy. While thus industriously engaged in experimentation, he caught a severe cold, which, taking on the full form of consumption, finally terminated his life. Mr. Pond was pre-eminently a Christian philanthropist, and his earnest desire was to work and live for his fellows' good, without effort to benefit himself. So thoroughly was he desirous of having his new-found remedy perfect in every condition, that he recalled many of his sales and refunded the money because of his belief that the mode of manufacturing was not complete. It was said by the physicians who diagnosed his illness, that his characteristic of allowing nothing that was not for the strict good of others to trespass in his work, caused a sacrifice of his own life. Being a man of moderate means at the outset, he exhausted his entire property in bringing his extract to its present perfection, and he sold it at a very small figure upon his death-bed. To him, however, belongs the honor of bequeathing to his fellowmen a household remedy, known in nearly every home where the English language is spoken, and having enormous sale throughout the civilized world. Mr. Pond was married, in 1831, to Sarah Mary, daughter of Cornelius Van Ranst, a prominent shipping-merchant of New York city. They had four children, two of whom are living: Mrs. George R. Sheldon of Hartford, Conn., and Cornelius V. R. Pond, now (1898) assistant adjutant-general of the Grand Army of the Republic, Lansing, Mich. Mr. Pond died in Utica, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1852.

STANSBURY, Joseph, loyalist and poet, was born in London, England, in 1750. In 1767 he emigrated to America, and eventually established himself as a china merchant in Philadelphia. He was a witty and genial companion, and his business dealings were marked by the strictest honor, so that he became a favorite, both in social and financial circles. When the colonies became indignant against the home government, he shared the popular disapproval of ministerial measures, but earnestly opposed the idea of resorting to arms as a remedy for their wrongs. Throughout the ensuing contest he remained loyal to the crown, and satirized the "rebels" in very clever verse, little of which he was able to publish, however. When Howe occupied Philadelphia in 1777, Stansbury was the first to meet and greet him, and as long as the English held possession of the city he held important offices under the crown. One of the most spirited of his poems expresses his joy at seeing the British arrive to restore peace and order to the misguided colonies. He was, under Howe, one of a commission for selecting and governing the city watch; was a director of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and manager of Howe's lottery for the relief of the poor of the place. When the city was evacuated he accompanied the royal fleet to New York, and remained there until the end of the war. He was twice imprisoned on account of what he laments as "loyalty made treason," but because of the liking which his former friends continued to feel for him, he was not long held in confinement. It is said that although "he used to rail without measure at the Whigs, whom he held in great contempt, nevertheless such was his amiability of disposition and his social worth that even by Whigs of the first standing in politics and in society he was prized and esteemed." When the war closed he took his wife and six children to Nova Scotia, intending to settle on the lands assigned by England to the refugees; but not being satisfied there, he attempted to re-establish himself in Philadelphia in 1785. He was welcomed by several old friends, but at a meeting held the night after his arrival, it was decided that his writings had been such that he could not be allowed to remain. He therefore removed to New York, and spent the rest of his life in that city. Through the mediation of friends, most of his confiscated property was restored to him, and he was even compensated for injuries done to his stock of chinaware. His poems were collected and published in 1860, in "The Loyal Verses of Joseph Stansbury and Odell." He died in New York city, in 1809.

EWING, Andrew, lawyer, orator and statesman, was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 19, 1813, the youngest of the six sons of Nathan and Sarah (Hill) Ewing. His grandfather, Andrew Ewing, was the first clerk of the court of Davidson county. He was reared in his native city, receiving his education at the preparatory schools and the University of Nashville, where he was graduated in 1831. Studying law, he was four years later admitted to the bar, and forming a legal firm in partnership with his brother, Hon. E. H. Ewing, continued to practice with him in Nashville, until 1851,

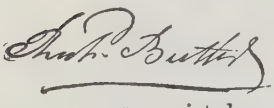
when his brother retired from the firm. Andrew Ewing met with immediate success in his chosen profession. He possessed an attractive personality and both forensic and popular eloquence of a very high order. He had been a laborious student, and became deeply versed in the knowledge of legal codes and procedure. In politics he was a liberal Democrat. Devoted to his profession and his home, he persistently refused office from the beginning to the end of his career; but, in 1849, his party being in a decided minority in the Nashville district, he accepted a nomination for congress, and, in spite of strong opposition, he carried the district. He declined a re-election, and was never afterward a candidate for office, although once unanimously nominated for governor of the state. In 1837 he delivered the address welcoming Gen. Jackson to his home after his eight years in the presidency. In 1852 he delivered before the Tennessee legislature the memorial oration on the death of Henry Clay. He also delivered the address at Memphis, Tenn., on the occasion of the unveiling of the Jackson monument. In 1851 he formed a law partnership with Hon. Wm. F. Cooper, which was eminently successful, and was not dissolved until 1861. Although he himself had been opposed to secession, he nevertheless, at the outbreak of the war linked his fortunes with those of his native state, and made every possible sacrifice for the Confederate cause. He served in the southern army as president of a permanent military court, where he displayed, along with eminent legal fitness, characteristic moderation. He was never of a robust constitution, and the privations, hardships and exposures of the field, and the depression incident to the waning fortunes of the Confederacy and his separation from his family, undermined his health and hastened his death. He died in Atlanta, Ga., on June 15, 1864. His death was a great shock to the army, and to the people of Tennessee. Whilst he was recognized as an orator of the first order, his personal influence and character surpassed even his reputation for brilliant talents. Mr. Ewing was twice married: in 1836 to Margaret Hynes, and in 1841, to Rowena Williams. By his second marriage he had four children who survived him, two sons and two daughters: Judge Robert Ewing, of Nashville; Nathan Ewing, of Elkton, Ky.; Mrs. Spencer Eakin, of Nashville; and Mrs. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky.

TOWLE, George Makepeace, author, was born at Washington, D. C., Aug. 27, 1841. He was graduated in arts at Yale College in 1861, and in law at Harvard Law School in 1863. For the following two years he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston, and in 1866 he received an appointment as U. S. consul at Nantes, France. After serving there for two years, he was transferred to the consulate at Bradford, England. Returning to Boston in 1870, his natural proclivities caused him to engage in journalism, and for one year he was managing editor of the "Commercial Bulletin," after which he held a position on the staff of the "Post" for five years. He also contributed voluminously to British and American periodicals. Mr. Towle then ventured into wider fields of literature; making several translations from the French, and after these had proved successful he put forth a number of independent works. He published (translated) "Around the World in Eighty Days," by Jules Verne (1876); translated "Dr. Ox and Other Stories," by Jules Verne; "The Eastern Question: Montenegro; Modern Greece; Principalities of the Danube: Servia, and Roumania" (1877); "Young Folks' Heroes of History (Magellan, Marco Polo, Pizarro, Raleigh, Vasco da Gama and Drake.)" (1878–83); "Beaconsfield" (1879); "Certain Men of Mark" (1880); "England in Egypt" (1885); "Young People's History of England" (1886); "The Nation in a Nutshell" (1887); "Young People's History of Ireland" (1887), and "Literature of the English Language," of which the author had two of the three volumes completed at the time of his death. Mr. Towle served in the Massachusetts state senate (1890–91). He died at Brookline, Mass., Aug. 8, 1893.

ALDRICH, William Farrington, lawyer and financier, was born at Mendon, Worcester co., Mass., Oct. 22, 1815, son of Charles and Olive (Farrington) Aldrich. He was educated in his native town and in Palmyra, N. Y., where a part of his youth was spent with his sister Mary, who was Mrs. Truman Heminway. While studying law in Palmyra, Mr. Aldrich served as a clerk in his brother-in-law's drug store and also in the local canal collector's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and in his practice in Palmyra, he had, successively, as partners, George W. Cuyler, Mr. Hopkins, Judge Thomas N. Ninde, Jared Frank Harrison, and Judge Charles McLouth. Mr. Aldrich soon won prominence among the lawyers of western New York, and in 1861 was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party and a strong supporter of the Union throughout the civil war, often appearing as a speaker in political campaigns. In 1861 he was elected district attorney of Wayne county on the Republican ticket, serving for three years. In 1866 Mr. Aldrich removed his law practice to New York city. He obtained the charter of the Union Trust Co. of New York city, and was the secretary of the company for several years. He was at various times appointed by the courts as receiver for large financial institutions and was examiner of national banks. As receiver for the German-American Bank he promptly filed a personal bond for $1,000,000. In the financial panic of 1873 he lost the greater part of his fortune, and from that year until his death devoted himself to his large law practice. He was married in 1845, to Louisa M., daughter of John Klapp of Dutchess county, N. Y. and had four children: Edward Klapp, Truman Heminway, Louisa Eugenia, and William F. Aldrich, Jr. (q.v.). William F., Jr., and Truman Heminway Aldrich were elected on the Republican tickets in 1894, to the 54th congress. William F. Aldrich died in New York city, Nov. 14, 1878.

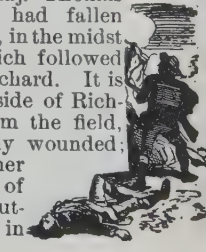
BUTLER, Richard, soldier, was born in the parish of St. Bridget's, Dublin, April 1, 1743, eldest son of Thomas and Eleanor (Parker) Butler. His father, who was born in Wicklow, Ireland, Apr. 6, 1720, was the third son of Edmund, eighth baron of Dunboyne. He traced his descent also from Norman invaders of England, who subsequently settled in Ireland, where, like the Fitzgeralds, Burkes and other aliens, they became so deeply rooted, that they were said to "out-Irish" the natives. Thomas Butler's wife, to whom he was married in October, 1741, was the daughter of Sir Anthony Parker, a lineal descendant of the Parkers of North Molton, Devon, ancestors of the Earl of Morley. In 1748 he emigrated to North America and settled at Carlisle, Pa., where he purchased large tracts of land and founded the first Episcopal church (St. John's) in that section of the country. He had two daughters and five sons (of whom two were born at Mt. Pleasant, Cumberland co., Pa.), who became distinguished as officers of the "Pennsylvania line" during the revolutionary war. Richard Butler was only five years old when his father emigrated to

America. He matured into a man of strong mind and great energy of character. His principal occupation was that of agriculture, but he occasionally executed some military offices in expeditions against the Indians. He was recommended by the Pennsylvania convention of 1776 for major of the 8th Pennsylvania regiment, and was elected by congress, and commissioned, June 20, 1776. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and then, June 9, 1777, was transferred to Morgan's celebrated rifle command, which owed to him much of its high character. "Personally," wrote Linn, "Richard Butler knew no fear. He was by the side of Gen. Arnold in the attack on the Brunswickers' camp at Saratoga when Arnold was wounded. After this he was promoted colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment, and commanded the left wing of the army in Gen. Wayne's attack on Stony Point. Under the arrangement of 1781, he was placed in command of the 5th Pennsylvania and assigned to Wayne's detachment, which, after the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown, was moved to Georgia and only returned after the echo of the last gun of the revolution had died away forever." After the close of the war, congress elected him one of the commissioners to negotiate treaties with the Six Nations and other Indian tribes. Having discharged this duty, he was chosen superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern district. In 1788 he was appointed one of the justices of the court of common pleas for the county of Allegheny. In 1790 he was chosen state senator for the district composed of the counties of Westmoreland and Allegheny, Pa. In 1791, he was made second in command, with the rank of major-general, of the army organized by Gen. St. Clair for an expedition against the western Indians; and commanded the right wing of the American army in the disastrous battle fought on Nov. 4, 1791. "It was on this occasion," says Garden, "that the intrepid Butler closed his military career in death—his coolness preserved, and courage remaining unshaken, until the last moment of existence. While enabled to keep the field, his exertions were truly heroic. He repeatedly led his men to the charge, and with slaughter drove the enemy before him; but being at length compelled to retire to his tent, from the number and severity of his wounds, he was receiving surgical aid, when a furious warrior, rushing into his presence, gave him a mortal blow with his tomahawk. But even then the gallant soldier died not unrevenged. He had anticipated the catastrophe, and discharging a pistol which he held in his hand, lodged its contents in the breast of his enemy, who, uttering a hideous yell, fell by his side and expired." Gen. Butler's son William, a lieutenant in the U. S. navy, died early in the war of 1812. Another son, Capt. James Butler, commanded the Pittsburgh Blues in the war of 1812, and was particularly distinguished in the battle of Mississinnawa. He died in Pittsburgh, in April, 1842. Richard Butler's only daughter, Mrs. Isaac Meason, owner of the Mt. Braddock estate near Uniontown, Pa., died in 1879, in the ninety-sixth year of her age.



BUTLER, William, soldier, was born in the parish of St. Andrew's, London, England, Jan. 6, 1745, second son of Thomas and Eleanor Butler. He early migrated to America, and at the outbreak of the revolutionary war enlisted as captain in Col. Arthur St. Clair's battalion. He was promoted major, Oct. 7, 1776, serving during the campaign in Canada, and upon the reorganization of the Pennsylvania line became, Sept. 30, 1776, lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment. Much credit was bestowed on him by Gen. Washington for his coolness and bravery on a number of battlefields, especially at Chad's Ford, in New Jersey, where he resisted the passage of a column of Hessians under Knyphausen. Shortly after the battle of Monmouth he was ordered to Schoharie, N. Y., with his regiment and a detachment of Morgan's rifles, to defend the frontier of New York against Indian incursions. He marched from Schoharie and penetrated into the Indian country in the month of October, 1778, with great difficulty, crossing high mountains and deep waters, and destroyed a number of Indian settlements, in retaliation for the massacre and destruction of Wyoming. He also distinguished himself by great bravery in the expedition of Gen. Sullivan against the Indians in 1779. He was the favorite of the family, and was boasted of by this race of heroes as the coolest and bravest man in battle they had ever known. He retired from the service Jan. 1, 1783. He had two sons. One was a naval officer, and the other served in Gen. Wayne's army in the battles with the Indians in 1794. His living descendants (1898) are: Butler Krumbaar, Mrs. George Rutledge Preston and Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, all of Philadelphia. Col. William Butler died in Pittsburgh in 1789, and was buried in Trinity church yard.

BUTLER, Thomas, Jr., known as the "Navarre of the American revolution," was the third son of Thomas and Eleanor Butler. He was born in the parish of St. Bridget's, Dublin, Ireland, May 28, 1748, and was only a few months old when his parents emigrated to America. He was a student of law in the office of Judge Wilson, an eminent jurist of Philadelphia, when, on Jan. 5, 1776, he was commissioned first lieutenant of his brother William's company, in Col. Arthur St. Clair's battalion. On Oct. 4, 1776, he was promoted captain in the 3d Pennsylvania regiment. At the battle of Brandywine he received the thanks of Gen. Washington on the battlefield, for his intrepid conduct in rallying some retreating troops, and checking the enemy by a severe fire; and at Monmouth, Gen. Wayne thanked him for defending a defile in the face of a severe fire from the enemy while the command of his brother Richard made good its retreat. He was in almost every battle that was fought in the middle states during the revolutionary conflict. At the close of the war Capt. Butler married Sarah Jane Semple of Pittsburgh, and settled upon a farm near Carlisle, Pa., where he continued in the enjoyment of domestic happiness until 1791, when he again took the field as major of a battalion. At St. Clair's defeat Maj. Butler headed a bayonet charge on horseback, though his leg had been broken by a ball in a vain attempt to protect his heroic brother, Gen. Richard Butler, who had already fallen mortally wounded, and was at the mercy of the Indians. It was with difficulty but with great bravery that Capt. Edward Butler, who commanded a company of infantry, succeeded in removing Maj. Thomas Butler, from the field. The latter had fallen from his horse, exhausted by his wounds, in the midst of the panic and precipitate flight which followed the wounding of the elder brother, Richard. It is related that Edward remained by the side of Richard in the hope of removing him from the field, until the latter said: "I am mortally wounded; leave me to my fate, and save our brother Thomas." On the reorganization of the army in 1792, Maj. Thomas Butler was continued in the service, and in



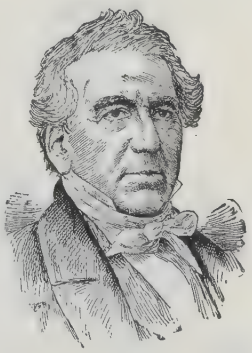
1794 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 4th sub-legion at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, during the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania. He prevented the insurgents from taking the fort, more by his name than by the strength he commanded. In 1797 he was named by Pres. Washington as the officer best calculated to command in the state of Tennessee, when it was necessary to dispossess certain citizens who had unlawfully settled on the Indian lands. Accordingly, in May, 1797, he marched with his regiment from Miami, O., to Tennessee, and by that prudence and good sense which marked his character through life, he in a short time settled all difficulties, and prevented a threatened war with the Indians. In

1802, when the size of the army was reduced, he was continued in the service as colonel of a regiment stationed at New Orleans, a position to which he had been appointed in the preceding year. Col. Thomas Butler had one daughter, Lydia, who married Col. Stokely Hays of Tennessee, and had three sons. The eldest was Judge Thomas Butler, who was father of Col. Pierce Butler, of Louisiana; the second, Col. Robert Butler, was Gen. Jackson's chief-of-staff throughout the war of 1812; while the third, Dr. William Edward Butler, the father of Col. William Ormonde Butler of Tennessee, who married a niece of Mrs. Andrew Jackson, long served as medical director in Gen. Jackson's army. The living descendants (1898) of Col. Thomas Butler are: the children of Col. Pierce Butler of Louisiana; Capt. William E. Butler of Tennessee; Mrs. Martha Butler Chancellor, daughter of Col. William Ormonde Butler of Tennessee and wife of Dr. Charles W. Chancellor of Baltimore, Md., and their children, Martha Butler and Philip Stanley Chancellor, late U. S. deputy consul at Havre, France.

BUTLER, Percival, soldier, was born at Carlisle, Pa., April 4, 1760, fourth son of Thomas and Eleanor Butler. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the 3rd Pennsylvania regiment, Sept. 1, 1777, when he was only eighteen years old. He wintered at Valley Forge, served in the battle of Monmouth, and was at the capture of Cornwallis. He went south with Gen. Wayne, and remained there until the close of the war. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1784, where he was appointed adjutant-general in 1812, and in that capacity joined one of the detachments of troops sent off from the state. He had four sons: first, Thomas Langford, who was captain and aid to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans; next, Gen. William Ormonde Butler, who distinguished himself greatly in the war of 1812, and also in the Mexican war, and was candidate for vice-president in 1848, on the ticket with Gen. Lewis Cass; third, Richard, assistant adjutant-general of Kentucky during the war of 1812; and fourth, Percival, a distinguished lawyer. His living descendants (1898) are: Capt. William O. Butler, Jr., Mrs. Montgomery Wright, and Mrs. James Ewing Speed, all of Kentucky; and Mrs. Manderville Carlisle, née Ewing, of Washington, D. C.

BUTLER, Edward, soldier, was born at Mt. Pleasant, Cumberland co., Pa., Dec. 31, 1763, youngest son of Thomas and Eleanor Butler. He was too young to enter the army in the first days of the revolution, but in 1778, at the age of fifteen, he was made an ensign of his brother Richard's 9th Pennsylvania regiment. On Jan. 28, 1779, he was promoted lieutenant, and continued in the army until the close of the war, being then (1783) a lieutenant in the 2d Pennsylvania. He was captain in Col. Gibson's Pennsylvania regiment at St. Clair's defeat, and subsequently was adjutant-general of Gen. Wayne's army in the expeditions against the Indians in 1794. Capt. Edward Butler married and had one son, E. G. W. Butler of Louisianna, who was educated at West Point and was colonel of dragoons in the Mexican war. His wife was a daughter of Lawrence Lewis, of Clark county, Va., and her mother was Eleanor Park, a daughter of George W. P. Custis, and a sister of Mrs. Gen. Robert E. Lee of Arlington. The living descendants (1898) of Capt. Butler are Col. Lawrence Lewis Butler and his children, of St. Louis. Capt. Edward Butler died in Georgia, May 6, 1803.

LAWRENCE, Cornelius Van Wyck, mayor of New York, financier and merchant, was born at Flushing, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1791, the son of a prosperous farmer of Long Island, and a descendant of William Lawrence, who settled on Long Island in 1644. The latter was a descendant of Sir Robert Lawrence of Ashton Hall, Lancaster, England, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to Palestine in 1191. Cornelius received a good education, and upon arriving at the age of manhood, obtained a position in a New York business house, and shortly after formed the firm of Hicks, Lawrence & Co., well-known auctioneers. He took an active interest in politics; was a Democrat and a prominent member of the Tammany Society. In the general election of 1832 he was chosen a representative to the twenty-third congress, and on the expiration of his term was made the Democratic candidate for mayor of New York city; the charter having just been changed so as to make the office elective. Previously, the mayor had been selected from the board of common council. This election of 1835 was closely contested and attended with great excitement and actual riot. The polling-places, fifteen in number, were open three days, and the 27th (afterward 7th) regiment state militia was called out to suppress the rioters. Mr. Lawrence was elected mayor over Gulian C. Verplanck, but the opposition carried the common council. During his administration the flour riot of 1837 also took place. In 1836 Mr. Lawrence was a member of the electoral college, on the ticket that elected Martin Van Buren president of the United States, and was president of the body. Pres. Van Buren appointed him collector of the port of New York. He was for twenty years president of the Bank of the State of New York, and the Bank of America; trustee of the New York Life and Trust Co., and of several of the early fire and marine insurance companies. Mayor Lawrence married his cousin, Lydia A., daughter of Judge Effingham Lawrence, and widow of Edward



N. Lawrence. He retired from business in 1856 on account of ill health, and spent the closing years of his life at Flushing, the home of his family. Here he died, Feb. 20, 1861.

EDWARDS, Harry Stillwell, author and journalist, was born at Macon, Ga., April 23, 1855, son of James Carson and Elizabeth Griffing (Hunt) Edwards, the former a native of Philadelphia, and the latter of Portland, Me. His father and mother were first cousins and were descended from Jasper Griffing, who came to this country in 1660, and whose grave is still to be seen at Babylon, L. I. Seven generations of his descendants followed the sea in the merchant marine and navy, many of them participating in the national conflicts down to the civil war. Among prominent allied families in the north are those of Prentiss, Conrad, Willett, Benizet, Somers and Hand; and in the south those of Le Conte, Lane, Nisbet, Martin, Polhill, Findlay, and Watkins. Mr. Edwards' great-grandmother, Sarah Stillwell, of New Jersey, rode on horseback in the dead of winter from Washington's camp to New York, taking a British officer to be exchanged for her husband who was a colonel. His father was a descendant of Josiah Edwards who came to North America about 1665. His mother's father was Capt. Daniel Hunt, who commanded the privateer Louisa in the war of 1812. A great-great-uncle was Lieut. Richard Somers, who commanded the fireship Intrepid, in the attempt made in September, 1804, to destroy the American frigate Philadelphia, which had fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans, and lost his life thereby. A brother of Mr. Edwards, named after this brave officer, served in the Confederate army, and was killed while firing the last gun of his battery, at Petersburg, Va. The father of Mr. Edwards removed from Pennsylvania to Georgia when a young man, and engaged extensively in the real estate business. He was a poet well known in "the forties" and remembered as such chiefly by his "Ode to Music" and "Nacoochee." Harry Edwards studied at the high school in Macon, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in the sixth auditor's office in Washington, D. C., where he remained three years. Returning to Macon, he entered the law department of Mercer University, and was graduated in 1877. After practicing law, he, in 1880, went into journalism, beginning as local editor of the Macon "Telegraph," at that time the leading paper in the state and independent in politics. It was the first Democratic paper in the South to advocate the protective tariff, and waged a brilliant warfare with the press of that section. After eight years' service Mr. Edwards became editor-in-chief and acquired joint ownership of the paper with Maj. J. F. Hanson. After ending his connection with the Macon "Telegraph," Mr. Edwards devoted himself to independent literary work, and to the management of a cotton plantation near Macon. He came into notice first by humorous and pathetic sketches of life in Georgia, some of them told in "dialect," published in the newspapers of the state, and in the "Century Magazine," and other leading periodicals. Some of these were published in collected form with the title, "Two Runaways and Other Stories" (1891). In 1896 a second book, "Fathers and Sons," took the first prize ($10,000) in a contest opened to the world by the Chicago "Record." Many of Mr. Edwards' sketches and poems in southern newspapers have been published under the nom de plume "Xie," these being the last three letters in the name of his wife. His other books are "The Marbeau Cousins" (1897); "The Fifth Dimension" (1912), which received a prize of $500; "Two Runaways, and Other Stories," and "His Defense and Other Stories." He is a member of the Presbyterian church and the Authors' Guild of New York. He was postmaster at Macon, Ga., during 1900–13, and was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention of 1904. He was married Jan. 13, 1881, to Mary Roxie, daughter of Andrew J. Lane of Sparta, Ga.

TRAVERS, William Riggin, broker, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1819, of Scotch ancestry, and his American forefathers were early settlers of Maryland. He attended school in Baltimore; completing his education in New York city and at West Point, N. Y., and was graduated at Columbia College in 1838. He returned to Baltimore, and started in the grocery commission business; dealing with the West Indies and South America. In this line he continued, with indifferent success, until the financial reverses of 1853, when he became disgusted with the business, and removed to New York city. Having developed a tendency toward financial pursuits, he began, in a small way at first, as a partner in the stock-broking firm of E. H. Muller & Co.; being admitted a member of the Stock Exchange in 1856. He subsequently formed a partnership with Leonard W. Jerome, which greatly prospered; and when, after a few years, it was dissolved, they each retired, worth more than a million dollars. Mr. Travers was then associated, for a while, with C. Kowalsky, and afterward was in business by himself. The failure of Jacob Little nearly ruined him; but at the outbreak of the civil war he recovered himself. In 1863 he joined the firm of Van Schaick & Masset. In 1870 he became special partner in another firm, besides having a large interest in the business of French & Travers, of which his eldest son was junior partner. Later, he became a special partner in the large stock-broking firm of J. D. Prince & Co.; was a silent partner of Van Emburg & Atterbury and of Prince & Whitely; had also an interest in the cotton firm of Travers & Hackman, in which his eldest son was senior partner, and in a large Baltimore tea house. In 1880 he laid out about 350 acres of land, which he owned on the line of the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad, about an hour from New York, and built a picturesque little village for working men. The houses were compact and well constructed, and were leased at small rents, with the option of purchasing on convenient installments. This model village was called Lyndhurst, and near by he erected factories, which gave employment to a large number of its inhabitants. His inclinations were emphatically philanthropic, and his secret benefices were numerous; managed on the lavish and princely scale characteristic of all his doings. Many struggling young men received the first impulse to success at his hands, and some of them became, in after years, the most successful operators in Wall street. In politics he was a Democrat. Socially, Mr. Travers enjoyed a unique popularity. His brilliancy in repartee, great ability as a raconteur and quickness in grasping a humorous situation, coupled with a slight impediment in his speech, made him one of the most famous wits of his time. His reputation was established on a lasting basis in the many amusing anecdotes related of him. Yet, despite his many dry sarcasms on his friends and associates, no man in the metropolis ever enjoyed a wider or more constant popularity. Indeed, the development of his strong social traits seemed one of

his particular objects in life. He maintained five luxurious domestic establishments, and was continually entertaining some of his wide circle of friends on a truly magnificent scale. He was a born club man, and belonged to twenty-seven different organizations —social, political and athletic. The original promoter of the Racquet Club, he was, at the time of his death, its president. He was president also of the Jerome Jockey and the New York Athletic clubs, and a member of the American, Knickerbocker, Union and others. Athletics and out-door sports of all descriptions were his favorite pursuits. He was a keen yachtsman, and a member of the New York and Seawanhaka yacht clubs. With his partner, Leonard W. Jerome, he participated extensively in the breeding and racing of high-bred horses, and none have been more efficient in improving the stock of race horses and developing the speed to the highest point. Indeed, the present high standard of speed is the result of their joint efforts. Mr. Travers at one time maintained extensive stables, and, among other splendid horses, owned the famous racer, Kentucky. It is due to the influence of Jerome and Travers that the race-courses became in time a suitable resort for ladies, and the events conducted in a high-toned and refined manner. Mr. Travers was married to Maria Louisa, fourth daughter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, U. S. minister to the court of St. James during the administration of Pres. Andrew Johnson. They had six daughters and three sons, all of whom survive. Never blessed with robust health, and continually obliged to seek recuperation in out-door sports or foreign travel, Mr. Travers finally retired to his villa, the "Woodlands," at Hamilton, Bermuda, in hope of checking the progress of an insidious malady. He soon recognized the hopelessness of his quest, and yet his cheerful good humor remained with him to the last. He died at Hamilton, Bermuda, March 19, 1887. His remains were brought to New York, where his funeral was held on the 30th, and then taken for interment in the family plot at Newport, R. I.

MITCHELL, Jonathan, clergyman, was born at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, in 1624. At the age of eleven he accompanied his parents to the American colonies, arriving in Boston, Mass., July 1, 1635. There he grew up in companionship with the leaders of religious thought in the colony, and early determined to dedicate his life to the ministry. In 1647 he was graduated at Harvard College, and three years later he was chosen pastor of the church at Cambridge, succeeding Thomas Shepard, while in the same year he was appointed to a fellowship at Harvard, both of which positions he held for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the synod which met at Boston in 1662 to discuss questions of church membership and discipline, and warmly supported the so-called "half way covenant," adopted by that body. According to this measure, unconverted persons were admitted to the Lord's Supper, and their children to baptism, a departure from the old Congregational rule, that all members of the church must be professing Christians. Mitchell published a "Letter of Counsel" to his brother in 1664; "An Election Sermon" (1667); "A Letter Concerning the Subjects of Baptism" (1675), and "A Discourse of the Glory to which God hath called Believers by Jesus Christ," published in 1677 and reprinted in 1722. He died at Cambridge, Mass., July 9, 1668.

CATLIN, Amos Parmalee, legislator and jurist, was born in Red Hook, Dutchess co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1823. His original American ancestor, Thomas Catlin, came to Hartford, Conn., from Kent, England, in 1643, and for five generations his descendants, including Pierce Catlin, Amos Catlin's father, were born in Litchfield county. Pierce Catlin's father, David Catlin, served as captain in the Connecticut militia, and was present at the battle of Danbury, when Gen. David Wooster was killed. Amos Catlin's early education was received at a private school in Litchfield county, Conn., and at the Kingston Academy in Ulster county, N. Y. In 1841 he entered the law office of Forsyth & Linderman of Kingston, N. Y., as a student, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of New York, Jan. 12, 1844, and to the court of chancery on the 16th of the same month. For three years he practiced his profession in Ulster county and for about one year in New York city. On Jan. 8, 1849, he sailed from New York for California, and arrived in San Francisco on July 8th following. In August he proceeded to the mines at Mormon Island on the south fork of the American river, where he engaged in mining and in practicing law before an alcalde, who was the only judicial authority then known in that region. Mr. Catlin was elected on the Whig ticket as senator from Sacramento county to the state legislature at the general election in November, 1852, and served for two years during the fourth and fifth sessions of the legislature; performing many important services to the state and county. The capital of the state had been at San José, Vallejo and Benicia, but in February, 1854, he succeeded, after a severe conflict, in procuring the passage of an act fixing it permanently at Sacramento. He was a representative from Sacramento in the eighth session of the legislature in 1857, and was appointed, by a resolution of the assembly, chairman of a committee of three to investigate and report the condition of the state treasury. This duty he performed with such effectiveness that enormous frauds at which the treasurer and his chief clerk had connived were uncovered, and the treasurer impeached. From March, 1872, to April, 1876, Mr. Catlin served as one of the three members of the state board of equalization. In 1890 he was nominated by all political parties of Sacramento county, as one of the two judges of the superior court. During an active practice of forty-six years in nearly every branch of the law, he was connected with many important litigations in the U. S. supreme and circuit courts, the U. S. district court for California, and in the courts of the state. He is a member of the San Francisco and Sacramento societies of California Pioneers and of the California Historical Society. While in the active work of his profession he found time to perform to the satisfaction of the proprietors of the Sacramento "Union" the duties of chief editor at different times and for considerable periods. His political articles were aimed at the Democratic opponents of the war. He criticized Seward's English diplomacy, and condemned the surrender of Mason and Slidell. He supported Juarez through all his trials, and justified the execution of Maximilian in an article entitled "The End of a Tyrant," which attracted wide attention, and was copied by the Mexican papers. In the course of ten years he successfully defended the "Union" in eight different actions for libel. Judge Catlin was married, in 1860, to Ruth Anne Coningham Donaldson, who died in 1878, leaving four children. He died in Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 5, 1900.

A. P. Catlin

TURELL, Ebenezer, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1702. He was graduated at Harvard in 1721, and in 1724 entered the ministry and assumed charge of the church at Medford, Mass., of which he was pastor until his death. He opposed those who believed in witches, and left in manuscript an account of a supposed case of witch-

craft, which he exposes in an ingenious and sensible manner, and accompanies by some advice against the superstitious practices then prevalent. He published a few sermons; a "Dialogue about the Times"; and two memoirs: "The Life and Character of Rev. Benjamin Colman" (1749), his father-in-law, and "Memoirs of the Life and Death of the Pious and Ingenious Mrs. Jane Turell" (1735). The subject of the second work was his wife, one of the earliest as well as the most gifted female poets of America, whose precocious genius and early death give her a deserved prominence in literature. Rev. Ebenezer Turell died at Medford, Dec. 5, 1778.

DOANE, George Hobart, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 1830, son of Bishop George Washington Doane, of New Jersey. His early education was obtained in schools at Burlington, and in 1852 he was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. He never practiced medicine, but, determining on a ministerial career, entered upon a course of theology at his father's house. He was ordained a deacon in the Episcopal church in 1855 and became assistant to Rev. W. H. D. Stewart, rector of Grace Church, Newark, N. J. In 1855 he embraced the Roman Catholic faith and was received into the fold of that ancient church by Rt. Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, then bishop of Newark and afterward archbishop of Baltimore. His studies for the priesthood were begun in the College of St. Sulpice, Paris, and completed in the Collegio Pio, Rome. Returning to America in 1857, he was ordained priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, and immediately appointed curate of that parish, and secretary to Bishop Bayley. He was afterward made rector of the Cathedral, and chancellor of the diocese. In 1873, after Bishop Bayley's translation to the see of Baltimore, Father Doane was by his successor, Rt. Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, appointed vicar-general. He continued to discharge the duties of this important office until September, 1880, when, upon Bishop Corrigan's elevation to the titular archbishopric of Petra, as coadjutor of Cardinal McCloskey, he became administrator of the diocese, with full charge of all its temporal and spiritual affairs, saving only such functions as the bishop alone could perform. In March of the same year, he was appointed a domestic prelate of the Papal household with the title of monsignor, as recognition of his many important services to the church and his untiring zeal in raising funds for the endowment of the American College at Rome. The news of the conferring of this dignity was announced to the people of St. Patrick's parish by Bishop Corrigan on the morning of Sunday, March 29th, occasioning profound gratification; and the ceremony of investiture, conducted by the bishop, was made memorable by the many expressions of affection and felicitation from members of the parish. Mgr. Doane visited Rome in 1890, and was there honored by Pope Leo XIII. with the office of prothonotary apostolic, the highest degree of the order of prelates, which entitled him to sing pontifical mass and wear a pectoral cross, a ring and a mitre, with the consent of his diocesan bishop. Shortly after his return home he was invested with the insignia of this exalted office in St. Patrick's cathedral, greatly to the gratification of his large circle of friends both within and outside the church. The monsignor is to-day one of the foremost priests of the Catholic church in America, of devoted piety and prominent in all good works. Few are held in higher esteem at the Vatican. He is a catholic in the widest meaning of the term and in all things an American. During the civil war, in connection with Bishop Bayley and Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, now bishop of Rochester, N. Y., he was active in advocacy of the Federal cause throughout the whole country, and by voice and pen encouraged loyalty to the government. As chaplain of the New Jersey brigade he went to the front and saw service at the first battle of Bull Run. In the cause of duty no obstacles can daunt his spirit or in any way check his enduring zeal. By efforts untiring he discharged the heavy debt on St. Patrick's Church and raised $30,000 additional, to properly restore and decorate the building preparatory to consecration. In 1869 he was specially assigned to the duty of raising funds for the endowment of the American College in Rome, and collected in all upward of $180,000 for the purpose. Perhaps the most noteworthy instance of his unceasing courage and persistent work was his undertaking to discharge the debt of St. John's Church, Orange, N. J., during his incumbency as vicar-general of the diocese. The church was laboring under the enormous burden of $400,000, which with undaunted courage and the assistance of Archbishop Corrigan and Rev. Dr. Wigger, he succeeded in raising, and thus saved it from insolvency. In a life record of good works these notable services are but a minority, for by far the greater proportion of his benefactions will never be fully known. Nor has he limited his well-doing to the confines of his beloved church. Among the important nonsectarian organizations supported by him is the Bureau of Associated Charities of Newark. He has been instrumental in the foundation and continues active in the management of St. Mary's Home for Orphans, St. Vincent's Home for Boys, the Catholic Protectory, the House of the Good Shepherd (an institution for wayward girls), the Home for the Aged, in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Michael's Hospital, and other Catholic institutions of Newark. He was scholarly in his tastes, a man of omnivorous reading, very fond of music and the fine arts. He was active in every movement for the uplifting and beautifying of Newark, taking great interest in its parks, the public library and other institutions for the maintenance of high standards of living, to the betterment of the conditions of his fellow men. After his death a bronze statue was erected in Military Park, Newark, in honor of his memory. He died in that city, Jan. 21, 1905.

C. H. Doane,

STONE, John Augustus, dramatist and actor, was born in Concord, Mass., in 1801. His first appearance on the stage was in Boston, as Old Norval, in the play of "Douglas," and he subsequently played in New York and Philadelphia. As a playwright he won considerable pecuniary success, and produced at least one enduring play, "Metamora." It was written especially for Edwin Forrest, who not only paid $500 for it, but also purchased the young dramatist's "Ancient Briton" and "Fauntleroy, the Banker of Rouen." In the latter, the hero was supposed to be guillotined on the stage, and in the first performance the private signal was imperfectly given, and Forrest narrowly escaped being actually beheaded; just turning his head in time for the loaded knife to closely shave his hair instead. Stone produced a number of other plays, among them "La Roque, the Regicide," "The Demoniac," and "Tancred." His life was a short one, and ended sadly, for he drowned himself in the Schuylkill river, near Philadelphia, in a fit of mental derangement, June 1, 1834. A monument was erected over his remains by Edwin Forrest. "Metamora," first performed in 1829, is still played.

GEMUNDER, George, violin maker, was born at Ingelfingen, Wurtemburg, Germany, April 13, 1816, son of a maker of bow instruments, and younger brother of August Gemunder, who attained celebrity in the same branch of mechanical work. Against his own inclinations, for he gladly would have adopted his father's trade as his own, he was kept at school, in order that he might prepare himself for the profession of teaching. When he was nineteen years of age his father died, and in 1839 he removed to Pesth; then to Vienna, Munich, and other cities, still bent on carrying out his own wishes, chief among which was the securing of an engagement with Vuillaume, the celebrated violin maker of Paris. In addition to inherited mechanical ability, he possessed a considerable acquaintance with the principles of instrument making, acquired in his boyhood days, and found no difficulty in obtaining employment under Vuillaume, but at first received only nominal wages, owing to his inability to speak French. Several years after this, two of his brothers emigrated to the United States, and his interest in the New World, with its opportunities, becoming strong, he planned to remove thither himself, but was dissuaded by his employer, who valued most highly this expert workman. The advice of his brothers finally had greater weight; in 1847 he joined them in this country, and the trio undertook to give concerts, but were not financially successful, and George Gemunder decided to confine himself to his regular occupation. Borrowing twenty-five dollars to use as capital, he went to Boston, and in 1851 sent from there to the world's fair in London a quartet of bow instruments in imitation of those made by Stradivarius and other masters, and was awarded the prize medal in his department. The closeness with which he imitated the external appearance of ancient violins and the exactness with which he reproduced their volume and tone were marvellous, and scarcely less wonderful was the skill with which he could repair a damaged instrument. Although his ability was recognized and appreciated in Boston, that city did not afford the market he wanted, and in 1852 he removed to New York. In 1873 he sent a violin, which he had named "The Kaiser," to the exposition at Vienna, and this was declared by experts to be Italian and of ancient manufacture; their added decision being that it was impossible to counterfeit a violin belonging to the classical period. Mr. Gemunder received a medal at this exposition, and was similarly honored at Paris in 1867, at Amsterdam in 1883, and at London in 1884. In 1881 he published a volume entitled "The Progress of Violin Making." He died in Astoria, L. I., Jan. 15, 1899.

MESSINGER, Robert Hinckley, poet, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1811, the son of Hon. Daniel Messinger. He is descended from an ancient English family; according to Burke and other authorities, Massinger, Messenger, Massenger and Messinger are all the same family, and were first noted as residents of Gloucestershire, where they became prominent. In the church at Brunswick, six miles south of Gloucester, there are several memorials of the Massinger family. That the American Messingers are descended from this stock is proved by the crest which was bequeathed by the widow of the first Boston Messinger, to her eldest son, and which is the same as that belonging to the Gloucester family. Her name was Sarah, and she and her husband, Henry Messinger were residents of Boston prior to 1640. In the "Book of Possessions" Henry Messinger is recorded as the first known proprietor of the land which is now covered by the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and by the Boston Museum. He was a joiner by trade, and in 1665 was made a freeman. Robert was educated at the Boston Latin School, and on completing his studies entered mercantile life in New York city. From 1827 to 1838 he contributed occasional poems to the "American," several of which have been considered of sufficient merit to include in various collections of American poetry; amongst them Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," and Stedman's "Library of American Literature." The best known of the poems is entitled "Give me the Old." After leaving New York, Mr. Messinger resided for a time at New London, N. H. He died at Stamford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1874.

SHERMAN, Thomas West, soldier, was born at Newport, R. I., March 26, 1813, son of Thomas and Martha (West) Sherman. He was one of a family of nine children, and his father, being a farmer and possessed of only moderate means, was unable to give him any educational advantages. Thomas, however, by force of a strong will and great application, succeeded in obtaining an appointment as cadet at West Point in 1833. On his graduation there, in 1836, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 3d artillery, and served in the Florida war during the years 1836 to 1838, and in the Cherokee nation in 1838, in which year he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and appointed quartermaster and commissioner. During the war with Mexico, Lieut. Sherman served as quartermaster in April, 1846; was made captain in May; and in the following spring was brevetted major, "for gallant and meritorious conduct," in the battle of Buena Vista. From 1848 until the outbreak of the civil war he served in garrison and on the frontier, commanding an expedition to Yellow Medicine, Minn., in 1853; an expedition to quell the Kansas border disturbance, 1857–58; and an expedition to Kettle Lake, Dak., 1859. At the outbreak of the civil war, 1861, he was placed in command of a battery of U. S. artillery and a battalion of Pennsylvania volunteers, at Elkton, Md.; was commissioned major on Apr. 27th of that year, and in May, while employed in guarding the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad and Delaware canal, and in reopening communication through Baltimore, he obtained promotion, successively, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 5th artillery, and brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers. Under the latter commission, he organized an expedition for seizing and holding Bull's Bay, S. C., and Fernandina, Fla., for the use of the blockading forces on the southern coast, from July 27th to Oct. 21st, and held command of the land forces of the Port Royal expedition from October, 1861, to March 31, 1862; capturing Port Royal. From April 30, to June 1, 1862, he was in command of a division of the army of the Tennessee, took part in the battle of Corinth, and fought in Louisiana. From Sept. 18, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863, he commanded the division department of the Gulf, and in the spring of 1863 took command of a division at Port Hudson, La. He lost his leg, in consequence of a wound received whilst leading the assault, May 27th; was absent on sick leave during the following summer; and on his return was placed in command of the reserve brigade of artillery, department of the Gulf, and of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La. From June 16, 1864, to Feb. 11, 1865, he commanded the division of New Orleans. On March 13, 1865, he was commissioned brevet brigadier-general of the U. S. artillery "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the capture of Port Hudson"; and brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, and brevet major-general, U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." After the war, Maj.-Gen.

Sherman held command of the department of the East, with headquarters at Fort Adams, until he was retired, Dec. 31, 1870, when he removed to Newport, R. I. He died in Newport, March 16, 1879.

PARSONS, George Frederic, author, was born at Brighton, Sussex, England, June 15, 1840, and was educated at private schools. After spending several years at sea he was persuaded to try his fortune on the Fraser river, California, at the time of the great gold excitement there; but being unsuccessful at the mines, he went to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, and then to Westminster, British Columbia, where he started the "North Pacific Times." After a time he removed to San Francisco; was engaged in journalistic work on the "Examiner;" and subsequently edited the "Times," until it was merged in the "Alta California." In 1869 he removed to Sacramento, and took editorial charge of the "Record," which afterwards absorbed the Sacramento "Union," and took the name of "Record-Union." Mr. Parsons occupied this position until the year 1882, and during his incumbency the paper became the leading Republican journal in the interior of California. In 1883 he left the Golden State to take a position on the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune." While in California, Mr. Parsons wrote a biography of James Marshall, the discoverer of gold; "Middle Ground," a novel (1874); and articles for the "Overland Monthly," which was then edited by Bret Harte. While connected with the "Tribune," he contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," the "New York Ledger," and other periodicals, and wrote elaborate introductions to Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley's translations of Balzac's philosophical novels, the "Peau de Chagrin," "Louis Lambert," and "Seraphita." On the "Tribune," Mr. Parsons' work was largely that of a reviewer. He died in New York city, July 19, 1893.

LANIGAN, George Thomas, journalist, was born at St. Charles, P. Q., Canada, Dec. 10, 1845. He was educated in the public schools and the high school of Montreal; learned telegraphy in that city, and for a number of years was an operator on the government telegraph lines. By promotion he became superintendent of an important circuit, on which he was engaged throughout the period of excitement caused by the raid made on Canada by Fenians, in 1866, and sent despatches concerning the struggle to the New York "Herald," and other journals of the United States. He had always had literary aspirations, and it was about this time that he appeared as an author. Soon after this he established at Montreal a humorous journal, which he called the "Free Lance," and together with some of the leading Canadian writers he carried it on for a number of years. It afterwards became the "Evening Star," and with that name is still published in Montreal. After selling out his interest in the "Free Lance," Mr. Lanigan removed to the United States, and was employed successively on the staffs of the "Times" of Chicago, Ill., and the "Globe-Democrat" of St. Louis, Mo. He subsequently engaged as correspondent from the western states to the New York "World," and his articles were so acceptable to that journal that he was offered a regular position on its editorial staff. For eight years he resided in New York city; engaged in journalism and in writing for various magazines. He contributed a series of "Fables," signed G. Washington Æsop, to the "World," and published these in book form with the title, "Fables out of the World." This work immediately attained a widespread popularity, and established the author's reputation as a humorist. In 1883 he went to Rochester, N. Y., and edited there the "Post Express," for a year, after which he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., as editor of the "Record." In his journalistic writings he treated a remarkable range of subjects: statistics, politics, foreign affairs, history and literary matters, all coming under his versatile pen. He was a felicitous writer of lighter verse. Besides the work mentioned he published "National Ballads of Canada" in Montreal, in 1878. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 5, 1886.

McNAMEE, Theodore, merchant, was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1813. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York, and from 1839 to 1859 was in partnership with Henry C. Bowen of that city. In 1850 the two partners incurred adverse criticism on account of their political opinions, and when they refused to sign a call for a "Union Saving" meeting in Castle Garden, there was some talk in the newspapers of tabooing their store. They accordingly issued their famous manifesto, which appeared in the "Journal of Commerce," as follows: "A Card: The public, including the New York 'Journal of Commerce,' are informed that we are silk merchants, and keep an extensive and well-assorted stock of goods, which we offer to responsible buyers on reasonable terms. As individuals, we entertain our own views on the various religious, moral, and political questions of the day, which we are neither afraid nor ashamed to declare on all proper occasions. But we wish it distinctly understood that our goods, and not our principles are on the market. The attempt to punish us for the exercise of our liberty as citizens, we leave to the judgment of the community.—BOWEN & MCNAMEE." Mr. McNamee died in New York city, Jan. 11, 1871.

JOHNSON, William Martin, poet, was born about 1771. He was the son of a vagabond and dissipated couple, who were in the habit of begging from door to door in the smaller towns of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and used to carry the child about with them. His appearance interested people, as he was a remarkably bright and pretty boy, and while he was still very young he was adopted by a solitary old sea captain named Ebenezer Albee, who was living retired at Wrentham, Mass. This foster father brought him up better than his parents would probably have done, but being somewhat prone to drink, gave the poor lad none too happy a childhood. He was quite well educated, however, being taught by the captain and at school, and at sixteen had learned something of Latin and Greek. The law of heredity worked strongly in his case, for though he appears to have been of an affectionate and conscientious disposition, the poor boy could never resist his innate tendency to roam. He worked in a store at Boston for a little while, and then became an itinerant schoolmaster, occasionally visiting Wrentham. During this period he seems to have tried life on the ocean, but apparently found that, also, unsuited to his tastes, and made the wise resolve embodied in his verse,

> "God's miracles I'll praise on shore,
> And there his blessings reap;
> But from this moment seek no more
> His wonders on the deep."

In 1790 he was principal of the village school at Bridgehampton, L. I., and after tiring of that, he began to study medicine at Easthampton, where he afterwards came into such straits for money, that he worked for a cabinet-maker for two days in the week, in payment for his board during the entire seven.

He spent two years in Easthampton, writing verses whenever he was not studying or working, and then went to New York, where he became as indigent a medical student as there was in the city; supporting himself by pursuing in addition to his studies the two ill-paid callings of teacher and journalist. Once, when suffering from the direst poverty, he translated an infidel French work, the "Christianisme Dévoilée" of Boulanger, an action he ever regretted keenly. In New York he learned little of his desired profession, but was at one time deeply indebted to its aid, being saved from imminent death during an attack of yellow fever. But at last an anchor was found, sufficient to hold this roving genius to a single purpose, for he fell in love, and began to study diligently with the object of winning the lady for his wife. He removed to Georgetown, S. C., and, becoming a medical partner of Dr. Robert Brownfield, was showing promise in his profession, when death overtook him. Specimens of his poetry have been preserved, and the facts of his life were related by John Howard Payne, in a series of articles entitled "Our Neglected Poets," contributed to the "Democratic Review" in 1838. Duyckinck, in his "American Literature," says of the poems that "they display many beauties of thought and expression." He died at Jamaica, L. I., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Sept. 21, 1797.

JOHNSON, Edward, historian, was born at Herne Hill, Kent, England, in 1599, and resided during his youth at his native place. In 1630 he sailed with Gov. Winthrop's colony to New England, and with the exception of one visit to England spent the rest of his life in Massachusetts. In 1636 he settled at Charlestown, and in 1642 was one of the founders of the town of Woburn, where he afterwards resided, and became active in the administration of church and civil affairs. He was representative of the town in the general court from 1643 to 1671, and was town recorder until his death. Having had a military training, and attained the rank of captain, he aided in the supervision of all affairs connected with the army. In 1655 he was speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and his name appears as a member of several important committees. On the whole, he appears to have been a leader in the colony, and probably few others were so well prepared to write authoritatively of the early history of New England. His "History of New England, or Wonder Working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England," was published in London in 1654, being designed to correct false reports of the colony spread by disappointed adventurers. It contains a number of verses on New England worthies, interspersed through a prose account of events from 1628 to 1652. It has been reprinted in the second series of the Massachusetts Historical Society's collections. He died at Woburn, Mass., April 23, 1672.

WELDE, Thomas, author and clergyman, was born in England, and educated at Cambridge University, where he was graduated in 1613. He was admitted to holy orders in the established church, and placed in charge of a parish at Terling, in Essex; but he leaned towards the views of the nonconformists, and consequently resigned his charge, and sought religious sympathy in the American colonies. Arriving at Boston in 1632, he was ordained first minister of Roxbury, and became prominent amongst the colonists. He was a leader in the trial and banishment of Anne Hutchinson and her followers, and wrote the preface to (perhaps, the whole of) a work entitled "A Short History of the Rise, Reign and Ruin of the Antinomians, Familists, and Libertines that Infested the Churches of New England" (London, 1644). Together with Richard Mather and John Eliot, he published the "Bay Psalm Book" in 1640. In 1641 he was sent to England with Hugh Peters, as the colony's agent, and after his dismissal from the agency in 1646 obtained a living at Gatehead, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. He was ejected on account of nonconformity at the restoration; a just fate, considering his own persecutions of others because of their religious opinions. He aided in the compilation of several books, and wrote an independent work, "An Answer to W. R., his Narration of Opinions and Practices in the New England Churches," (1644). His death occurred in England, March 23, 1662.

MILLER, John Franklin, U. S. senator, was born in South Bend, Ind., Nov. 21, 1831, of Swiss and Scotch extraction. His progenitor, on his father's side, emigrated from Switzerland to America that he might obtain freedom of worship; while his maternal grandmother's family was from Scotland. From 1800 until 1810, his grandfather and father lived in Franklin county, Va., and when they decided to leave that state, they manumitted their slaves, a very unusual act in those days. From Virginia they went to a point in Kentucky, on the Ohio river, near Maysville, where they built flatboats, on which they floated down the Ohio to the present site of Cincinnati. Subsequently they fixed their home in Union county, Ind., near Indian Creek, in the great Miami valley. On his mother's side, Miller's grandfather was a colonel in the war of 1812. The boy's early days were passed at South Bend, where he received an academical education. From there he went to Chicago, where he was fitted for college; he decided to enter at once upon the study of law, and accordingly went to the New York State Law School, where he was graduated at the age of twenty one. In the same year he began practice at South Bend, but in 1853 went to California and settled at Napa. He returned to Indiana in 1855 and practiced law until 1861, when he was elected a member of the state senate. On the outbreak of the civil war, Oliver Morton, who was governor of Indiana, appointed him colonel of the 29th Indiana infantry, and he resigned his seat in the legislature to go to the front. He was rapidly promoted for "conspicuous bravery." He especially distinguished himself in the battle of Stone river, when, in command of a brigade, he drove Gen. Breckinridge from his position; receiving a severe wound in the neck. He was again severely wounded in the battle of Liberty Gap, where he was making a charge. After the battle of Nashville, where he was in command of a division, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. At the close of the war he was offered a colonelcy in the U. S. army, but refused it, and returned to California, where Pres. Johnson appointed him collector of the port. He held this office for four years. After that he took an active interest in the management of the Alaska Commercial Fur Co. He was a candidate for presidential elector in 1872, 1876 and 1880. In the last year he was elected U. S. senator from California, taking his seat March 4, 1881. In that body he served for a time as chairman of the committee on foreign relations and as a member of the committee on the civil service and pensions. Gen. Miller suffered from the effects of his wounds from the close of the war until the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C., March 8, 1886, while he was a member of the senate. Gen. Miller was married, in 1857, to Mary Chess of Pennsylvania, who bore him a son and a daughter. The latter survived her father.

LAWRENCE, James, naval officer, was born at Burlington, N. J., Oct. 1, 1781. He was the youngest son of John Lawrence, a lawyer of that place, and having had the misfortune to lose his mother while still an infant, the care of his early years devolved on his two sisters, who appear to have performed their duty with singular success. While still a boy he longed to go to sea, but his father opposing him and desiring him to pursue his own profession, he passed through the local grammar school and then began to study with his brother at Woodbury. On the death of his father, when he was about fifteen years of age, he induced his brother to assist him in studying navigation, and at the end of three months, Sept. 4, 1798, he was appointed a midshipman. His first cruise was in the frigate Ganges, in which he went to the West Indies, and for about two years he sailed on different vessels, being for a time acting lieutenant on board the frigate Adams. In 1801 the war with Tripoli broke out, and having been promoted to a lieutenancy, he sailed for the Mediterranean as first lieutenant of the schooner Enterprise. In this position he bore a conspicuous part in the adventure of Capt. Decatur, which resulted in the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, then in the hands of the Tripolitans. The same year the Enterprise was also engaged in the bombardment of Tripoli by Com. Preble. Altogether, Lawrence was nearly five years on the Barbary coast. In 1808 he was first lieutenant of the frigate Constitution, and he afterwards commanded the schooner Vixen, the sloop-of-war Wasp, the brig Argus, and the ship Hornet, with the rank of master and commander, and was twice sent to Europe with dispatches for our ministers. In the year 1808 he was married to a daughter of Mr. Montaudebert, a respected merchant of New York. The declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, found Lawrence in command of the Hornet, which sailed in June in company with the United States, Congress and Argus to intercept the Jamaican fleet. In this they did not succeed, although they made seven captures and one recapture. Sailing next in the Hornet in company with Com. Bainbridge of the Constitution, on a cruise to the West Indies, he encountered off the Demarara river, the British brig Peacock, which he attacked and captured. Unfortunately the Peacock sank, carrying down thirteen of her crew as well as three men belonging to the Hornet. Soon after his return Capt. Lawrence was ordered to the command of the frigate Constitution, but was immediately afterward, to his great disappointment, transferred to the Chesapeake. The latter was lying in Boston harbor, when the British frigate Shannon, Capt. Broke, cruising in the offing, challenged it to a combat. The challenge was accepted. The Chesapeake was an inferior ship, with a bad record, and considered unlucky by the sailors in the American navy, on account of her having been disgraced in her encounter with the Leopard; the crew also lacked discipline. After a few broadsides the two ships fouled. Capt. Lawrence received a musket-ball in his leg and immediately after fell mortally wounded. As he was carried below, he cried out, "Don't give up the ship!" but the enemy had already possession of it. Capt. Lawrence's wounds not allowing his removal, he continued in the ward-room until his death. His body, wrapped in the colors of the Chesapeake, was laid on the quarter-deck, where it reposed until the ship arrived at Halifax. There he was buried with the highest military and naval honors, his pall being supported by the oldest captains of the navy present. This unfortunate termination of the life of a brave officer at the early age of thirty-two was a heavy blow to his countrymen. He was devoted to his profession, and during the nearly sixteen years he had spent in the navy had taken but six weeks' leave. The Chesapeake lost in this sanguinary engagement, besides her commander, forty seven men killed and ninety-seven wounded, of whom fourteen afterward died. The Shannon's total loss was from fifty to sixty. Capt. Broke was dangerously wounded, but on his return home was made a baronet. The bodies of Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow who was killed with him and buried with him in Halifax, were brought by Capt. G. Crowninshield, at his own expense, to Salem, Mass. They were afterwards removed to New York and buried in Trinity church yard; a monument was erected to Lawrence's memory. The date of his death is June 6, 1813.

J. Lawrence

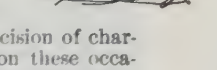
PREBLE, Edward, naval officer, was born in Portland, Me., Aug. 15, 1761. His father, Jedediah Preble, was a sailing-master in early life, and afterward became an enterprising merchant in Portland. He served in the French and Indian war, rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1776 was offered a major-general's commission in the continental army, but refused it because of his advanced age. He was a judge of the court of common pleas in 1778, and a member of the state senate in 1780. From early childhood the son possessed a strong disposition for hazards and adventures, and a firm, resolute and persevering temper. His early education was received at Dummer Academy, Newbury, Mass. In 1778, after three years' schooling, and contrary to the wishes of his father, he went to sea on board a privateer, making a voyage to Europe. The next year he became a midshipman in the state ship Protector, in which he made several cruises. On the first cruise of the Protector she engaged in a short but hard-fought action with the British privateer, Admiral Duff, which caught fire and shortly after blew up. In another cruise the Protector fell in with a British sloop of war, and was captured and the principal officers taken to England. Preble was confined for a time in the prison-ship Jersey, but through the assistance of a friend of his father obtained his release at New York and returned home. He then entered as first lieutenant on board the sloop-of-war Winthrop, under Capt. George Little, who was second in command in the Protector. Here Preble distinguished himself by capturing an armed English brig of superior force in Penobscot harbor. He remained on the Winthrop until the peace of 1783, at which time he made a voyage around the world. In the fall and winter of 1798 and 1799 he made two cruises as commandant of the brig Pickering, and in 1799 was advanced to the rank of captain and placed in command of the Essex, and the following January made a voyage in her to Batavia, where he had been sent to convoy a fleet of American merchantmen. In May, 1803, he was transferred to the Constitution, and was immediately made commander-in-chief of a squadron of six vessels fitted out to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers on the Mediterranean and adjoining seas. Com. Preble arrived off Tangiers in September, and by a display of force and firm demand obtained from the sultan a renewal of the treaty of 1786. Having so satisfactorily dis-

Edward Preble.

posed of Morocco, Preble lost no time in directing his attention to Tripoli, and the Philadelphia and Vixen were at once ordered to blockade the Tripolitan coast. While the Philadelphia was in chase of one of the enemy's vessels, she ran aground in the harbor at Tripoli, and fell into the hands of the enemy, who carried her to the inner harbor. Shortly after this event the Enterprise captured a Turkish vessel or ketch, which contained a number of Tripolitans, and which proved to have assisted in the attack on and capture of the Philadelphia, and Com. Preble therefore felt justified in holding the vessel and taking the men

prisoners. He took the ketch into service, naming her the Intrepid, and formed a plan by which the vessel, under the command of Capt. Decatur, was to destroy the Philadelphia, which service was accomplished in the most gallant manner. Com. Preble spent the winter of 1803–04 at Syracuse, and in July, 1804, with a fleet of seventeen vessels, commenced the bombardment of Tripoli. The bombardment lasted several hours, resulting in the capture of three vessels and sinking of three, and made a powerful impression on the enemy. Negotiations for peace were begun, but the terms intimated by the Tripolitan governor being more than Preble felt authorized to accept, he prepared for a second assault. In this manner five subsequent attacks were made, when Preble was relieved from his command by Com. Barron, on Sept. 10, 1804. He at once sailed for home, but the victory had already been won. There were no further hostilities, and shortly after a treaty was signed which provided for a mutual exchange of prisoners and waived the future payment of tribute, the same terms that Preble had originally demanded. In this enterprise he had displayed the rapidity of conception and promptness of action, so requisite in critical circumstances, together with the foresight, circumspection and steady perseverance which are so necessary to success in difficult undertakings. The energy and intrepidity which marked his character, the passion for achieving deeds of honor that glowed in his breast, were emulated and shared by his officers, and fully seconded by his men, who thought mighty things easy under such a commander. Sir Alexander Ball, in a letter to Preble, said: "I beg to repeat my congratulations on the services you have rendered your country, and the hair-breadth escapes you have had in setting a distinguished example. Their bravery and enterprise are worthy a great and rising nation. If I were to offer my opinion, it would be that you have done well not to purchase a peace with the enemy. A few brave men have, indeed, been sacrificed, but they could not have fallen in a better cause, and I even conceive it advisable to risk more lives rather than submit to terms which might encourage the Barbary states to add fresh demands and insults." On Preble's return home he was received and treated everywhere with distinguished attention, was honored by his countrymen, and received a vote of thanks from congress. In 1806 Pres. Jefferson offered him the position of secretary of the navy, but Preble's health had begun to fail him, and he declined the honor. His health continued to fail, and he died in Portland, Me., Aug. 25, 1807.

BAINBRIDGE, William, naval officer, was born in Princeton, N. J., May 7, 1774. His family was among the oldest of American colonial stocks, the original ancestor, a son of Sir Arthur Bainbridge of Durham, England, having been one of the early settlers of New Jersey. His father was a physician of some eminence in his day, who, while the boy was still young, removed to New York city. Here William enjoyed the best educational advantages, under the supervision of his maternal grandfather, John Taylor. At the age of fifteen he became a sailor on a merchant ship, leaving the port of Philadelphia, and so great was his aptitude in his chosen calling that his eighteenth year found him first mate of a vessel in the Holland trade. During his first voyage as mate he effectually suppressed a mutiny by his force and tact, saving the life of the commander, and for this act of manly conduct, coupled with his great nautical skill, was made captain of the vessel at nineteen. For several years he continued in the merchant service, having command of various ships, and especially the Hope, sailing from the port of Philadelphia. His power with crews was remarkable for so young a man. On one occasion, in 1796, while lying off Bordeaux, he was hailed by the captain of an American vessel, whose crew had mutinied. Hastening on board, he quickly brought them to order, but nearly lost his own life by an accidental explosion of gunpowder. On the return voyage, while on the way to the harbor of St. Thomas, his vessel was fired on by a British schooner of eight guns. In spite of the fact that he had but four guns in his armament, he kept up such a continuous and effective fire, that the enemy struck, being much injured in the hull and rigging, and having lost several men killed and wounded. He did not, however, take possession of the prize, but tauntingly shouted to the captain that if his masters wanted his ship they must send a greater force and better commander to take her. At this period the British practice of seizing men aboard American vessels on various flimsy pretexts was a common one, and redress seemed impossible, although to a man of Capt. Bainbridge's spirit such an action could not go unavenged. Accordingly, after the Hope had been overhauled by the razee Indefatigable, Capt. Sir Edward Pellew, and one of his seamen impressed upon pretence of being a Scotchman, he hailed the first English ship he met, and seizing one of her men, informed the commander that Capt. Bainbridge of the American ship Hope, thus took one of his majesty's subjects in retaliation for a seaman taken from him by Lieut. Norton of the Indefatigable. The captured seaman received good wages, and was discharged at the first American port, in no way dissatisfied. The bravery and decision of character displayed by Capt. Bainbridge on these occasions came to the notice of the secretary of the navy, and upon the organization of the force in 1798, he was appointed, with rank of lieutenant, to the command of the schooner Retaliation, a vessel then recently taken as a prize from the French by Capt. Stephen Decatur, father of the famous commodore. In the following September the Retaliation sailed for the West Indies, in company with the Norfolk and Montezuma, under Com. Alexander Murray, and while cruising off Gaudaloupe they were met by



the French frigates, L'Insurgente and Le Volontier, Com. St. Laurent. The Insurgente immediately opened fire upon the Retaliation, which was sailing in the rear of her companions, but the Volontier hove alongside, and summoned Lieut. Bainbridge to repair on board. Recognizing the hopelessness of a resistance, he immediately obeyed. St. Laurent declined to receive his sword, as he had had no opportunity to defend his vessel, but questioned him closely regarding the strength of the Norfolk and Montezuma, which Bainbridge, with great coolness, represented at nearly double their actual force, thus effectually dissuading him from giving chase. The Retaliation was carried into Basseterre, island of Guadaloupe, where the crew were confined in a foul prison, but the officers, through the courtesy of Com. St. Laurent, were allowed to remain on the frigate. While here Bainbridge had several conferences with Gen. Desfourneaux, governor of the island, and by his masterly tact finally obtained the restoration of the Retaliation and the release of all the prisoners of war. On his return to the United States he made a report on the outrages inflicted on Americans at Gaudaloupe, which occasioned the passage of the "retaliation act" of 1798. For his notable services in this matter he was promoted master-commandant and assigned to the Norfolk, with orders to join the cruising squadron of Com. Truxton in the West Indies. For some time he acted as convoy to merchant vessels ; then from September, 1799, cruised off Hispaniola, under orders from Com. Perry. On one occasion, with guns housed and his vessel otherwise disguised as a merchantman, he was run down by the French lugger Republican, which he totally destroyed, seizing her prize, a sloop loaded with coffee. Shortly after he was joined by the sloops of war Warren and Pinckney, and received orders to cruise off Havana, rendering able protection to American commerce. In March, 1800, he returned to Philadelphia, where, in recognition of his eminent services, he was promoted captain, the highest rank in the service at the time : and in the following May he was assigned to the frigate George Washington, under orders to convey tribute to the dey of Algiers. The dey accepted the tribute, but, notwithstanding,

threatened to imprison the entire crew and make war on American shipping unless Capt. Bainbridge consented to convey presents to the sultan of Turkey with the flag of Algiers flying from the mainmast. During his stay at Constantinople he made the acquaintance of Capudan Pacha, the Turkish high admiral, who furnished him with a firman or decree of protection, which converted the irascible dey from a threatening despot to a cringing and abject dependent, ready to accede to his every request. Bainbridge made use of his opportunity to secure the release of the numerous Europeans imprisoned in the city ; and despite the state of war between France and the United States, conveyed all the French residents threatened with imprisonment and slavery to Alicant. On his return home, in May, 1801, he was highly complimented by the government, and appointed to the Essex, with orders to join a squadron about sailing for the Mediterranean to protect American shipping from Tripolitan cruisers. The Essex being sent home for repairs, he was transferred to the Philadelphia. On Aug. 26, 1803, he captured the Meshboha, a Moorish cruiser commissioned by the governor of Magadore to prey upon American vessels, which gave a great check to Moorish depredations. On the following Oct. 31, however, while pursuing a Moorish xebec, and on account of the imperfection of the charts, he ran aground off Tripoli, being captured with his entire crew. The Philadelphia was later floated by the Tripolitans and towed into the harbor, where she remained until burned by Decatur in February, 1804. Capt. Bainbridge was held a prisoner in Tripoli until the close of the war in June, 1805. A court of inquiry, specially convened, acquitted him of all blame for the loss of the Philadelphia, and in the autumn of 1805 he was appointed to the command of the New York navy-yard. On account of pecuniary embarrassment, however, he obtained a leave of absence, and for two years engaged in the merchant service. In March, 1808, when war with England seemed imminent, he was recalled and appointed to Portland station, receiving command of the President, forty-four guns, in the following December. From July until December, 1809, he cruised along the coast, but at that time, upon the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the pending difficulties, again engaged in the merchant service, and sailed for St. Petersburg. Hearing of the engagement between the President and Little Belt in 1811, he hastened home overland to the Atlantic coast, arriving early in February, 1812. Upon the declaration of war by the United States he applied for a command, and was assigned to the Constellation, thirty-eight guns, with orders to prepare for sea at once. Before preparations were complete, however, Capt. Hull had arrived in Boston with the Constitution after his splendid victory over the Guerriere, and being obliged to resign from the navy for private reasons, Bainbridge was at once transferred to his ship. With the Constitution and the sloop-of-war Hornet, he sailed from Boston harbor, Sept. 15. 1812 ; but the ships parted company off San Salvador in the following December. On December 29th the Constitution, off the coast of Brazil, ran down the British frigate Java, bound for the East Indies, and, after a fierce encounter of nearly two hours, utterly destroyed her, with loss of sixty killed and 101 wounded, and captured the entire crew. Capt. Bainbridge displayed great kindness to his prisoners, but released them at San Salvador under parole not to re-engage against the United States until exchanged. On his return he was assigned to the command of Charlestown (Mass.) navy-yard, where the famous frigate Independence was built under his supervision. The blockade of Boston harbor occurred during his command, and it was entirely owing to his determination and devoted zeal in the face of political opposition that efficient means were adopted for proper coast defense. Upon the termination of the war with Great Britain a squadron was fitted out at Charlestown to operate against Algiers, and Bainbridge was placed in command. After Decatur had brought the affair to a favorable close with the Algerians, the dey of Tripoli and other Barbary rulers were humbled by the display of American naval power. In December, 1815, he established in Boston a training-school for naval officers, the first in the United States. He served as president of the board of promotion for naval officers in 1819, and was later assigned to the command of the new line-of-battle-ship Columbus for duty in the Mediterranean. This was his last duty afloat; and upon his

return home in 1821, he was ordered to the Philadelphia station, where he superintended the building of the North Carolina. Two years later he was transferred back to Boston, where he continued until March, 1832. During three years he was chief of the board of naval commissioners in Washington, D. C. Com. Bainbridge was of unusually fine and commanding presence; vehement in feelings, yet kindly and a devoted friend. His great tact and address accomplished, oftentimes, as notable services for his country as his skill in battle. His discipline was rigid, and each man was required to perform the limits of his duty, but his unique magnetism attracted the love of his subordinates and he commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he dealt officially throughout his varied and romantic career. His devotion to his country was a sincere and preëminent passion, and he remained active and unremitting in the performance of his official duties until failing health put a period to his strength. Com. Bainbridge was married in 1798 at St. Bartholemew, W. I., to Susan, daughter of John Hyleger of Holland, for many years governor of St. Eustatius, W. I. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1833.

PREBLE, George Henry, naval officer, was born in Portland, Me., Feb. 25, 1816. He entered the navy as a midshipman in October, 1835, and until 1841 cruised in the Mediterranean and West Indies. He was promoted to be passed midshipman in June, 1841, and in that and the following year took part in the Florida war. Between 1843 and 1845 he circumnavigated the globe on the St. Louis, and while thus employed took ashore the first American armed force ever landed in China. During the Mexican war, as executive officer of the Petrel, he participated in the capture of Alvarado, Loguna, Tampico and Panuco, and in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was promoted to be master in July, 1847, and lieutenant in February, 1848. He accompanied Perry's expedition (1853–56), and for his services against Chinese pirates received the thanks of the English authorities. He was on coast-survey and ordnance duty for several years, and at the opening of the civil war was executive officer of the Narragansett of the Pacific squadron. He returned home, and in January, 1862, was assigned to the command of the Katahdin, and serving under Farragut in the capture of New Orleans and the destruction of Grand Gulf. He was commissioned as commander in July, 1862, and until the following October was engaged in blockade duty off Mobile. On Sept. 4, 1862, he engaged and disabled the Confederate cruiser Oreto, but the latter, by reason of its superior speed, finally made its escape into shallow water, where Preble could not follow her. For not preventing the Oreto's running the blockade, Comr. Preble was summarily dismissed from the navy, but the injustice of this proceeding was speedily recognized, and in February, 1863, he was restored to his former rank by the president, and soon after assigned to the command of the St. Louis, cruising for blockade runners in the eastern Atlantic. From November, 1864, until April, 1865, he commanded the fleet brigade, co-operating with Gen. W. T. Sherman. He was promoted to be captain in March, 1867; commodore in November, 1871, and rear-admiral in September, 1876. He was on duty at the Boston navy-yard from 1865 until 1868; attached to the Pacific squadron from 1868 until 1870, and from 1873 until 1875 commandant of the Philadelphia navy-yard. On Feb. 25, 1878, he was placed on the retired list. Adm. Preble was a man of ripe scholarship, and collected a valuable library relating to American naval history which is now in possession of the navy department. He was the author of "The Preble Family in America" (1868); "First Cruise of the U. S. Frigate Essex" (1870); "History of the American Flag" (1872), and "History of Steam Navigation" (1883). Adm. Preble died in Boston, Mass., March 1, 1885.

CHAUNCEY, Isaac, naval officer, was born at Black Rock, Fairfield co., Conn., Feb. 20, 1772. He began seafaring life at an early age in the merchant service, being placed in command of a vessel before his nineteenth year, and making several successful voyages to the West Indies in the employ of John Jacob Astor. At the age of twenty-six he was appointed a lieutenant in the newly-organized U. S. navy, and served with distinction under Truxtun and Preble. Early in 1802 he received commission as acting captain of the frigate Chesapeake, and was attached to the squadron sent against Tripoli under command of Com. Richard V. Morris. He distinguished himself for skill and bravery in a severe fight with a flotilla of Tripolitan gun-boats, and severely handled both them and a troop of cavalry on shore. Although Com. Morris was adjudged by a court of inquiry not to have "discovered due diligence and activity in annoying the enemy," and forthwith dismissed from the service, Chauncey was publicly thanked by congress. He was also voted a sword which, however, he never received, and was promoted master, May 23, 1804, and captain, Apr. 24, 1806. About this time he was placed in command of the New York navy-yard, and there continued until the opening of the war of 1812, when he was commissioned commander-in-chief of the navy on all the lakes except Champlain. With the help of Henry Eckford, an eminent ship-builder, he immediately began building, at Sackett's Harbor, a squadron for Lake Ontario. The work progressed with remarkable rapidity, and on Nov. 8th, scarcely ten weeks from the date of his appointment, Chauncey had a fleet of seven armed schooners in active service. His first movement was a cruise to Kingston, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy and the blockading of the harbor. Although his entire fleet mounted only forty guns and carried only 430 men, he harassed the British forces, of nearly double his strength, disabled their flagship, the Royal George, and captured three merchant vessels with many prisoners of war. Continuing operations in conjunction with the land forces under Gens. Zebulon M. Pike and Jacob Brown, he soon had the entire Ontario region under American control, and in the meanwhile had delegated Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott to superintend the construction of vessels on Lake Erie. This officer began the campaign there by the capture of the British ships, Caledonia and Detroit, afterward so effective under American colors. In a remarkably short time he had added to his fleet the frigate Mohawk, forty-two guns, and the corvette Madison, twenty-four, capturing York (now Toronto) in April, 1813, Fort George on May 27th, and holding the enemy from the entire Niagara frontier. At the battle of York, in the midst of a simultaneous attack of 1,700 troops and a continual shower of grape-shot from Chauncey's fleet, the British in despair blew up a magazine near the lake shore, killing forty of their own men and fifty-two of the Americans, including the brave Pike himself. In the meanwhile the British had constructed a powerful fleet on Lake Ontario, under command of Sir James Yeo, which although for some time used to blockade Sackett's Harbor, could not be brought to action. Finally on Sept. 27, 1813, the Americans made an assault which resulted in a complete rout, and additional honors to their redoubtable com-

mander. Only a heavy gale prevented the complete destruction of the British fleet, which late in August, 1813, was in a state of blockade. In October, 1813, Chauncey further added to his laurels by the capture of five of the enemy's ships and 300 British soldiers and the release of 200 American prisoners. Capt. Perry's victory on Lake Erie enabled the Americans to reinforce their squadron on Lake Ontario and the winter of 1813–14 was taken up with building war vessels so that by the summer of 1814 Chauncey's force consisted of two frigates, two ships and four barges with a total of 248 guns. The British fleet, also augmented, made a number of land attacks and blockaded Sackett's Harbor, but Chauncey had no opportunity to try conclusions with it. As superior officer on the Great Lakes he received $12,275 of the prize money awarded by congress to the officers and men for the victory of Lake Erie. In 1816 he succeeded Stephen Decatur as commander of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, consisting of the flagship Washington, three sloops of war, one brig and one schooner. His actions in this post were fearless and decisive, jealously guarding the rights and dignity of his government on all occasions. On Dec. 23, 1816, acting as U. S. commissioner with William Shaler, consul general at Algiers, he concluded a new treaty of peace with the Dey of Algeria, which, in effect, reaffirmed the treaty concluded June 30, 1815, by Decatur and Shaler but which the Dey had repudiated. Chauncey returned home in 1818, and in 1820 was appointed navy commissioner with headquarters in Washington. He continued in this office until 1824 and then resumed his old post in the New York navy yard, holding it continuously for nine years. From 1833 until his death he was again on the board of navy commissioners. Com. Chauncey was reputed to be one of the bravest, most energetic and skillful officers in the service. He was married and had a son, John S. Chauncey (1800–71), also a naval officer, who commanded the blockade of the sounds of Virginia and North Carolina during the early part of the civil war. Isaac Chauncey died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1840 and his remains were interred in the congressional cemetery, Washington, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

ALKER, Henry, jurist, was born at St. Amand in the department of Cher, France, May 31, 1820. His father, a manufacturer of porcelain, came to America with his family and located in Jersey City, N. J., in 1826. Subsequently the family removed to New York city, and here young Alker went to a select school until 1836, when he began to study law in the office of Thomas C. Brady, father of James T. Brady. The following year he entered the office of James T. Brady, then just beginning his professional career, and remained with him until 1841, when he was admitted to the bar. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court in 1843, and opened an office in Beekman street, New York. In 1859 Mr. Alker was elected justice of the marine court of the city of New York for a term of six years, and in 1865 was reëlected. In 1871, although renominated, he was defeated by a coalition against the Democratic party, but in the same year was appointed to the office of public administrator. In 1872 he was again nominated and elected to the bench of the marine court. During his career of eighteen years on the bench, most of the time as chief justice, Judge Alker secured the respect and confidence of members of the bar, and of every suitor who appeared before him by his strict impartiality, conscientiousness and integrity. On some occasions his associates were absent on account of illness, and the bulk of the business of the court fell on his shoulders. The court was not provided with a stenographer, and the judge himself took down the minutes of the testimony at the trials. On account of these circumstances, the amount of labor performed by Judge Alker was prodigious; yet so untiring and faithful was he in the discharge of his duties that there are few periods in the history of the marine court of New York when its administration gave such general satisfaction and its reputation stood so high. He was quiet and unostentatious in demeanor, dignified and courteous, and his consideration for, and assistance and encouragement afforded to, young lawyers will be remembered by many who enjoyed his friendship. He was married, June 6, 1846, to Marie C. S. Hix, and of eight children left: Alphonse Henry; Paul Brady; Virginia D., wife of Edward J. Bobet; Adéle H., wife of Francis A. Mackenzie; Sophie E. Alker, and Eliza M., wife of George P. Erhard. Chief Justice McAdam of the city court, on the occasion of his death, said: "No case ever left his hands without conscientious consideration, and I am sure he never knowingly did any act of injustice. No judge ever left a purer record. He honored his official position more than its humble character could possibly honor him." He died in New York city, Nov. 23, 1886.

SHAW, John, naval officer, was born at Mount Mellick, county Queens, Ireland, in 1773, son of John and Elizabeth (Barton) Shaw. His father was an officer in the fourth regiment of heavy horse. He subsequently took to farming and his family was so numerous that it was decided to send two of the sons to the New World to shift for themselves; accordingly John and an elder brother sailed for New York in 1790. John first went to Philadelphia and in the following year shipped before the mast on a vessel which sailed for China. During a period of six years he made four similar voyages, performing his duties with such intelligence that on the last trip he was made first officer. In 1797 he commanded a brig which sailed for the West Indies and on its return secured an appointment to the United States navy, being commissioned lieutenant on the "Montezuma" which made a cruise to the West Indies. On the recommendation of his commander. Capt. Murray, in 1799 he was given command of the "Enterprise" of 165 tons burden and carrying twelve 6-pounder guns, which had been specially constructed to deal with the small French privateers which swarmed the West Indies. In the early part of 1800 he joined Com. Truxtun at Jamaica and on a notable cruise lasting six months he captured eight French privateers and recaptured four American merchantmen, including "Le Flambeau" carrying twelve 9-pounder guns and a crew of 110 men, and "L'Agile" with ten guns and 78 men, and which had done so much harm to American commerce, and a French lugger whose captain had sent Shaw a challenge while the latter was in the port of St. Thomas making repairs. He had promptly accepted, but the lugger failed to appear and when they met on the high seas a month later the Frenchmen quickly surrendered after firing a few shots. The engagement between the "Enterprise" and "Le Flambeau" in July, 1800, was

one of the most exciting combats of the war of 1798. The French vessel mounted the same number of guns as the American, but of heavier metal, and had a larger crew. The action lasted forty minutes with a loss to the French of forty killed and wounded, and to the Americans of eight or ten. In four out of five notable engagements in which the Enterprise figured, she captured her antagonists. Lieut. Shaw now asked to be relieved on account of ill health, and sailed for the United States, where he arrived in January, 1801. He was personally thanked by the president, and in the spring was put in command of the George Washington, and made a cruise of the Mediterranean. In 1803–04, having received a furlough, he made a voyage to Canton as master of a vessel. In 1805 he was appointed to the command of the John Adams, and with three gunboats sailed to join Com. Preble, then engaged in operations against Tripoli, but arrived after peace had been declared between the United States and that country. Returning in December he was ordered to repair to New Orleans and superintend the construction of a flotilla of gunboats for service in that part of the country, and thus was begun the practice of building gunboats for use on our own waters. When Aaron Burr's plot was discovered, this means of defense seemed more than ever imperative. After Burr was arrested, Capt. Shaw was ordered to Washington, and thence to Richmond to testify against him. On Aug. 27th of the same year, 1807, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and a few months later he sat on the court which tried Com. Barron of the Chesapeake for surrendering some alleged deserters on demand of a British captain. From May, 1808, until August, 1810, Capt. Shaw had charge of the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va. He was then ordered to New Orleans, and at Natchez aided Gov. Claiborne who had been ordered to seize Baton Rouge. During 1811 he began preparations for the defense of New Orleans, including the construction of a block ship. In 1813 he commanded the naval force that aided Gen. Wilkinson in capturing Mobile. Returning to Washington in the spring of 1814, Capt. Shaw was transferred to the command of the squadron in the Thames, at that time blockaded by the British. In September, 1815, he joined the squadron under Com. Bainbridge at Malaga, and soon afterward succeeded him in command of the station, returning home in command of the Constellation in November, 1817. His closing years were spent in charge of the navy-yards at Boston, Mass., and Charleston, S. C. Com. Shaw was twice married: first, to Elizabeth Palmer, a Quakeress of Philadelphia, who bore him several children, and second, to a Miss Breed of Charlestown, Mass. He died in Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1823.

REID, Samuel Chester, naval officer, was born at Norwich, Conn., Aug. 25, 1783, the son of Lieut. John Reid, of the British navy, who was captured at New London, Conn., in October, 1778, while in command of a night-boat expedition sent out from the British squadron, under Adm. Hotham, then ravaging the coast. Lieut. Reid was a son of Lord John Reid of Glasgow, Scotland, and lineal descendant of Henry Reid, earl of Orkney, and lord high admiral to Robert III. (Bruce) king of Scotland in 1393. William Reid of Aikenhead, county of Clackmannon, was the great-grandson of Henry, earl of Orkney. Robert Reid, the son of William, became bishop of Orkney in 1543, and these were the progenitors of Lieut. John Reid. While Lieut. Reid was still a prisoner and held as hostage, he resigned his commission under George III. and espoused the American cause. In February, 1781, he was married to Rebeca Chester, by whom he had two sons, the elder of whom died young, leaving Samuel Chester Reid the only child. Miss Chester was a descendant of the fourth generation of Capt. Samuel Chester, formerly an officer of the British navy, who, in 1662, emigrated to Connecticut and settled in New London. He was a son of Sir Robert Chester, knighted by James I. in 1603, and a direct descendant of the earls of Chester. Robert's son John, was the great grandfather of Rebeca Chester, and in 1685 was one of the magistrates of the upper house of the assembly, which sat as the supreme court of the colony of Connecticut. He was succeeded in 1747 by his son, John Chester, 2d, who was succeeded in 1786 by his son, John Chester, 3d, a soldier in the battle of Bunker Hill, afterward a delegate to the Connecticut convention which, in January, 1778, ratified the constitution of the United States, and the father of Rebecca Chester. Samuel Chester Reid early followed in the footsteps of his father, going to sea at the age of eleven, and beginning his experience in warfare with a six-months' confinement as prisoner of war at Basterre, Gaudaloupe, during the short period of hostilities between France and the United States. He later entered the navy, and served with Com. Truxtun's West India squadron. The war of 1812 found him promoted to the rank of captain and, in command of the privateer brig Gen. Armstrong, he achieved one of the most notable naval feats of the war. On Sept. 26, 1814, having put into Fayal for provisions, he was followed by a British squadron of three vessels — the Plantagenet, seventy-four guns; the Rota, thirty-eight, and the Carnation, eighteen — under Adm. Cochran. The British commander caught sight of the Armstrong, and distributed his vessels to make escape of the privateer an impossibility, and believing that the enemy intended to capture his vessel, Reid also prepared for action. On the following morning all the boats of the British squadron, fully armed and equipped, put out toward the American. Capt. Reid's warnings to them were of no avail, and when they approached dangerously near he opened fire upon them and drove them back. Then, expecting a general attack, Capt. Reid put his ship nearer the shore. The expected attack came at midnight, and the fight was at close quarters and fierce and bloody. Three of the enemy's boats were sunk. The British outnumbered the Americans, and they were more strongly equipped, and this gave them the courage to swarm over the side of the American, swinging their cutlasses in every direction, and crying, "No quarter." The Americans returned the cry, and shot the enemy down with their pistols and prodded them with their long pikes. The sides of the vessel and the water were stained with blood, and victory was with the Americans. The Fayal authorities warned the British commander on the following morning that hostilities must be discontinued, but the latter replied that he intended to destroy the privateer and kill her officers and crew if he knocked down the entire town. Capt. Reid waited for the final attack, but he did not have to wait long. The three British vessels with their 130 guns and 2,000 men, against nine guns and ninety men, opened fire, and when he found that further effort would prove futile, Capt. Reid lowered his boats, scuttled the ship by sending a cannon ball through her hull, set her on fire, and then pulled for the shore. The British threatened to pursue the Americans, but Capt. Reid seized a stone convent and dared them to follow. The Portuguese authorities refused to give them up to the British, whose vessels were so badly damaged that they had to return to England for re-

Samuel Reid

pairs. This battle, taking place in the port of a neutral power, lead to an extended diplomatic correspondence from 1815 until the administration of Pres. Zachary Taylor, and, being finally submitted to the arbitration of Louis Napoleon, was by him decided against the American contention. During the administration of Pres. Harrison the famous old twenty-four pound gun, "Long Tom," which Reid had used to scuttle the Armstrong, was presented to the U. S. government by the king of Portugal, and is now preserved among the treasures of our country's history. Reid was suitably honored throughout the country on his return after his heroic adventure. He was awarded a sword by the legislature of New York, and afterward served as sailing master in the navy and warden of the port of New York city. Among the services in the last-named offices, which should render him famous for all time, was the invention and constructing of the signal telegraph at the battery and narrows, and the regulation of the pilot boat system off Sandy Hook. It was he also suggested the retaining of the thirteen stripes in the national ensign and the increase in the number of the stars to denote the added states of the Union. The flag finally adopted from this suggestion was first raised over the hal. of representatives in Washington on Apr. 13, 1818. Capt. Reid was married, on June 8, 1813, to Mary, daughter of Capt. Nathan Jennings, of Willington, Conn., who was a volunteer at the battle of Lexington, and afterward crossed the Delaware with Washington, and was mentioned for gallant services on the battle-field of Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776. Capt. Reid died in New York city, Jan. 28, 1861.

SHUBRICK, John Templer, naval officer, was born on Bull's Island, coast of South Carolina, Sept. 12, 1788, son of Thomas Shubrick, and the eldest of four brothers, all of whom entered the navy. His father was an officer in the revolutionary war, and served with distinction under Gen. Greene. He was educated in the schools of Charleston and under Rev. Thomas Thacher of Dedham, Mass., who, it would appear, had a small private school, and then returning to Charleston, in 1804, began the study of the law in the office of his relative, Col. Drayton. His progress showed that he would attain distinction at the bar, but abandoning his books, he entered the navy, Aug. 19, 1806, and was attached to the Chesapeake, which was fitting at Washington for the Mediterranean station. He was in that vessel when she was fired upon by the British frigate Leopard and the seizure of alleged deserters was made, and remained in her after she was transferred from Com. Barron to Com. Decatur. In 1808 he was transferred to the Argus, and remained cruising along the coast under different commanders until early in 1810, when he joined the United States. In consequence of a dispute with an officer he was ordered to the Viper, with the acting appointment of lieutenant, and cruised southward along the coast and to New Orleans. In 1811 he was transferred to the Siren, and soon was intrusted with the duties of first lieutenant. On May 28, 1812, he was commissioned lieutenant, joined the Constitution a few days before war was declared, and shared in her experience of a chase by a British squadron, July 17–20. During the cruise, during which the Constitution captured the Guerrière, he commanded the quarter-deck guns, as fifth lieutenant. In October, 1812, he sailed again in the same vessel as second lieutenant, and during the bloody two-hours' combat with the Java, off the coast of South America, Dec. 29th, ending in the destruction of the British frigate, he was stationed on the gun-deck, but escaped without injury. In January, 1813, he was transferred to the Hornet, and acted as first lieutenant, Feb. 24th, during the fifteen-minutes' engagement that resulted in the capture of the British sloop Peacock, and returning to the United States in the Hornet, sailed in her, under Capt. Biddle, when Com. Decatur's squadron was chased into Long Island sound. He secured a transfer to the United States under his old commander, Decatur, and with the latter was transferred to the President, which sailed from New York, Jan. 14, 1815. The vessel, after a long chase by a British squadron, and a long engagement, in which Shubrick acted as second lieutenant, and virtually became first lieutenant, surrendered to its antagonist, the frigate Endymion. Shubrick, with his usual remarkable luck, escaped injury, but was carried a prisoner to Bermuda, and was not released until the close of the war. He then received three silver medals and votes of thanks from congress for his assistance in the capture of the Guerrière, Java and Peacock, and South Carolina gave him a vote of thanks and a sword. On May 21, 1815, he sailed from New York as first lieutenant of the Guerrière, a new frigate, in a squadron under Decatur, bound for the Mediterranean. On June 17th, off the coast of Africa, the vessels attacked and captured an Algerine frigate and a brig, and by this demonstration of force induced the dey of Algiers to sign a treaty with the United States. Lieut. Shubrick was directed to bear this document to the United States, and sailed, in command of the Épervier, early in July. The ship is known to have passed the straits of Gibraltar about the tenth of the month, and that was the last ever known about her. Although his term of service in the navy was nine years only, Lieut. Shubrick obtained a record for valor and ability that was unusual. He was married, in the summer of 1814, to Elizabeth Matilda Ludlow of New York city. Their only child, Edmund Templer Shubrick, entered the navy.

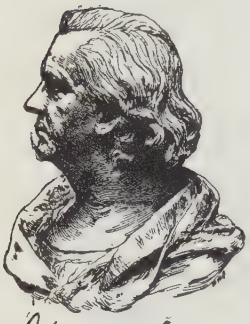
WOOLSEY, Melancthon Taylor, naval officer, was born in New York state about the year 1782, son of Melancthon L. Woolsey, a native of Long Island, who was an officer in the revolutionary war and became general. Subsequently he was appointed collector of the port of Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain. His wife was a member of the noted Livingston family of New York and the daughter of a clergyman of some eminence. One of her sisters was the wife of James Platt, a U. S. senator, who became chief justice of the supreme court of New York. Early in 1800 young Woolsey entered his office at Whitesboro, Oneida co. But his preference was for the navy rather than the bar, and through his uncle's influence he entered the service as a midshipman, Apr. 9, 1800, and cruised in the sloop Adams, Capt Valentine Morris, in the West Indies. On the return of the vessel in 1801 he was transferred to the Boston, Capt. McNeill, which joined the Mediterranean squadron. He remained connected with this squadron, serving on various vessels, and received an acting appointment as lieutenant, Feb. 14, 1807. Not long afterward he returned to the United States on the Constitution, to which he had been transferred, and went to Washington, where he remained some time engaged in preparing a code of signals. In 1808 the government sent him to Oswego to superintend the building of a brig, the Oneida, of which he became commander. The naval station was removed to Sackett's Harbor in 1810, and here Woolsey was in command when the war of 1812 broke out. On June 19th, having landed

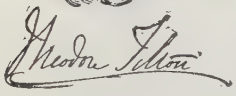
the guns from his brig, he, aided by a small force of troops, repulsed a British squadron that had demanded the surrender of the Oneida under penalty of destroying Sackett's Harbor. The force on Lake Ontario was now increased. Com. Isaac Chauncey was placed in charge, and Woolsey became second in rank. His brig took part in an attack on Kingston in November, 1812, in another on York (now Toronto) in April, 1813, and in the capture of the batteries of Fort George on May 27th. On July 24th he was promoted to be a commander, and in August was transferred to the Sylph. On Sept. 28th he participated in one of the sharpest contests of the war, Chauncey having engaged the whole English squadron under Sir James Yeo, and almost succeeded in capturing it. On Oct. 5th and 6th the Sylph captured two British gun-vessels and near 300 prisoners. Early in 1814 Woolsey was sent to Oswego to superintend the transportation of guns and cables to Sackett's Harbor which had been blockaded. While he was thus engaged, the British squadron made its appearance off Oswego, but having caused a report to reach the enemy that caused them to look for his departure in another direction, he safely conveyed his stores away by night and reached Big Sandy Creek before the British gained upon him. Having been reinforced by a party of riflemen, he prepared an ambuscade, and the enemy, entering the creek with their gunboats, were all captured; then returning to Sackett's Harbor, he raised the blockade. From this time until the close of the war he commanded the Jones, a brig of twenty-five guns, and in 1817 was promoted to be a captain. He remained in charge of the station until 1824, and was later in command of the frigate Constellation, then attached to the West India squadron, until June, 1827. He had charge of the navy-yard at Pensacola during 1827–31, and in 1832, at his own request, was placed in charge of a squadron which was sent to the coast of Brazil. This period of service lasted two years. In 1836–37 he had charge of the surveys of Chesapeake bay, but his health began to decline, and he retired to private life. He was married about the year 1817, to a Miss Treadwell of Long Island. His eldest son, Melancthon Brooks, entered the navy, was in active service on the Federal side during the civil war, and in 1871 was promoted to be commodore. Com. Melancthon Taylor Woolsey died at Utica, N. Y., May 18, 1838.

PETERSON, Robert Evans, physician and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1815, brother of Henry Peterson, author and publisher. Like his father and one of his uncles, he was employed in the hardware business when a youth; then he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Later he engaged in the second-hand book business. After the death of his father-in-law, John Bouvier, in partnership with George W. Childs, he founded the publishing house of Childs & Peterson. Being of a restless disposition, not long after he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated a doctor of medicine in 1862, enriching the institution by a present of his late father-in-law's extensive library. He edited one volume of "Bacon's Abridgement of the Law" and an edition of "Familiar Science" (London, 1850), and he was the author of "The Roman Catholic Church, not the Only True Religion; not an Infallible Church" (1869). Mr. Peterson was thrice married. His first wife, Hannah Mary Bouvier, was born in Philadelphia in 1811. She was highly educated and astronomy was one of her favorite studies. She published, in 1857, "An Introduction to the Study of the Heavens," the use of which was adopted by many institutions of learning. She died at the residence of her son in-law, George W. Childs, Sea View Long Branch, N. J., in 1870. In 1872 Mr. Peterson was married to Blanche Gottschalk, a sister of Louis M. Gottschalk, the pianist; and after her death, in 1879, he was married to Clara, another sister. In 1881 he published a translation of Gottschalk's "Notes of a Pianist." He died at Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 30, 1874.

COLE, Charles Knox, physician, was born in Plainfield, Ill., Apr. 5, 1852, son of Charles and Lovisa Brainard (Wood) Cole. His early life was surrounded with obstacles particularly in regard to education, but he, with a courage and enterprise remarkable in one so young, pursued his school course and maintained himself from the early age of nine years. He completed the course at the public school of Plainfield in 1868, and then entering Lincoln University, Illinois, was graduated in 1872. He began the study of medicine under Dr. David Prince of Jacksonville, Ill., and in 1876, received his medical degree from Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O.; later supplementing this course by post-graduate studies at various intervals both in this country and abroad. He settled in the practice of his profession at Jacksonville, Ill., but feeling desirous of filling a larger field of labor, he removed, in 1880, to Helena, Mont. The scarcity of good physicians in the territory, coupled with the great variety of ailments incident to the casualties and exposure of a wild frontier life, demanded a broad range of medical and surgical knowledge. His progressiveness by degrees placed him among the prominent medical men of the country. His skill met with high appreciation in his state and town, and he secured a large and growing practice; surgery and gynecology demanding most of his time. He was a fellow of the American Surgical Association; a member of the American Medical Association; the Medico-Legal Society of New York; the New York State Society of Railway Surgeons; the National Association of Railway Surgeons; the Medical Association of Montana, of which he was president in 1884; secretary and treasurer of the American Association of State Examining and Licensing boards, and chairman of council of the American International Congress on Tuberculosis. He was also president of the board of medical examiners of Montana; president of the American Academy of Railway Surgeons; surgeon to St. John's and St. Peter's hospitals, and chief surgeon to the Montana Central Railroad. He was appointed a delegate from the medical profession of Montana to the Pan-American medical congress in Mexico. In 1893 he was county physician to Lewis and Clark county. Dr. Cole's contributions to medical literature embrace "Results in Surgical Cases in the Rocky Mountain Region"; "Health Conditions in Montana"; "A Proposed New Method on the Treatment of Eczema by Galvano Puncture"; "Treatment of Burns and Scalds"; "Emergency Surgical Practice"; "Head Injuries and Operations" and various other contributions to medical journals. In 1889 he was president of the state senate of Montana and was one of the five commissioners in charge of the construction of the capitol building in 1894; he was president of the chamber of commerce of Helena in 1887 and vice-president and director of the Second National Bank of Helena (1883–97). He removed to New York in 1898 and was president of A. Schrader's Son, manufacturers of submarine diving apparatus until his death. Taylor University bestowed upon him the degree of A.M. in 1892. Dr. Cole was married June 22, 1881, to Harriet, daughter of Dr. Philip G. Gillett of Jacksonville, Ill., and left one son, Philip Gillett Cole. He died at Pasadena, Calif., Feb. 27, 1920.

TILTON, Theodore, editor and author, was born in New York city, Oct. 2, 1835. After studying in the public schools he entered the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1855. He was connected with the New York "Observer" for a short time and then joined the staff of the "Independent," with which he was connected from 1856 until 1871, the latter part of the period as its editor-in-chief. After leaving the "Independent," Mr. Tilton was for a few months editor-in-chief of the Brooklyn "Union," succeeding Stewart L. Woodford, and then, in 1872, founded a weekly journal of his own, called "The Golden Age." Two years later he sold it to his associate, William T. Clarke, but continued to write for it as a special contributor. During all this time he was prominent as a public speaker and lecturer. He was a very handsome man, of noble figure and commanding presence, strongly poetic in temperament, and very eloquent. He was a strong advocate of woman's rights, and frequently addressed conventions of the supporters of the movement; he was also an ardent abolitionist. In 1874 he preferred serious charges against Henry Ward Beecher, who had been his pastor and intimate friend, as well as his predecessor as editor of the "Independent," alleging that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of criminal misconduct with his wife. A committee of Mr. Beecher's church, after investigating the charges, pronounced them baseless; but Mr. Tilton brought a civil suit against Mr. Beecher, demanding $100,000 damages. The trial, which was held in Brooklyn, consumed six months, and at its close the jury, after deliberating for a week, failed to agree: nine sustaining the defendant and three the plaintiff. The verdict was "not proven," and the case was not tried again. For seven or eight years after this event, Mr. Tilton devoted himself to literary work, and in 1883 went to Europe, where he has since resided. His prose is marked by strength and dignity, though at times somewhat stilted. Much of his verse is musical and pervaded with pathos and delicate humor. As a writer for children he is particularly successful. In 1862 he wrote the memorial of Mrs. Browning prefixed to the American edition of her later poems. His other works include "The Fly" (1865); "The Two Hungry Kittens" (1865); "Golden-Haired Gertrude" (1865); "The King's Ring" (1866); "The True Church" (1867); "The Sexton's Tale, and Other Poems" (1867); "Sancta Sanctorum, or Proof-Sheets from an Editor's Table" (1869); "Tempest-Tossed," a romance (1873; new ed., 1883); "Thou and I," poems (1880); "Swabian Stories," ballads (1882); "Great Tom; or the Curfew-Bell of Oxford" (Paris, 1885); "The Chameleon's Dish," lyrical tales (Oxford, London, Paris, 1893; 3d ed., 1895); "Heart's Ease," a companion volume (*Ibid,* 1894); "A Career Unique," nineteen sonnets commemorating the life and genius of Frederick Douglass (Paris, 1895). In 1897 Mr. Tilton published in London, Oxford and Paris his "Complete Poetical Works" (one volume), with a preface on ballad-making and an appendix on Norse myths and fables. He died in Paris, France, May 25, 1907.





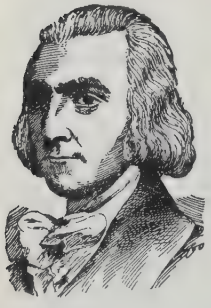
FISK, James, jurist, was born in Greenwich, Mass., Oct. 4, 1763. Little is known of his ancestry or early youth. His father died when he was two years old. In 1779 he enlisted in the revolutionary army, in which he served for three years, and then returned to Greenwich, where he obtained work as a farm-hand, and devoted what spare time he had to his education. He was only twenty-two years old when he was elected representative to the general assembly of Massachusetts. Shortly after that time he began to preach as a Universalist minister. He went to Barre, Vt., in 1798, where he purchased a farm, and in his leisure hours studied law, in the practice of which he rapidly rose to eminence and influence. After serving as selectman of Barre for one year, he was sent to the legislature, representing the town from 1800 to 1805, in 1809 and 1810, and 1815. He took an active part in the legislation for the observance of the Sabbath, the taxing of liquor selling, the support of the Gospel, the collection of debts, proceedings in cases of absconding debtors, land taxes, the reorganization of the judiciary system, and the regulation of marriage and divorce. He was prominent in the fight of 1804 over the law of libel, when it was proposed to do away with the old principle of privilege, "the greater the truth the greater the libel." He was a judge of the Orange county court in 1802 and 1809, and in 1816 the legislature chose him one of the three judges of the supreme court of the state. The next year he was re-elected, becoming the first assistant, and with his undoubted talent as a lawyer was on his way to the chief justiceship, when he resigned to accept an election to the senate. He was elected a representative in congress in 1804, serving two terms, and again two terms from 1811 to 1815. Then after his two years' service on the supreme court, he was chosen by the legislature U. S. senator in 1817, to succeed Dudley Chase, but resigned after less than two years' service, and William A. Palmer was elected to succeed him. He was a close friend and confidential adviser of Pres. Madison and the administration through the war of 1812; he voted for the declaration of that war, and his counsel was constantly sought with reference to war measures. Mr. Fisk was nominated and confirmed judge of the territory of Indiana in 1812, but declined the office after the Federalist presses in Vermont had wasted considerable energy in ridiculing the appointment. He did not cut much of a figure in his senatorial service, because it was too brief to permit him, even under the rules then in force, to get to the front. He resigned in 1819 to accept the post of collector of customs for the district of Vermont, which he held for eight years. Judge Fisk married Priscilla West of Greenwich, by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters. He died at his home in Swanton, Vt., Dec. 1, 1844.

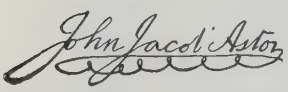
TRIPP, Bartlett, jurist and diplomat, was born in Harmony, Me., July 15, 1842, son of William and Naamah (Bartlett) Tripp, the former a Methodist minister. He became a school teacher at fourteen and by teaching during vacations paid his way through Waterville College, where he was graduated in 1861. In the spring of that year he began an overland journey to California, spending the winter of 1861–62 at Salt Lake City, Utah, teaching school. Arriving in Sacramento, Calif., in 1862, he assisted in surveying the route of the Central Pacific railroad and after teaching two more years in Salt Lake City, entered the Albany (N. Y.) law school and was graduated in 1867. He practiced first in Augusta, Me., and in 1869 joined his brother, Gen. William Tripp, surveyor general of Dakota territory at Yankton. His ability as a lawyer was soon made evident and he quickly became prominent as an authority upon legal problems. In 1873 he was one of the attorneys for the defense in the McCook-Wintermute murder trial, one of the notable criminal cases of its time. He was a member of the commission which revised and recoded the laws of the territory in 1875 and chairman of the first constitutional convention, held

at Sioux Falls, in 1883. He was the first president of the territorial bar association and of the state bar association. In 1885 Pres. Cleveland appointed him chief justice of the supreme court of the territory, in which position he served until the Dakotas were admitted to the Union in 1889, he being one of the foremost advocates of the admission of the territory as two separate states and leader of the movement which achieved it. He was American minister to Austria-Hungary during 1893–97. Two years later, although a Democrat, Pres. McKinley appointed him chairman of a Samoan commission, consisting of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany (which had been acting for ten years as protector of the Samoan Islands), appointed to compose the disturbed conditions in the islands. The commission drew up an agreement after a careful investigation, abolishing the existing but ineffective and unstable government and dividing the islands between the United States and Germany, Great Britain renouncing all claim to the Samoan group but receiving in lieu thereof other German owned islands in the Pacific. This agreement, later approved by the powers concerned, gave the United States the island of Tutuila, with its magnificent harbor of Pago-Pago. Mr. Tripp's management of the negotiations, adding a luminous page to the history of American diplomacy, received the warm approval of the U. S. government. Subsequently he became professor of constitutional law at the University of South Dakota. His last public service was in 1903, when he was selected to recodify the laws of the state. A man of great intellectual endowment and high professional attainments, his decisions, opinions and public career in general, had a profound influence on the early history of his adopted state. He was deeply interested in the promotion of education in South Dakota, serving twelve years (1875–87) as president of the Yankton school board, was one of the incorporators of Yankton College in 1881, and one of the founders and a regent of the University of South Dakota. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yankton College, the University of South Dakota, and Colby University. He was a delegate to every Democratic national convention from 1872 to 1892. He was the author of "My Trip to Samoa" (1901). He was twice married: (1) 1863, to Ellen M., daughter of Stephen D. Jennings of Garland, Me., by whom he had one daughter, Maude Bartlett, wife of C. H. Dillon; (2) Nov. 6, 1887, to Mrs. Janet (Davis) Washburn, daughter of Maj. H. M. Davis of St. Paul, Minn., and sister of U. S. senator Cushman K. Davis. Judge Tripp died at Yankton, S. D., Dec. 9, 1911.

LOUNSBURY, Thomas Raynesford, philologist and author, was born at Ovid, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1838, son of Thomas and Mary Janette (Woodward) Lounsbury. His father, a graduate of Union College, was a Presbyterian minister and his maternal grandfather, Maj. Peter Woodward, served in the revolutionary war. Thomas R. Lounsbury attended Ovid Academy, and was graduated at Yale College in 1859. While in college he was awarded two prizes for English composition, a third prize for the Bishop debate in his second year, and a Townsend premium for English composition in his senior year. He also received oration appointments at junior exhibition and at commencement, speaking on both occasions, and acting as one of the managers for the former. He was a member of the Linonia and Phi Beta Kappa societies, and editor of the "Lit" in his final year. After graduation he was engaged in writing biographical sketches for Appleton's "New American Encyclopedia" in New York city until the civil war. In August, 1862, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 126th N. Y. volunteers, was made prisoner at Harper's Ferry, and after his exchange in November, returned to the field, remaining until the battle of Gettysburg. He was then detailed as adjutant general of the draft rendezvous at Elmira, N. Y. After the war he taught Latin and Greek for a time at Lespinasse's French Institute in New York city, and was a tutor for two years in a family at Milburn, N. J. During this time he studied Anglo-Saxon and early English, subjects with which he became so thoroughly conversant that his notes and editorial arrangment of texts in these languages have been classed among standard works of their kind. In 1870 he was appointed instructor in English at the Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, and in the following year, professor in charge of the English department, continuing in this connection until his retirement in 1906, when he was made professor emeritus. During 1873–96 he was librarian of the scientific school; for many years before 1906 he was a member of the standing committee in charge of the university library, and during 1900–06 he was a member of the university council. Prof. Lounsbury was the author of: "History of the English Language" (1879); "Life of James Fenimore Cooper," in the "American Men of Letters" series (1882); "Studies in Chaucer" (1892); three works on Shakespeare: "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist" (1901)"Shakespeare and Voltaire" (1902), and "The Text of Shakespeare" (1906); "The Early Literary Career of Robert Browning" (1910) and "Tennyson and His Times" (1915). His technical works for practical reference were: "The Standard of Usage in English," and "English Spelling and Spelling Reforms" (1909). As a life-long student of Chaucer, he edited the department of Middle English (Chaucer), in the "Century Dictionary," and a student's edition of Chaucer's "Parliament of Foules" (1877). He also edited "The Complete Works of Charles Dudley Warner," with a biographical sketch (1904), and compiled the "Yale Book of American Verse," an anthology (1912), and frequently contributed articles to the "New Englander," "Atlantic Monthly" and other leading magazines. In 1905 he delivered a course of lectures at Lowell Institute on "The Transition Period in English Literature from the Georgian Era to the Victorian." An advocate of simplified spelling, for a number of years he was president of the simplified spelling board. His literary criticism shows acute discrimination and scholarship, and his biographical writings possess rare literary merit, combining careful research, living human interest for the reader, and a striking beauty of style. Prof. Lounsbury was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale in 1887, LL.D. from Yale in 1892, Harvard in 1893, and Aberdeen University in 1906; L.H.D. from Lafayette in 1895; and Litt.D. from Princeton in 1896. He was married Aug. 2, 1871, to Jennie D., daughter of Gen. Thomas J. Folwell of Kendaia, N. Y., and had one child, Walter Whitney Lounsbury. He was active until his death, which occurred in New Haven, Conn., Apr. 9, 1915.

ASTOR, John Jacob, merchant and capitalist, born at Waldorf near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, youngest of the four sons of John Ashdoer, or Astor, a butcher. There was little in the parental home to hold the sons of the family, and one by one they left, last of all John Jacob. His mother died, and a stepmother replaced her, with whom the father quarreled so bitterly that the boy had a dismal time of it. It was not often that there was enough to eat, and as to money he had absolutely none. He disliked the trade of a butcher, and was loath to become a laborer or servant, but hearing of the good fortunes of his brothers who had gone to America, he was inflamed with a desire to seek a career in the new world. The news of the revolutionary war, which drew all eyes upon the United States, also had its effect upon him. With a small bundle of clothes slung over his shoulder he set out on foot for the Rhine, a few miles distant, and thence managed to work his way to London, where one of his brothers gave him employment in the pianoforte factory of Astor & Broadwood. He brought with him, according to an old Lutheran clergyman who once wrote his history, "a pious, true and godly spirit, a clear understanding, sound elbow grease, and a wish to put it to good use." For two years he stayed in London with a threefold object—to save money, to learn English, and to find out everything about America. In September, 1783, he possessed a good suit of Sunday clothes and about $75 in money, the result of two years' toil and pinching economy. He paid $25 for a steerage passage to America, and investing his remaining capital in seven flutes, with this slender outfit embarked to seek his fortune. But the new world gave him a cold welcome. The winter of 1783–84 was noted on both sides of the Atlantic for its storms. December gales wreaked their fury upon the ship, and it was January before it reached the Chesapeake. Floating ice filled the bay, and the ship escaped wreck with difficulty. On one of these days of peril young Astor appeared on deck in his best clothes, and being asked the reason, replied that if he escaped with his life, he should save his clothes, while if he lost his life his clothes would be of no further use to him. When the ship was within a day's sail of port the wind died away, the cold increased, and for two entire months it was immovably wedged in a sea of ice. It was March before the ice broke up and the ship got to Baltimore. The long detention in the frozen Chesapeake, which at the time he regarded as a great hardship, was the origin of John Jacob Astor's fortune. On the passage he had made the acquaintance of a German engaged in the fur trade, who over their pipes during the long winter nights in the bay beguiled the weary hours by relating his adventures among the Indians in search of furs. With German frankness he imparted to the young emigrant the secrets of the business—how, that for a few trinkets, skins could be bought from the Indians and sold with great profit to the furriers of New York; but that the most profitable mode of dealing in furs was to buy in America and sell in London, where skins were worth five times what they brought in New York. Young Astor treasured this information, resolving to avail himself of it at no distant day. Soon after landing at Baltimore he hastened to New York, where Henry Astor, an elder brother, was already established in business. Though Henry's circumstances were not then very prosperous, he did what he could for his younger brother—securing him a temporary home in the house of an honest baker, one George Dietrich, on the present site of No. 351 Pearl street, corner of Frankfort street. To avoid depending on his brother, the young man worked with the baker for a few weeks, until in the summer of 1784 he hired himself to one Robert Browne, who is mentioned as a "kind-hearted old Quaker," his principal duty being to beat furs day after day, summer and winter. His wages were but two dollars a week and his board, but he worked hard, and at the end of the first month his pay was increased. This was his first introduction to the fur business, and the commencement of the largest fortune ever accumulated by a single individual in America up to half a century ago. Astor had an affection for furs, and in his later years he was accustomed to have handsome specimens hung around his counting-room. In 1786, with a few dollars capital, he set up for himself in a little house on Water street. He did everything with his own hands—bought, cured, beat, sold and packed his skins, laboring from dawn to dark. With his pack on his back and on foot he made long and dangerous journeys; climbing mountains, wading or swimming rivers, until he reached the home of the Mohawks, Senecas, Oneidas and other Indian tribes. He used to relate that, at this time, a new row of houses in Broadway was the talk of the town, owing to their size and cost. Passing them one day, he remarked: "I shall build some day a greater house than any of these, and in this very street." Having set up for himself, he worked with the indomitable ardor of a man who sees his future before him. As soon as he accumulated a few bales of skins suited to the English market, he took passage in the steerage of a ship and carried them to London. There he sold his skins and secured the agency for New York of Astor & Broadwood, for the sale of their pianos, flutes and violins. In 1790, seven years after his arrival in New York, he was of sufficient importance to appear in the directory thus: "Astor, J. J., fur trader, 40 Little Dock street" (now part of Water street). Being very successful in those early ventures, he extended his operations, and with Peter Smith, the father of Gerritt Smith traveled from Schenectady to Utica, bartering gewgaws with the Indians for furs. "Many a time," said a gentleman of Schenectady, "I have seen John Jacob Astor with his coat off, unpacking in a vacant yard near my residence a lot of furs he had bought dog-cheap off the Indians, and beating them out, cleaning and repacking them in more elegant and salable form to be transported to England and Germany, where they would yield him 1,000 per cent. on the original cost." As his business increased Astor ventured to marry. He selected as his helpmate Sarah Todd, a connection of the Brevoort family, who brought him a fortune of $300, a very acceptable addition to his capital. She entered with zeal into her husband's business, and soon became so good a judge of furs that when it became necessary to select those of the finest quality the matter was left to her judgment; and she never made a mistake. Furs for the Chinese trade were always chosen by her. On Astor's first business voyage to London, he amused himself by visiting the objects of interest. Among other places he went to the East India house, and, ascertaining that the governor was a German with a name very familiar to him, he sought an interview and was admitted. On entering his office, he asked: "Is not your name William ——, and did you not go to school in the town of ——?" "I did, and I remember you well; your name is Ashdoer," replied the financial magnate. This led to a long talk over old school-days. The governor invited Astor to dine with him, and asked if there was anything he could



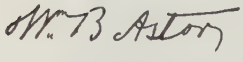


do to serve him. Astor replied that he needed neither cash nor credit. The governor then pressed him to mention what present would be acceptable, but Astor again declined any gratuity. Finally, two days before he sailed, Astor called to bid the governor good-by, and was then handed two papers, with the quiet remark, "These may be of use to you." One of the papers was a Canton price-current, the other a handsomely engrossed parchment, authorizing the ship that bore it to trade freely and without molestation at any of the ports monopolized by the East India Company. This was the origin of John Jacob Astor's splendid commercial transactions with China, which he continued with immense profit for seventeen years. His first ship sailed for the East in the year 1800, and his share of the profits amounted to $55,000. On the outward voyage she touched at the Sandwich Islands to take in water, fire-wood and fresh provisions. On arriving at Canton a mandarin came on board, and, noticing the fire-wood, asked the price of it. The captain laughed at the question, but the mandarin said he wanted it, and offered to pay $500 a ton, buying all of the "fire-wood" at that price. It was sandalwood, and for nearly twenty years thereafter Astor enjoyed a monopoly of this lucrative trade. At last the secret was discovered by a shrewd Boston merchant, who sent one of his vessels to follow Mr. Astor's on its voyage to the East. Astor was determined to send a ship to China in spite of the embargo of 1807–09. The astonishment of the shipowners of New York, whose vessels were lying idle in the docks, may be imagined when, in the "Commercial Advertiser" of Aug. 13,1808, they read this piece of shipping news: "Yesterday, the ship Beaver, Capt. Galloway, sailed for China." Everybody knew that the ship Beaver was owned by John Jacob Astor. The other merchants were naturally indignant that he had been so highly favored, but at last it was discovered that he had a special permission from the president of the United States for his ship to carry home to Canton a great Chinese mandarin. It was asserted that Astor had picked up a Chinaman in the park, dressed him to fit the mandarin story, secured the presidential permit, and dispatched his ship before the story got abroad. A rival merchant wrote to Pres. Jefferson, informing him that the Chinese mandarin was no mandarin at all, but only a common Chinese dock loafer. The writer further suggested that, if the government had given the permit under a misunderstanding, the error should be corrected, and the honor of the administration vindicated by punishing the offender. Astor's friends called upon him on the departure of his ship, congratulated him upon the success of his enterprise, and had a hearty laugh over the affair. He could well afford to laugh over the result of this coup, for the Beaver returned to New York in the following year with $200,000 more than she had carried away. As the Chinese trade developed, Astor's enterprises increased. His vessels were sent to Oregon to purchase furs, which were obtained there in great abundance and at low prices; thence they were taken to Canton and sold at great profit, and the money invested in teas, which were brought back to New York, and his money was again doubled. His profits by these speculations were four times as large as the regular tea merchant made in the most prosperous days of the trade. The grandest commercial enterprise ever undertaken by an American was Astor's attempt to establish the trading-post of Astoria on the Pacific coast. It failed, not from any want of foresight on the part of its founder, but because the war of 1812 prevented the government from sending an armed vessel to protect the infant settlement. "But for that war," Mr. Astor used to say, "I would have been the richest man that ever lived." In 1800 John Jacob Astor was worth a quarter of a million dollars, accumulated in the fur trade. His tastes were plain and simple, and so continued throughout his life. His luxuries were a pipe and a mug of beer, a ride on horseback and the theatre; he seldom missed the first night of a play at the old Park. He was in active business in New York city for about forty-six years—from his twenty-first to his sixty-seventh year, but towards the year 1839 he began to withdraw from business, and undertook no new enterprises except to make large investments in city real estate, which has since immensely increased the

fortunes of his descendants. Having thus, in effect, retired from business, he determined to fulfill the vow of his youth, and build in Broadway a house larger and costlier than any the city could then boast. The result was the Astor House, which remains to this day one of the most solid and imposing structures in New York. The ground on which the hotel stands was covered with substantial three-story brick houses, one of which Mr. Astor himself occupied; and it was then thought a wasteful and rash proceeding to destroy them. It was at this time that he removed to a wide, two-story brick house, on Broadway, near Prince street, the front door of which for years bore a large silver plate, exhibiting to all passers the words, "Mr. Astor." Soon after the hotel was finished he made a present of it to his eldest son, or, in legal language, sold it to him for the sum of $1. In personality he was most interesting; a shrewd and enterprising man of business, yet large-hearted and public spirited to a fault. When in 1834 the New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. was robbed of its entire surplus of over $250,000, he made a gratuitous loan sufficient to enable it to continue. In his dealing with the Indians he was careful to maintain a wise and liberal course, which reflects credit upon his sagacity and humanity. In his business dealings he was the soul of honor and integrity, and enjoyed the respect of all. In his later years he traveled much in Europe, acquiring a knowledge of the French language in an amazingly short period. He was also presented at the court of Charles X., and made the acquaintance of many prominent personages. Although quite self-educated, he succeeded in the midst of a busy life in acquiring an extensive culture, and among his closest friends were many of the lights of literature and science. By his will he donated $400,000 to found the Astor Library, a scheme suggested to him by his friends Washington Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck. He also left $50,000 for an orphanage in his native town of Waldorf, which was opened in 1854, and still continues its beneficent work under the name of the Astor House. Of his estate four-fifths went to his son, William. B. Astor. He had another son, John Jacob Astor, 2d, whose life and powers were blighted by an unfortunate accident in early manhood. Although he lived to old age, he was quite unable to undertake business cares, and spent most of his time composing verses, some of them of con-

siderable merit. John Jacob Astor, 1st, died in his house on Broadway, N. Y., from the simple effects of old age, March 29, 1848.

ASTOR, William Backhouse, merchant and capitalist, was born in New York city, Sept. 19, 1792, son of John Jacob, 1st, and Sarah (Todd) Astor. He was educated in the public schools, and, when about sixteen years of age, was sent to Germany to finish his education. For several years he studied at Heidelberg and Göttingen, having as tutor for a time the distinguished Chevalier Bunsen. He was a witness of the grandeur of the Napoleonic era in Europe; the mustering of the vast army to invade Russia; its ignominious defeat, and the uprising of the German peoples against the conqueror. Returning to this country in 1815, he was at once admitted to a co-partnership in his father's extensive business, the house being known as John Jacob Astor & Son. He continued the mercantile business after the withdrawal of his father, but within a few years relinquished it to attend altogether to his extensive real estate interests. He was a remarkable exception to the rule that rich men's sons squander in extravagance what their fathers have acquired by hard work. By his careful management and shrewd investments his inherited fortune doubled itself many times during the quarter of a century that he controlled it, so that when he died he was the richest man in the United States. Moreover, he was wealthy in his own right long before his father's death, having been very successful in the fur trade, and occupying the presidency of the American Fur Co. By the death of his uncle, Henry Astor, he had inherited $500,000, and also held the Astor House in fee simple from his father. Under his management the Astor estate was molded into a precise and undeviating system, which is still rigidly maintained. His habits were extremely methodical. At 9 o'clock every morning he left his house, and walked to his business office, on Prince street, near Broadway, where he remained until 3 P. M. He was thoroughly familiar with every matter connected with his enormous estate, even to the simplest detail; and, although his houses numbered more than a thousand, he could name the lessees of all that were occupied. Born and brought up in a period when the enervating luxuries of life were neither so numerous nor so accessible as at the present day, the habits of abstemiousness and simplicity of life were early acquired and confirmed in him. He was ever devoted to out-of-door exercise, walking and horseback-riding, and in his younger days was proficient in fencing, dancing and the popular sports of his time. Even in advanced years he was possessed of an iron constitution and perfect health, and, like his father, died of old age merely. Active in business almost until the day of his death, he personally supervised the general management of his vast estate, as in former years. Indeed, he seemed to find both pleasure and genuine recreation in the routine of office work. In character he was retiring and unostentatious, eschewing mere display, and having a lasting aversion to politics and partisan statecraft. Like his father, he was a great reader and student, possessed of good intellectual faculties, and delighting in the friendship of men eminent in literature and affairs. He also inherited the quality of public-spiritedness, adding greatly to the endowment of the Astor Library in successive gifts, and by his will devising to the institution $250,000 in money and $200,000 in books. Towards his tenants he was always liberal, displaying an unfailing honor and integrity in all his dealings, and his generous charities were great in number and amounts. He was one of the greatest builders of his day, having erected over 700 stores and dwellings throughout the city, in every case immensely enhancing the actual value of his holdings. For many years he occupied a house in Lafayette place, near the present Astor Library, but before he died he removed to 350 Fifth avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street. Mr. Astor was married, in 1818, to Margaret Rebecca, daughter of Gen. John Armstrong, who was secretary of war under Pres. Madison. They had two sons, John Jacob and William Astor; and three daughters: Emily, wife of Samuel Ward; Alida, wife of John Carey of England, and Laura, wife of Franklin Delano. The bulk of his estate was divided between his two sons, John Jacob and William, and at the time of his decease was estimated by Peter Cooper at an even $200,000,000. Mr. Astor died in New York city, Nov. 24, 1875.



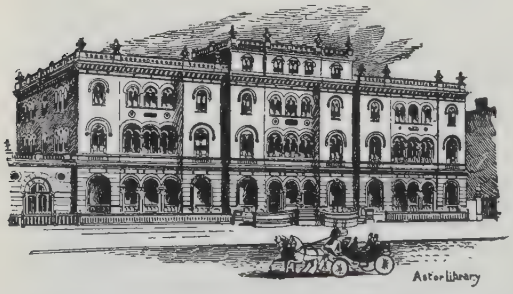
ASTOR, John Jacob (3d), capitalist and philanthropist, was born in New York city, June 10, 1822, son of William Backhouse and Margaret Rebecca (Armstrong) Astor. He received a careful education, and after graduation at Columbia College, studied for a time in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He also traveled extensively in Europe, acquiring a familiarity with the French and German languages. Returning to America, he began the study of law in the Harvard Law School, and after a year's practice with a leading firm, he entered the office of the John Jacob Astor estate. The office of the estate was at that time located on Prince street, but about the date of his father's death it was removed to the two-story marble building on Twenty-sixth street, where a large force of clerks was employed and kept constantly busy on the vast and complicated accounts. Like his father, Mr. Astor was the soul of method, and even in minute matters was governed by the strictest principles. Although entertaining on a magnificent scale, filling his house with splendid collections of books and paintings, and making his name notable for his princely charities, he seemed to take pleasure in the small economies characteristic of the methodical man of business. He would frequently walk down town, not so much, it is said, from the pleasure he found in the exercise, as because he thought it necessary to his health. He ever adhered firmly to the lesson instilled by his father, that the management of his vast estate should not be a mere sordid acquisition of property, but a recognition of the duty an heir owes his ancestry to maintain and enhance the fortune from which the honors, pleasures and advantages of life are largely derived. In his personal character he was singularly modest, retiring and unselfish, immensely superior to the common temptations of wealth, and would apply to the promotion of his many charitable activities the thoughtful earnestness and zeal usually associated with purely personal interests. The great fortune which he commanded could not have been entrusted to better hands, and thousands of the unfortunate had their wretched lives brightened because he lived. While he contributed hundreds of dollars at a time for the benefit of organized institutions, he lent assistance in a simple, generous way to deserving in-

dividuals upon whom the hand of adversity had been laid. If the money which he gave in this way, little by little, were brought together, it would make an enormous sum. It seemed, indeed, a delight with him to personally assist the worthy poor and witness their immediate relief. In friendship he was constant and devoted, although his intimates were few. His library, well stocked with the finest works in literature and science, was his favorite resort, and from extensive reading he became a well-versed scholar in several branches. With all its varied activities and multiplicity of far-reaching influences, his life was singularly uneventful; a calm and peaceful round of contentment, harmonious in all its relations, and a long record of good deeds. He was possessed, too, of considerable artistic taste and appreciation, and, with the soul of a poet, drank in the beauties of nature and the varied effects of rural landscapes. Of such a nature and disposition, he naturally shrank alike from vain display and the seeking after public preferment. He was nearly persuaded, in 1879, to accept from Pres. Hayes the mission to England, for which, by his practical judgment and knowledge of society, gained in the course of numerous European trips, he was well qualified; but in the end his habitual modesty determined his declination. By continual purchase and improvement of real estate in the most desirable quarters of New York city, seldom selling, he increased his fortune immensely; and, although the precise assets of the Astors have always been carefully kept secret, his estimated worth at the time of his death was between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000, making him the largest private owner of real estate in the metropolis. Mr. Astor was a director and trustee in many business institutions; one of the principal shareholders in the Union Trust Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co., and a heavy stockholder in many of the largest New York banks. He was also a vestryman in Trinity Church, always active in its interests; and for forty years a trustee of the Astor Library, to which he donated in all, at various times, about $250,000. In 1862, after the first reverses of the Federal troops, he enlisted in the army of the Potomac, and served with great credit on the staff of Gen. McClellan. Mr. Astor was married, in 1846, to Charlotte Augusta Gibbes, a South Carolina lady, of excellent family, who afterward became a very conspicuous helper of worthy charities. Millions of dollars were given away by her, through her husband, and many institutions remain as mute but eloquent testimonials to her splendid beneficence. Mr. Astor had thorough confidence in her judgment in charitable matters, and everything she did in that work met with his prompt approval and coöperation. He furnished the money; she distributed it. She expended not only large sums, but personal energy and sympathy in behalf of the poor of New York, contributing thousands of dollars to the Children's Aid Society, and thousands more to establish young boys and girls in the West, where they could start in life with less competition and better surroundings. When she died, in 1887, her collection of laces, the finest in the country, was given to the Metropolitan Museum, and by her will she bequeathed large sums in charity. Few women in a wholly private sphere have exerted so wide and beneficent an influence upon the community. She was one of the most kindly and dignified figures, not only in the world of society which she adorned, but among the poor and suffering, for whose relief and comfort her heart and mind were always engaged. She died in December, 1887, universally honored and lamented. After a life well spent in useful activities and crowned with the respect and esteem of all, Mr. Astor died at his home in New York city, Feb. 22, 1890.

ASTOR, William Waldorf, capitalist and author, was born in New York city, March 31, 1848, son of John Jacob and Charlotte Augusta (Gibbes) Astor. His education was chiefly conducted at home by private tutors, among them a professor of the University of Marburg. At the age of twenty-three he was taken into the office of the Astor estate, and began a practical training in the duties of each department, but recognizing the need of a thorough legal education, he studied for two years in the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1875. He devoted another year to general practice in the office of Lord, Day & Lord, and soon became a recognized expert in real estate law. In the management of the family estate he spared himself no exertions which could yield him experience, and frequently attended personally to matters which might readily have been delegated to agents. His exceptional business ability was recognized by his father, who by power of attorney gave him absolute control over all his property. His grandfather, William B. Astor, also named him an executor and one of the trustees of his estate. In 1877 Mr. Astor was elected to the New York state legislature from the eleventh assembly district, receiving a plurality of 1,525 over the Tammany Hall and independent Democratic candidates. He served as chairman on the committee on militia and a member of the committees on cities and expenditures, and in the autumn of 1879 was elected to the state senate by a majority of 2,956 from the tenth senatorial district. Mr. Astor's service in the legislature was of great benefit to New York, and indirectly to all the cities in the state. Being a heavy tax payer he recognized the need of positive reform in municipal management, and devoted much time and energy to this end. His appeals for self government in cities, and his stand against corruption were warmly praised by the press, and undoubtedly had a material influence on legislation. In 1881 he was nominated for congress in the district previously represented by the Hon. Levi P. Morton, but after a sharp political campaign was defeated by Hon. Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Astor was appointed minister to Italy by Pres. Chester A. Arthur, Aug. 6, 1882, and the appointment was confirmed by the senate on the following day. He succeeded Hon. George P. Marsh, the well-known author and economist, and ably represented his government in diplomatic duties. He attained a wide social popularity, and his ample means enabled him to entertain on a scale which rivaled that of all other members of the diplomatic corps. Gifted with a taste for literature and archæology, he busied himself during his stay in Rome in studying the early history of the country as revealed in its literary and art treasures, and upon his return home in 1885, he published his novel "Valentino," embodying his researches in the mediæval history of Italy. It is extremely well written and true to the facts of history, while sustaining complete vraisemblance where history is not exactly followed. A handsomely bound and illuminated copy of this book was presented by Mr. Astor to Pope Leo XIII. His later novel, "Sforza," dealing with the conquest of Italy by the French, under Charles VIII., displays equal skill and historical knowledge. Shortly after the death of his father Mr. Astor began the erection of the magnificent Netherlands Hotel, on Fifth avenue and 59th street, New York, and later of the Hotel Waldorf, on the site of the old family residence. These hostelries are

among the most popular in New York. In 1890 he renounced his American citizenship, because as he expressed it, "no gentleman could live in America," and removing to England, became a British subject. In London he bought the "Pall Mall Gazette," one of the foremost liberal journals of England, and converted it into a conservative organ, and also the "Sunday Observer." Through these newspapers he exercised considerable political influence for a time but soon grew tired of the cares of journalism and gave them to his son, Major Waldorf Astor. Thereafter he devoted considerable time to writing stories of mediæval Italy which were published in the "Pall Mall Magazine," another of his publications. King George elevated him to the peerage in 1916, making him Baron Astor of Hever castle and in 1917 he was made a viscount. His self-expatriation as an American led to widespread criticism of him in this country, while in England he aroused even greater hostility by certain peculiarities in his temperament and his elevation to the peerage provoked much unfavorable comment in both countries. While a resident of New York he was a vestrymen in Trinity Church. He was married June 6, 1878, to Mary Dahlgren, daughter of James W. Paul of Philadelphia. They had four children: Waldorf, Pauline, John Jacob and Gwendolin Enid Astor. He died in London, England, Oct. 18, 1919.

ASTOR, William, capitalist and railroad developer, was born in New York city, July 12, 1829, second son of William Backhouse and Margaret (Armstrong) Astor. From early life he showed decided ability in literary and scientific pursuits, and after a careful preparatory training entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1849, second in his class. He was then noted as a fine athlete, excelling in all out-of-door sports; thoroughly manly, stanch in friendship, generous, kind-hearted and sincere. Immediately after graduation he began an extended tour through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land; making numerous intelligent observations on life, scenery and associations along the by-paths of travel, and ascending the Nile to a higher point than the tourists usually reached in those days. The impressions then received by his receptive mind created a life-long interest in Oriental art and literature.



Returning to New York city he entered the office of the Astor estate on Prince street, and by his aggressive and intelligent policy in managing and augmenting the vast properties of the family, speedily added a reputation for business ability to his other attainments. Moreover, such was his system and regularity that his times of leisure were frequent. He was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the breeding of high stock, racing and trotting horses, His country-seat "Ferncliff" was a park and farm combined, his stables being among the best appointed in the country. He was also an enthusiastic sportsman with rod and gun, but found by far his favorite recreation in travel. In the course of his life he was the owner of several yachts, the best of their time. The Ambassadress, built for him in 1867, was the largest private sailing yacht ever constructed, and also one of the swiftest. In 1884 he built the Nourmahal, a heavily sparred steamer, capable of a rapid run under sail alone, and was planning for a trip around the world in her at the time of his death. During the civil war Mr. Astor was earnest and active in his support of the Federal cause, foregoing his desire to enlist only in compliance with his father's earnest protest. He was instrumental, however, in recruiting and equipping a regiment at Rondout and a gun squad at Rhinebeck, but felt obliged to decline the command of both. A stanch Republican through life, he was in hearty sympathy with the abolition of slavery, and particularly interested in the movements for reconstruction. He was rigorously faithful in performing the duty of voting at all times, yet, as was characteristic in his family, never sought or desired public preferment of any kind. He several times refused offers of nomination to prominent offices. In 1875 he made an extensive tour along the coast of Florida in his yacht Ambassadress, gaining a broad acquaintance with the resources of the state. During his sojourn there occurred the troubles with the Indians in the Everglades; and Mr. Astor, ever to the fore in his country's service, organized a gun squad, and as an aide on the governor's staff rendered other notable services. He later built a railroad from Palatka on the St. John's river to St. Augustine, which has proved one of the most efficient means in development of resources in that part of the country. Purchasing a large tract in Jacksonville, he erected a block of houses, still the handsomest in the city. In recognition of the state's indebtedness to Mr. Astor's enterprising public spirit, the legislature awarded him a grant of 80,000 acres of land in Lake county. It likewise gave his name to a thriving town in the same county, which, with Lake Schermerhorn, named for his wife's family and the town of Armstrong for his mother's, will serve to perpetuate the memory of his services. He was also offered a nomination as U. S. senator. Mr. Astor was married, in New York city, Sept. 23, 1853, to Caroline, daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, a descendant of one of the oldest Holland-Dutch families in the city. The original ancestors of the family came from the town of Schermerhorn in Holland, and landed in New Amsterdam in 1642. The name has since been one of the most prominent in the country, while in New York city it has been associated with all that is most conspicuous in social and political life. Mr. and Mrs. Astor were for years the unchallenged social leaders of the metropolis, their cultivation, discriminating taste, refinement and princely hospitality setting an example which society sought to follow. While in New York Mr. Astor was a constant attendant at Trinity Church, and generous contributor to its charitable activities. He and his wife were largely interested in philanthropic enterprises, but with a graceful and refined reserve concealed their generosity from the public eye, performing some of their greatest benefices even *incognito*. Mr. Astor was a Mason of high degree, and a member of several clubs of New York city. He had five children: four daughters, and one son, John Jacob Astor (4th). He died, after a lingering illness, in Paris, France, April 25, 1892.

ASTOR, John Jacob (4th), traveler, author and inventor, was born at "Ferncliff," Rhinebeck-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 13, 1864, only son of William and Caroline (Schermerhorn) Astor. Great-grandson of the notable founder of the Astor family and fortunes, he is descended from several of the most distinguished and historic families in America; among others being, by the maternal line, fifth in descent from Robert

Livingston, original patentee of the manor of Livingston, which included most of Dutchess and Columbia counties, and ninth from Jacobus Van Cortlandt, mayor of New York city in 1719. His mother, Mrs. William Astor, was for many years the unchallenged leader of New York society, and set a standard of taste, refinement and princely hospitality hitherto unequaled in the social history of America. From the famous St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., young Astor entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1888. At college he stood high in the technical studies. He was very popular with his fellow students, and became a member of the Delta Phi fraternity. After a period of extensive travel throughout Europe and in Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, using his advantages as a means of education rather than as a mere pleasure jaunt, and ever showing his originality by avoiding the familiar routes, he entered the office of the Astor Estate in New York where he speedily acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and managed the large affairs of his estate with a tact, judgment and executive ability which vastly increased its value during his lifetime. The Astor estate was at that time the largest holder of New York city realty, its holdings including the most valuable parcels of real estate in the city. Unlike his father, who occupied himself little with the family estate, Col. Astor gave it a large share of his attention. He was its actual, as well as its nominal head, its real directing force; he was familiar with all its details and handled it with an ability that gave him a very decided place in the financial life of the city. His investments were judicious and invariably profitable and he stood with William Backhouse Astor and John Jacob Astor, 3rd, among the most notable business men of the Astor family since its founder. As an investment he built four of the largest hotels in New York, the Waldorf, the Astor, the St. Regis and the Knickerbocker, and a number of large office structures and apartments, including Exchange court, the Schermerhorn building, the Putnam building and the Apthorpe apartments. He was a director of the Astor Trust Co., Illinois Central Railroad, Mercantile Trust Co., Morton Trust Co., National Park Bank, Niagara Falls Power Co., Plaza Bank, Western Union Telegraph Co., Delaware and Hudson Railroad Co., New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., Title Guarantee and Trust Co., and a large number of other business organizations. He had a genius for landscape architecture, a genius which was the expression of his artistic taste and mechanical bent and indulged it in the development of the family stock-farm at Rhinebeck to a degree of perfection matched only by the ancestral homes of the European nobility. His aptitude for science found expression in the invention of a pneumatic device for removing worn-out material from macadamized roads for which he received a first prize at the Chicago exposition in 1893, a triple bicycle brake for solid-tire bicycles, and a marine turbine, the patent for which he presented to the public. He also invented an ingenious method of generating producer gas from peat, and at the same time utilizing the residue as a fertilizer by extracting from the peat its tannin, organic acids, and iron salts. Another invention of striking ingenuity, though doubtful utility, was a rain-making machine, to be operated by removing to the upper atmosphere through a closed conduit, a volume of warm moist surface air, which, the inventor believed, would be condensed, and precipitated as rain. He was the author of "A Journey in Other Worlds; A Romance of the Future" (1893). He was one of the best amateur all-round athletes, a skilled swimmer, oarsman, yachtsman, tennis-player, golfer, horseman and automobilist, a devotee of all healthy, active outdoor sports. During the Spanish-American war, he organized and equipped the Astor battery at a cost of $100,000, and served with it throughout the war. He was with Gen. Shafter in the first boat that landed, in a hail of bullets, at Santiago, and was in the thick of the fray on El Paso Hill during the battle before Santiago when he had a horse shot under him by a piece of Spanish shrapnel. He was breveted colonel "for faithful and meritorious service," at the close of the war. He was a passenger on the ill-fated "Titanic" which struck an iceberg in mid-Atlantic and foundered with 1,503 lives. Knowing that the ship was doomed he went coolly and deliberately to the task of saving the weaker ones, placing in the life-boat his young bride of a few months and waving her adieu with a cheerful smile, then turning his back on the joy and beauty that life held for him, bowed to the grim specter of death with the grace of a thoroughbred gentleman. If his death was poignantly tragic it was also supremely glorious, and in it he left to the world the most valuable gift in man's power to give—the legacy of a noble example. He was a member of most of the prominent clubs in New York and belonged to the Society of the Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, Feb. 17, 1891, to Ava Lowle, daughter of Edward Shippen Willing, of Philadelphia, Pa., and they had two children: William Vincent and Ava Alice Muriel Astor. His second marriage was at Newport, R. I., Sept. 9, 1911, to Madeleine Talmage, daughter of William H. Force, by whom he had a posthumous son, John Jacob Astor, 5th. The date of his death was Apr. 15, 1912.

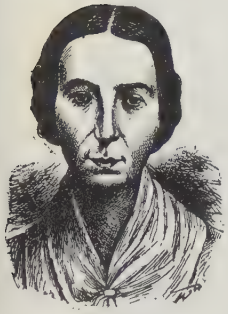
SEVERANCE, Caroline Maria (Seymour), reformer, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1820, daughter of Orson and Caroline M. (Clarke) Seymour. After the death of her father, who was a prominent banker, in 1825, she went with her mother to live with her grandfather near Auburn, N. Y. She was educated in the best private schools of the day and for several years was an assistant teacher in the Auburn Female Seminary. She first came into public notice in 1853, when she delivered an address on "Humanity, a Definition and a Plea," before the Mercantile Library Association of Cleveland, and repeated it by invitation, in Tremont Temple, Boston. Subsequently she prepared a tract for the Ohio Woman's Rights Association, and drafted a memorial to the legislature for suffrage and civil equality for women. In 1855 she removed to Roxbury, Mass., and later to West Newton, Mass., where her home became the center of an interested circle that included many of the most prominent people of that time, including William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Samuel E. Sewall, Dr. Marie Zakrzewska, Elizabeth P. Peabody, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Ednah D. Cheney and Abby W. May. She was an active worker in the abolitionist movement; coöperated with Dr. Marie Zakrzewska in establishing the New England

Hospital for Women and Children; gave her assistance to Elizabeth Peabody in her pioneer kindergarten work, and to Lucy Stone in establishing the "Woman's Journal." In the late 60's she founded the first women's club in America, at Boston, the New England Women's Club, which earned her the title of "Mother of Clubs," by which she is affectionately remembered. She was associated with Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Cheney in organizing the American Association for the Advancement of Women, and was active in the establishment of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union and the Moral Educational Association of Boston, being president of the latter for many years. In 1875 she removed to Los Angeles, Calif. There she opened the parlors of her home for the services of the Unitarian church when it was first founded in 1876, was instrumental in founding the first kindergarten schools in Los Angeles (1876), and served by the unanimous vote of the city council and the mayor on the board of the Free Library Association. To her efforts must also be credited the Froebel Institute near her home, as well as the gradual spread of kindergarten throughout California. She founded one of the first women's clubs in Los Angeles in 1876, and another in 1885, out of which grew several permanent clubs inspired by her activities. She was active in many movements for the improvement of the community in which she lived, establishing a Women's Industrial Exchange, putting a woman on the school board, promoting a juvenile court and industrial education in the schools, and otherwise working zealously and in an enlightened manner for social betterment. Her interest and activity in woman suffrage were very keen, and it was a fitting crown to her long life of earnest and productive effort, that at the age of ninety-three, she was able to cast her vote as a fully enfranchised citizen. "To her, as to Mrs. Howe," said the "Woman's Journal," "honor, love and reverence were accorded in abundant measure. Old age to both of them was second youth, and they kept their armour bright to the last, ready to espouse any new and righteous cause without stopping to consider whether it would mar their reputation or weaken their influence. Each was a confirmed optimist, blessed with the saving salt of humor and a sense of proportion; both were an inspiration and a glory to the cities in which they lived and were the most distinguished citizens." Mrs. Severance was married, Aug. 27, 1840, to Theodoric C. Severance, a Cleveland banker, and had five children, two of whom survive: J. Seymour and Mark Sibley Severance. She died in Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 10, 1914.

REMMEL, Harmon Liveright, was born at Stratford, Fulton co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1852, son of Godlove and Henrietta (Bever) Remmel, who emigrated from Prussia in 1848. He completed his education at Fairfield Seminary, and began his business career in association with his brother, Augustus Remmel, at Ft. Wayne, Ind., in the lumber business. Removing to Newport, Ark., in 1876, he engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumbers under the name of Remmel Bros., and was at the head of this business for many years, as well as general agent in Arkansas for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. He was president of the Arkansas Life Underwriters Association in 1898–99. In 1886 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1888 was secretary of the state bureau of immigration. He was appointed by Gov. Clarke a member of the state board of charities, and by Pres. McKinley, collector of internal revenue for the state of Arkansas (1897), holding the latter position for five years. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896, and a committeeman from Arkansas of the Republican National League in 1897. He removed to Little Rock, Ark., in 1896, where he was a member of the board of trade and president of the Bankers Trust Co., and the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co. He was married in 1876 to Laura Lee, daughter of John Stafford, of Staunton, Va.

CARY, Edward, journalist, was born in Albany, N. Y., June 5, 1840, son of Joseph and Lydia (Chase) Cary and a descendant of John Cary, who emigrated from England to the Plymouth colony in 1634. He was a student at Union College but left before graduation in 1863 and the following year took a degree at the Albany Law School, not with the intention of following law but as a preparation for a journalistic career which from childhood had appealed to him strongly. He soon afterward became the first editor of the Brooklyn "Union" and conducted it for seven years. In 1871 he joined the editorial staff of the New York "Times," and remained with that paper until his death nearly half a century later. Throughout that period he exerted a profound influence upon public affairs, although his work was done largely behind the curtain of anonymity. Beginning his service in the midst of the fight to overthrow the Tweed Ring, his brilliant and forceful editorials condemning corruption in New York politics had much to do with Tweed's subsequent downfall. He became an energetic and implacable foe of the spoils system and one of the most active of the early civil service reformers. In 1881 he became a member of the executive committee of the Civil Service Reform Association and later a councilor of the National Civil Service Reform League. He was a member of the examining board for New York City's first civil service commission, which in 1884 drafted the rules governing admission to the police and fire departments. While Mr. Cary could and did write with ability on public questions of all kinds, his special subjects were politics and finance, and in them he was unexcelled. His was one of the clearest and most powerful voices raised against the "free silver" movement which he fought for years with all the energy at his command. He was an authority on the tariff, and his clear and convincing editorials in opposition to special tariff privileges probably did more to clarify public opinion on that subject than those of any other writer. His broad human sympathies, high ethical standards, the dignity and fluency with which he expressed his views, stamped him as one of the great editorial writers of his time. He was the author of the "Life of George William Curtis" (1894), besides numerous magazine articles and pamphlets. He received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Union College. He was a member of the Century and City clubs of New York. Mr. Cary was married April 27, 1864, to Ellen Elisabeth, daughter of George W. Luther of Albany, N. Y., and had one daughter: Elisabeth Luther Cary. He died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23, 1917, having written for the "Times" up to two days of his death.

WHITTIER, Elizabeth Hussey, poet, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 7, 1815, daughter of John and Abigail (Hussey) Whittier and the younger sister of John Greenleaf Whittier. Her mother was a daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Evans) Hussey of Somersworth, N. H.; and it is a curious coincidence that her ancestor, Christopher Hussey, and Thomas Whittier, ancestor of her husband, were the only two out of the sixteen petitioners against the order restraining the Quakers in Massachusetts in 1652, who braved the displeasure of the court, and refused to withdraw.



In her childhood Elizabeth was the poet's special pet and playfellow, and as they both grew older she became his beloved and sympathetic companion. She and his elder sister alike encouraged him in his early ambitions, but Elizabeth's poetic temperament made her best suited to understand his genius. When their parents died, and the rest of the family had left the old homestead at Haverhill, Elizabeth continued to keep house for her brother, and they were constant companions except when the poet's participation in the national struggle called him away from home. In her little poem, the "Wedding Veil," she suggests that the reason of her remaining unmarried was because she had lost her lover by death. Her grief did not, however, darken her life; for in spite of her extreme sensibility she was always gay and cheerful. She has been described by T. W. Higginson as "the gifted sister Lizzie, the pet and pride of the household, one of the rarest of women, her brother's complement, possessing all the readiness of speech and facility of intercourse which he wanted, taking easily in his presence the lead in conversation, while he sat rubbing his hands, and laughing at her daring sallies. She was as unlike him in person as in mind; for his dignified erectness she had endless motion and vivacity; for his regular, handsome features, she had a long, Jewish nose, so full of expression that it seemed to enhance, instead of injuring, the effect of the large and liquid eyes that glowed with merriment and sympathy behind it . . . Her quick thoughts came like javelins; a saucy triumph gleamed in her great eyes; the head moved a little from side to side like the quiver of a great weapon, and lo! you were transfixed. . . . She was a woman never to be forgotten, and no one can truly estimate the long celibate life of the poet without bearing in mind that he had for many years at his own fireside the concentrated wit and sympathy of all womankind in this one sister." Elizabeth Whittier was as ardent an opponent of slavery as was her brother; as far as it was possible for a woman shut up in a little village, she aided in the great reform of the times. In 1836 the poet sold the Haverhill farm and purchased a little cottage in the village of Amesbury, and Elizabeth sorrowfully severed her early connection to accompany him thither. The change was a matter of great importance to the simple country girl, and she never was quite as happy as in her new home. In 1840 she wrote in her diary, "I am not homesick in Amesbury, but it never seems like home when Greenleaf is away." Soon after her arrival there she was elected president of the local Women's Anti-Slavery Society. And it is evident from her diary that she occasionally was actively implicated in the escape of slaves to Canada. Of her poetical work her brother wrote, "As she was very distrustful of her own powers, and altogether without ambition for literary distinction, she shunned everything like publicity, and found far greater happiness in generous appreciation of the gifts of her friends than in the cultivation of her own. Yet it has always seemed to me that had her health, sense of duty and fitness, and her extreme self-distrust permitted, she might have taken high place among lyric singers." These remarks he prefaced to his "Hazel Blossoms," in which little volume he included selections from his sister's poems. Of these the most pleasing is "Lines on Dr. Kane in Cuba," which he tells us was read to that venerable traveler while on his death-bed, and brought tears of pleasure to his eyes. Her political sympathies are ardently expressed in her verses on "John Quincy Adams." "Snowbound" was written by Whittier the year after the loss of this beloved sister, whom he never ceased to mourn. She died at Amesbury, Mass., Sept. 3, 1864.

BASH, Appleton, clergyman, was born near Mechanicsburg, Indiana co., Pa., Mar. 21, 1862, son of John L. and Isabella (Greene) Bash. His parents removed from Virginia to Pennsylvania in 1860 on account of their loyalty to the Union. When he was four years old the family settled at Johnstown, Pa., where he attended the public schools until his thirteenth year. He then entered the employ of the Cambria Iron Co., as hammer boy, his duty consisting in running a large steam forge hammer. Here he remained for nearly four years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of mechanical smithcraft. He had, meanwhile, continued his studies, and by means of his savings was enabled to enter the high school and sustain himself for two years. He attended the State Normal School at Millersville for two years, next taught a year in Mapleton, Pa., and then completed a course at Mount Union College, Ohio, where he was graduated B.C.S. in 1883. The next two years he served as principal of the high school in Millvale near Pittsburgh. In February, 1885, he received a license to preach from the quarterly conference of the Coopersdale Methodist Episcopal Church, being admitted to the Pittsburgh annual conference in October of that year and stationed at Somerset, Pa. He served in that pastorate for five years, and in October, 1890, was transferred to Springdale, Pa. In July, 1893, he was elected associate president of Beaver College, having the previous June, completed the necessary post-graduate studies in Allegheny College at Meadville and received the degrees of A.M. pro merito and Ph. D. In October, 1894, he resigned that position to become pastor of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh. Five years later he returned to Beaver, Pa., as pastor of the church and as professor of economics and sociology in Beaver College, where he remained seven years. He was pastor of the church at Sewickley, Pa., during 1907–11 and at Waynesburgh, Pa., 1911–17. Since the latter year he has been a general officer of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been appointed secretary of the Pittsburgh area, which comprises three annual conferences, the Erie, Pittsburgh and West Virginia, covering parts of New York and Virginia and the entire western half of Pennsylvania and all of West Virginia. In 1909 the governor of Pennsylvania appointed him chaplain of the 18th infantry regiment of the state national guard with the rank of captain. He occupied that position until 1917, when he resigned, after completing six months of duty with his regiment on the Mexican border and with Gen. Pershing's expedition into the interior of Mexico in search of Gen. Villa. He was married

Oct. 15, 1885, to Lizzie May, daughter of James A. Swearer of Brownsville, Pa.; they have three children: Vera Virginia, a teacher in the Peabody High School, Pittsburgh; Lieut. James E. and Lieut. Lawson G. Bash, both participants in the European war.

THAYER, Simeon, soldier, was born in Meriden, Mass., April 30, 1737, the son of David and Jane (Keith) Thayer. In his youth he was apprenticed to a peruke-maker in Providence, but left his trade to become a soldier in 1756. As a member of a Rhode Island regiment, he fought in the French war, and was at Fort William Henry when it surrendered to Montcalm. He resumed his early calling a short time after, but on the outbreak of the revolutionary war, again entered service, with a captain's commission. In the attack on Quebec, he was captured by the British, and was held prisoner for nine months. When at length able to rejoin the American army, he was presented by the general assembly with a sword, in recognition of his services, and was appointed major of a Rhode Island regiment, Jan. 1, 1777. For his subsequent defence of Fort Mifflin and Red Bank, he received great commendation, and became known as the "Hero of Fort Mifflin." He fought in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, remaining at his post throughout the engagement, in spite of a wound which caused him great suffering and afterwards resulted in the loss of his right eye. He retired from the service Jan. 1, 1781, but was subsequently, for three successive years, chosen by the general assembly to serve as brigadier-general of the militia of Providence county. Maj. Thayer was three times married: first, to Huldah Jackson; then to Mrs. Mary Tourtellot; and the third time, to Mrs. Angell, the sister of his first wife. He had nine children. He died Oct. 14, 1800.

WILEY, Ariosto Appling, lawyer, was born at Clayton, Barbour co., Ala., Nov. 6, 1849, son of James McCaleb, and Cornelia Ann (Appling) Wiley. His family is of Welsh extraction; the first representatives in this country being three brothers, who early in the eighteenth century settled in the middle states. Their descendants have spread throughout the West and South and are distinguished by the respective spellings of the name —Wylie, Wyly and Wiley. His grandfather, Evans Wiley, a native of Cabarrus county, N. C., was a colonel of the North Carolina line in the revolutionary army. James McCaleb, the eldest son, was a colonel in the Mexican army, under Gen. Santa Anna, but refusing to fight against the Texan revolutionists, he was tried by court martial and sentenced to be shot. Through the influence of the Masonic fraternity in Mexico his life was saved, but he was imprisoned until the close of the war, when he began the practice of law in Barbour county, Ala. For twelve years he was judge of the eighth circuit. His second wife, the mother of our subject, was a granddaughter of Rev. John Brown, ex-president of the University of Georgia. She was also closely related to the Georgia Lamar family, and was a niece of Col. Daniel Appling who fell in the Mexican war. Ariosto A. Wiley was educated in the schools of his native county, and entering Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., was graduated in 1871. Settling then in Montgomery, Ala., he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court the following year, and formed a partnership with Judges Samuel F. Rice and Thomas G. Jones. He was a member of the state legislature in 1880–81 and 1884–85, and the state senate in 1888–89, and he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1880 and 1884. For ten years he was a member of the city council of Montgomery. During the Spanish-American war he was lieutenant colonel of the 5th volunteer infantry, being for nearly a year in Santiago de Cuba, and was civil governor of the Eastern province. He was elected to the 57th congress in 1900, and served in the lower house until his death. He aided in drafting the bill to promote the efficiency of the military organization; secured the enactment of a law for the relief of homesteaders in Alabama, who had entered on what were known as the Mobile, Coosa and Tennessee railroad grants, and he was active in procuring legislation conferring local benefits on the city of Montgomery and the state of Alabama. As a member of the military committee he was in the congressional party which accompanied Secretary of War William H. Taft to the Philippine Islands in 1905. Mr. Wiley was married Nov. 6, 1877, to Mattie A., daughter of Benjamin F. Noble of Montgomery, and had one son, Noble James Wiley, U. S. A. He died at Hot Springs, Va., June 17, 1908.

CLARKE, Mary Bayard, poet, was born in Raleigh, N. C., in May, 1822. She was the daughter of Thomas Pollock Devereux, who owned large plantations on the Roanoke river, was a lawyer of eminence, and was a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards. She was thoroughly educated and was married at an early age to William John Clarke. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1841; saw service in the Mexican war, and was brevetted for gallantry at National Bridge, Paso Ovejas and Cerro Gordo, and retired on a pension for wounds. He then practiced law; was state comptroller of North Carolina (1851–55); served through the civil war as colonel of the 24th North Carolina regiment; became a judge of the superior court in 1871, and died in 1886. After her marriage, Mrs. Clarke resided for some time in Texas, New Orleans, and in Havana, where she became the queen of a select circle of English and American residents. She contributed to the "Southern Literary Messenger," to "Peterson's Magazine," and to "The Land We Love." Under the name of Stuart Leigh, she translated "Marguerite, or Two Loves," from the French, for a Confederate publication, and some of her translations from Victor Hugo were republished in England because of the beauty of the verse. She wrote an opera called "Pocahontas," but most of her poetry appeared only in newspaper form. She published under the name of Tenella, "Wood Notes, or Carolina Carols; a Collection of North Carolina Poetry," 2 vols. (Raleigh, 1854), which contains besides her own poems, contributions from Walker Anderson, P. W. Alston, William Gaston, F. L. Hawks and others. Her other publications are: "Reminiscences of Cuba," in the "Southern Literary Messenger" (1855); "Mosses from a Rolling Stone; or, the Idle Moments of a Busy Woman" (1886); "Clytie and Zenobia; or, the Lily and the Palm" (1870). Mrs. Clarke died in Newbern, N. C., March 31, 1886. Her son, William Edwards Clarke, a graduate of Davidson College, North Carolina, and Columbia Law School, New York city, became an instructor of the deaf and dumb, and served in the North Carolina legislature.

STORRS, Richard Salter, clergyman and author, was born at Braintree, Norfolk co., Mass., Aug. 21, 1821, son of Richard Salter Storrs. D.D.

His father, a graduate of Williams College and prominent as an editor of religious journals, was pastor for sixty-two years of a Congregational church at Braintree; his grandfather, who bore the same name, was pastor for thirty-three years of the Congregational church at Long Meadow, Mass.; his great-grandfather, John Storrs, was a chaplain in the patriot army during the revolutionary war, and before and after, pastor of the First Church of Southold, L. I.; and his uncle, Rev. Charles Backus Storrs, was first president of Western Reserve College (1831–33). His first American ancestor, Samuel Storrs, emigrated from Nottingham, England, to Massachusetts, in 1663, and from Massachusetts to Connecticut, settling at Mansfield, Tolland co. Richard Salter Storrs, Jr., was fitted for college at the celebrated academy at Monson, Mass., and then entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1839. He taught in Monson Academy, at whose semi-centennial, in 1854, he delivered the leading address, and in Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., and then entered the office of Rufus Choat in Boston. By all the laws of heredity, however, he was destined for the pulpit instead of the bar, though the highest honors in the profession of the law might easily have been his, and after a few months of study he decided to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors; receiving the commendation of Mr. Choat on the wisdom of his decision. In 1842 he entered Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1845 was graduated. Soon after, the Harvard Congregational Church of Brookline, Mass., called him to become its pastor, and he was ordained on Oct. 22d. Meanwhile a new Congregational society had been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y. (which at that time had a population of about 60,000 and an area of twelve square miles), a house of worship had been erected—the one still in use—and in June, 1846, a unanimous call was presented to the brilliant young preacher at Brookline, by the Church of the Pilgrims. He accepted the call, was installed on Nov. 19, 1846, and began the long and splendid series of efforts that connect his name with every great religious, philanthropic or patriotic movement that has arisen either in Brooklyn itself or in the United States. While among Congregationalists he holds a prominent place, his influence as a religious teacher has extended far beyond the limits of his own church and denomination. In 1887 he was elected president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of which he had long been a member. Much dissatisfaction with the policy of that organization existed among its constituency and a division seemed imminent; but the tact and personal influence of Dr. Storrs restored harmony and the society came through the crisis. He was re-elected annually until 1897, when he resigned on account of the weight of years. His sermons and addresses at the meetings of the benevolent societies of the Congregationalist denomination are masterly efforts and have had a powerful effect in quickening religious zeal and in deepening denominational loyalty. Dr. Storrs has received many flattering calls from great churches throughout the United States. In 1869 he considered seriously an invitation from the Central Congregational Church of Boston, but the remonstrances of his congregation, and the protest of more than 120 leading citizens of all creeds, as well as of his fellow clergymen, finally prevailed. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his installation was observed for ten days, begining Nov. 15, 1896, with a sermon of historical character delivered by Dr. Storrs. Complimentary dinners were given by the Hamilton Club and the Congregational Club of Brooklyn; the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers presented him with a loving-cup; and the citizens of Brooklyn, at a public reception in the Academy of Music, gave him a gold medal in token of their appreciation of his services as a citizen as well as a clergyman. Nearly all the great institutions of Brooklyn: its hospitals, asylums, educational institutions, musical societies and art associations—to mention only a few—came into existence or were developed after Dr. Storrs began his pastorate, and with nearly all he has been identified either as founder or promoter. He found time to serve as a park commissioner in 1889, and he was the first to propose that a statue be erected to James S. T. Stranahan, for more than twenty years president of the park commission. As an orator, Dr. Storrs held a pre-eminent place and few, if any, public speakers surpass him in eloquence. From the beginning he has made it a rule to speak without notes, and his sermons and addresses, which were models of erudition and scholarly composition, often extend far beyond the usual allotment of time without break or lack of continuity. In 1855 his lecture before the Brooklyn Institute in the Graham course "On the Wisdom and Goodness of God," on the subject, "The Constitution of the Human Soul," was acknowledged as a masterpiece of thought and expression. In 1879 he delivered the L. P. Stone lectures at Princeton Theological Seminary, and in 1875 and 1881 lectures on "Preaching Without Notes," and "The Divine Origin of Christianity," before the Union Theological Seminary, New York city. Two of the courses were repeated before the Lowell Institute, Boston. His address on the "Appeal of Romanism to Educated Protestants," before the Evangelical Alliance in 1873, was the most noteworthy of the many able addresses before that body. His published works, many of which are in pamphlet form, include "The Constitution of the Human Soul" (1856); "Oration on Abraham Lincoln" (1865); "Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes" (1875); "Early American Spirit and the Genesis of It" (1875); "Declaration of Independence and the Effects of It" (1876); "John Wycliffe and the First English Bible" (1880); "Recognition of the Supernatural in Letters and in Life" (1881); "Address on the Opening of the Brooklyn Bridge" (1883); "Manliness in the Scholar" (1883); "The Divine Origin of Christianity Indicated by its Historical Effects" (1884); "The Prospective Advance of Christian Missions" (1885); "Forty Years of Pastoral Life" (1886); "Broader Range and Outlook of the Modern College Training" (1887); "Bernard of Clairvaux, the Times, the Man, and his Work" (1892), and "Foundation Truths of American Missions" (1897). He was one of the editors of the "Independent" from 1848 until 1861; edited "The Drum Beat," a little paper published during the Sanitary fair in Brooklyn in February, 1864; and took an active part in the "Report on the History and Recent Collation of the English Version of the Bible." Dr. Storrs received the degree of D.D. from Union College in 1853, and from Harvard in 1859; that of LL.D. from Princeton in 1874, and that of L.H.D. from Columbia in 1887. He was married Oct. 1, 1845, to Mary Elwell, daughter of Rev. Francis Jenks, and had four children: Harriet M., wife of Lewis R. Packard; Mary Jenks, wife of Edward B. Coe; Annie W., and Miriam P., wife of Philip Washburn. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, 1900.

Richard S. Storrs

CARTER, Joel Walker, soldier, merchant, banker and manufacturer, was born near Florence, Ala., Nov. 10, 1845, son of Ichabod Walker and Martha Jane (McMillan) Carter. In his youth he worked on his father's plantation, attending school a few months each year. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 9th Ala. cavalry, engaging in the battles of Murfreesboro and subsequent engagements of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, until the last fight at Bentonville, N. C. He was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 14, 1865, and returned to his home to continue the work on the plantation. As the result of his first year's operations, he sold six bales of cotton for $2,000, and invested the proceeds in merchandise, opening a store at Leighton, Ala., in 1867. While retaining control of the business thus established, he became a traveling salesman for the firm of O'Bryans & Washington, in Nashville, Tenn. In 1876 he entered into partnership with E. R. and J. B. Richardson and J. R. Mason, under the firm name of Richardsons, Carter & Mason, wholesale shoe-dealers. Their business amounted to nearly $350,000 every year; but the partnership was dissolved in 1882, and Mr. Carter associated himself with James S. Dunbar, under the style of Carter, Dunbar & Co. In 1896 Mr. Dunbar sold his interest to James H. Fulton, and the firm name became J. W. Carter & Co. He was president of the First National Bank of Nashville. He was married Sept. 27, 1871, to Nannie, daughter of Thomas Crutcher of Murfreesboro, by whom he had four children: Birdie M., Joel B., Horace J. and Esther A. Carter.

HAYDEN, Edward Everett, meteorologist and naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 14, 1858, son of William and Louise Annie (Dorr) Hayden and grandson of William and Marie Deming (Baxter) Hayden. He was graduated at the Boston Latin School in 1875 and at the U. S. naval academy, with honor in 1879. After a two years' cruise on the U. S. S. "Kearsarge" and a few months at the Newport naval training station he was selected for special scientific duty at the Smithsonian Institution and field work with the U. S. geological survey. In 1883, as the result of an accident, due to a landslide in the Cascade Range, Ore., he suffered a thigh-amputation of his left leg, causing his retirement from the service for several years. During this period he was successively assistant geologist in the geological survey (1885), marine meteorologist and editor of the pilot chart (1886–92), in charge of the naval observatory, Mare Island, Calif. (1898), and the branch hydrographic office at Manila (1899). He was restored to the active list for shore duty in 1901 and served successively in the office of naval intelligence, the department of chronometers and time service in the naval observatory, Washington, D. C. (1902–10), commandant of the Key West naval station (1910–15), and president of the general court martial, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. (1916–21). He was retired as rear admiral June 30, 1921. Adm. Hayden was the author of numerous scientific papers, chiefly relating to the subject of ocean storms, in which he is an acknowledged authority. Among these are: "The Charleston Earthquake" ("Proceedings" of the Philos. Society of Washington); "A Loop in the Track of an Ocean Storm" (U. S. naval institute; also reprinted in the "American Meteorological Journal"); "The Great Storm off the Atlantic coast of the United States, Mar. 11–14, 1888" (Nautical monograph No. 5, U. S. hydrographic office; republished in part in the "National Geographic Magazine"); "West Indian Hurricanes and the March Blizzard, 1888"; "The Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean" ("Journal" of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia); "Tropical Cyclones" ("United States Magazine"; republished in the "Revista General de Marina," Madrid, and the "Nautical Magazine," London); "Hurricanes in the Bay of North America" ("Proceedings" of the Philosophical Society of Washington); "The Modern Law of Storms" ("United Service Magazine"); "The Law of Storms" ("National Geographic Magazine"); "The Samoan Hurricane of March, 1889" (U. S. naval institute; republished in the "American Meteorological Journal"); "Hydrography" ("Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia"); "Storms of the North Atlantic" (paper before the congress of meteorology, world's congress auxiliary of the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893), and "Standard Time" (U. S. naval observatory). He is an honorary member of the Society of Commercial Geography, Bordeaux, France, member of the National Geographic Society (vice-president and secretary, 1888–94) and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Army and Navy and Cosmos clubs of Washington. He was married Dec. 12, 1882, to Kate, daughter of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. army, and had five children: Reynolds, Herbert Bainbridge, Alfred Dorr, Dorothy and Mary Bainbridge Hayden.

STEVENS, Abel, clergyman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1815. He was educated at Wesleyan University, entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry, and from 1834 to 1840 served as pastor of churches in Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I. After that date he was chiefly engaged as an editor on church publications, although from 1860 to 1865 he again filled pastorates in New York city and Mamaroneck, N. Y. He made two journeys to Europe previous to 1856, and on a third became pastor of the Union Church at Geneva, Switzerland, whence he corresponded regularly for several American newspapers. He was editor of "Zion's Herald" of Boston, the "National Magazine" and the "Christian Advocate and Journal" of New York. His editorial labors led him to study the history of Methodism, and the results of his researches were embodied in a series of publications which were long the standard authority on the subject. These were "Memorial of the Introduction of Methodism into New England" (1848); "Memorials of the Progress of Methodism in New England"; "The History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century called Methodism" (1858–61); "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America" (1864–67); "The Centenary of American Methodism" (1865), and "The Women of Methodism, Its Three Foundresses: Susanna Wesley, the Countess of Huntingdon, and Barbara Heck; with Sketches of their Female Associates and Successors in the Early History of the Denomination" (1866). His "History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century called Methodism" was the most complete history of Methodism published at that time; it was very favorably criticized, and several editions of it were reprinted in London. He was also the author of "Pastor's Stories";

"Sketches and Incidents: a Budget from the Saddle-Bags of an Itinerary"; "Tales from the Parsonage"; "The Great Reform," a prize essay on systematic benevolence; "The Preaching Required by the Times" (1855); "The Life and Times of Nathan Bangs" (1863); "Character Sketches" (1882), and "Madame de Stael: a Study of her Life and Times: The First Revolution and the First Empire," 2 vols. (1881). In this work the author presents the political, social and literary associations of the heroine. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Indiana University in 1856. He died in San Jose, Calif., Sept. 12, 1897.

OWEN, David Dale, geologist, was born at Braxfield House, near New Lanark, Scotland, June 24, 1807, fourth son of Robert and Anne Caroline (Dale) Owen. His mother was a daughter of David Dale, merchant and lord provost of Glasgow. His father was the well-known philanthropist who founded a commercial settlement at New Harmony, Posey co., Ind., and on the failure of the enterprise, returned to Great Britain to make similar experiments there. David Owen s early surroundings "were calculated to promote and strengthen his inherent artistic taste and skill. . . . Within a radius of a few miles were the noted Cartland crags, Wallace's cave, and other scenery introduced by Sir Walter Scott into some of his romances; besides, within a short distance, was the classic ground described in the 'Lady of the Lake.'" He began his studies at home, under a private tutor, but a part of each day was spent in acquiring facility in the use of carpenter's tools in the mechanical department connected with the cotton-manufacturing establishment of his father; later, he attended the academy at Lanark, where he continued his classical studies. In 1824 he and his younger brother, Richard, were sent to Emanuel von Fellenberg's noted school at Hofwyl, near Berne, Switzerland, where their elder brothers, Robert Dale and William, had previously been trained. In this institution a number of studies in the curriculum were elective, and in addition to the usual mathematical and literary branches, the Owens chose chemistry, drawing and modern languages. Every summer, a part of Switzerland was traversed on foot by the pupils, whose physical training was carefully attended to; and by these excursions David Dale Owen's interest in science was first awakened. The two brothers returned to Scotland in September, 1826, and took courses in chemistry and physics with Dr. Andrew Ure, lecturer at the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow. In November, 1827, they emigrated to America, and arriving in New Orleans, proceeded up the Mississippi by steamboat to New Harmony, Ind., the site of their father's socialistic community, where they arrived in January, 1828. Their father's library, scientific apparatus and collection of minerals were there, and although the community disbanded soon after, David Dale and Richard remained, carrying on chemical experiments. In 1831, in order to further qualify himself in chemistry and geology, David Dale went to London and spent a year attending the lectures of Dr. Turner at the London University. He returned in 1832. At that time geology and paleontology had come to be subjects of special study, and David Dale Owen, becoming convinced that a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology was requisite to intelligent understanding of the latter, entered Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and was graduated in 1836. He spent the summer of that year as an assistant to Dr. Gerard Troost, a former resident of New Harmony, who had been appointed state geologist of Tennessee, and was then exploring the Ocoee district, near the North Carolina boundary. In 1837 Dr. Owen was appointed state geologist of Indiana, and after a preliminary reconnaissance in 1837–38, published a report, which was reissued in 1859. At the time of his appointment, Hon. James Whitcomb of Indiana was commissioner of the general land office, and two years later he selected Dr. Owen to superintend a government survey of 11,000 square miles of land, now mainly included in the states of Wisconsin and Iowa. An investigation of the mineral resources of this extensive region being the chief object of the survey, it was necessary to secure and drill a large force of assistants—139; but Dr. Owen's skill as an organizer and director was equal to the test, and in less than seven months' time, Sept. 17, 1839 to April 2, 1840, the work was completed, and in 1844 he published at Washington his "Report of a Geological Exploration of a Part of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, with Charts and Illustrations" His next important service was performed in the distribution of the extensive cabinet of minerals and fossils left by William Maclure, the geologist. Portions of this, by the terms of his will, were to be given to several educational institutions, the remainder to constitute the nucleus of a museum. The latter was largely increased by Dr. Owen, and after his death it was sold for $20,000 to the Indiana University. In 1847 he was appointed U. S. geologist and placed in charge of the Chippewa land district, and a little later in the same year was directed to broaden his field of operations so as to make a more careful survey of parts of the northwest territory, congress having appropriated $40,000 for this purpose. This work consumed five years, the last being given to laboratory and office work, and in 1852 appeared his "Report of a Geological Exploration of a Part of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, Incidentally, a Portion of Nebraska Territory" (Philadelphia). It contained numerous illustrations, after drawings by Owen, done in the finished style that characterized his artistic work, including figures of the gigantic mammal remains found in the "bad lands" of Nebraska. In 1854 he was appointed state geologist of Kentucky, and served until 1859, publishing a report in four large volumes (Frankfort, 1856–61). During this period (1857–59) he was state geologist of Arkansas, as well, and two reports were prepared, one on the northern counties, issued at Little Rock in 1858, and the other on the middle and southern counties, at Philadelphia in 1860. He returned from his explorations in the malarious bottom-lands of Arkansas with impaired health, and though he accepted the appointment, a second time offered, of state geologist of Indiana, the work was performed by his brother Richard. Dr. Owen's direct service to the science of geology was very great, and his indirect service equally so, inasmuch as he trained a number of men who became eminent. A year or two before his death he erected a chemical laboratory for his own use, at a cost of $10,000. He was married, March 23, 1837, to Caroline C., daughter of Joseph Neef, who had been associated with Pestalozzi. She, with two sons and two daughters, survived him. One son, William H., is a distinguished astronomer. Dr. Owen died at New Harmony, Ind., Nov. 13, 1860.

D. D. Owen

ROOT, John Wellborn, architect, was born at Lumpkin, Stewart co., Ga., Jan. 10, 1850, the son of Sidney and Mary (Clark) Root. His father came of old New England stock, and his mother of a family prominently identified with the history of the state of Georgia. From his ancestors John Wellborn Root derived varied talents. From his earliest years his artistic and musical talents were manifest, and his choice of a profession assured. His drawings were instinctively architectural rather than pictorial. At the outbreak of the civil war his father gave his allegiance to the southern cause and undertook embassies to foreign nations for the Confederate government. In 1864 John Wellborn Root went with his father to England on a blockade runner. He was there placed in school at Claremont, near Liverpool, studying drawing and music in addition to the regular course. In 1867 he passed the examination for Oxford, but being recalled to America about that time he entered the University of New York, New York city, where the family was then residing. He was graduated with honor in 1870, in both the technical and classical courses. He gained experience as a draughtsman in the architectural offices of James Renwick and John Grook, having been employed with them on such important structures as the Grand Central Station and St. Patrick's Cathedral. In the spring of 1872, the rebuilding of Chicago after the great fire offered unusual opportunities to architects, and led young Root to locate in that city. He subsequently formed a partnership with Daniel H. Burnham, which ended only with his death. These young men were the pioneers in the West of the new architecture. The first two years of Mr. Root's labors may be regarded as educational; an effort to lift the people out of the conventional rut of bad design and false ornamentation into a finer sense of architectural beauty and truth. During the last six or eight years of his life the young firm worked up an extensive practice and became, in the artistic value of its labors and in the amount of work accomplished, the leading architectural firm of the country. The first principle of architecture in John Root's mind was truth. Every building must simply and perfectly express the purpose for which and the material with which it is constructed. He rejected as too costly and too spacious the system of stone foundations, which was universal until his inventive genius conceived the idea of mounting heavy piers upon a foundation of crossed layers of steel rails embedded in concrete. This system he experimented with in the Montauk block without entirely giving up the use of stone. In the "Rookery" he dared adopt it exclusively, and the foundations of this vast eleven-story building were the first ever laid in the winter under a temporary roof, a feat which at the time seemed a miracle. For this invention Mr. Adler, of Adler & Sullivan, said, that "Root deserved the same sort of praise which is accorded the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before." Among the buildings he designed, the First Regiment Armory I. N. G., the Chicago "Herald" Building, the Art Institute, and the Woman's Temple Building of Chicago, are conspicuous examples of his rare skill. During the summer of 1890 the directory of the Columbian exposition appointed him architect-in-chief of that great enterprise. Mr. Root organized the Western Association of Architects; was secretary of the American Institute of Architects, and outside of his profession was a man of varied and brilliant acquirements and of rare strength of mind and character. It was said by a well-known pianist that "a great musician was lost when John Root became an architect." He was a scholarly and sympathetic performer, and a composer of great imaginative power and delicacy. He was married, Dec. 12, 1882, to Dora Louise, daughter of Henry Stanton Monroe, a distinguished member of the Chicago bar. Almost at the outset of his arduous labors in connection with the Columbian exposition, Mr. Root died suddenly of pneumonia, on Jan. 15, 1891.

John W. Root

MILLARD, Stephen C., congressman, was born at Stamford, Bennington co., Vt., Jan. 14, 1841, son of Stephen C. and Harriet Elizabeth (Richmond) Millard, natives of Vermont. Stephen was the youngest of ten children, seven of whom were boys. He received his education in the public schools of his native place, and was so excellent a student that he became a teacher at the age of seventeen, and at eighteen had charge of the local high school. By strict economy he succeeded in saving from his salary sufficient money to enable him to pursue an advanced course of study. Accordingly, in 1861 he entered Williams College, where he was graduated with honors four years later, taking the first prize for oratory. For a time after leaving college Mr. Millard was principal of the High School at Clyde, N. Y. In the winter and spring of 1867 he attended the Harvard Law School, and on completing his course went to Binghamton, N. Y., where he was eventually induced to settle. He obtained a position as clerk in the office of Mr. O. W. Chapman, district attorney at Binghamton, where he read law until his admission to the bar in 1867. In 1873 Mr. Millard entered the firm of Hotchkiss & Seymour, who carried on the largest law business in Binghamton, a vacancy having occurred through the death of Mr. Seymour. He remained associated with Mr. Hotchkiss until the death of the latter in 1878, when he took into partnership Frank Stewart, and founded the firm of Millard & Stewart. Mr. Millard devoted himself to his profession with great assiduity, and in time obtained a leading position at the bar of his county. From 1877 to 1881 he was chairman of the Republican county committee. In the fall of 1882 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the twenty-eighth congressional district of New York state and was elected by a majority of 1,800 votes, running far ahead of his party ticket in his district, notwithstanding the fact that Cleveland carried the state by an unprecedented majority. He was renominated and re-elected to congress in 1884. His career in congress was marked by vigor and uprightness. Mr. Millard has had an extensive practice in the state and federal courts. In 1871 he was married to Helen Johnson, daughter of Hon. Abel Bennett of Binghamton, and had three children: Norman Bennett, Charles S. and Richmond Millard. He died in Binghamton, N. Y., June 21, 1914.

HAZEN, Henry Allen, meteorologist, was born in Serur, India, Jan. 12, 1849, son of Rev. Allen and Martha R. (Chapin) Hazen, his father being a missionary of the Congregational church. He was educated at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and later at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1871. For four years he was assistant instructor in drawing in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and for four years more in the same institution, assistant in meteorology, to Prof. Elias Loomis. He went to Washington, May 1, 1881, as computer in, and to make original investigations for, the U. S. signal service. While with Prof. Loomis at New Haven, he devised a system for reducing barometer observations to sea-level by making use of the actual readings of the barometer at the base

and the summit of a mountain. This new method was adopted by Prof. Loomis, afterward published and finally adopted by the U. S. government weather service. The duties especially assigned to him, such as the deduction of altitudes by railroad levels, the study of the psychrometer, the proper exposure of thermometers, the study of thunderstorms, and courses of lectures on meteorology were not sufficient to absorb his energies and we find him writing and publishing on other subjects such as barometric hypsometry and the reduction to sea level, the testing of anemometers, the study of tornadoes and the theory of cyclones, atmospheric electricity, balloon ascensions, flying machines, frosts, rainfall and magnetism, the influence of sunspots and the moon, the danger line of river floods, the sky glows and the eruption of Krakatoa. In February, 1883, he began a systematic study to determine the best method for observing atmospheric moisture, and he published a paper the following June urging the necessity of ventilating the psychrometer. In September of that year he devised a form of sling psychrometer and dew-point apparatus, in which two thermometers were joined together; with this instrument he showed that there was no difference in evaporation from an ice and water covered thermometer. He made more than 1,000 observations during these experiments, and established a psychrometric formula which later was corroborated by Prof. Ferrel. Psychrometric tables were prepared and given to the Philosophical Society of Washington, Oct. 24, 1885; they were adopted for voluntary observers in 1886 and for regular observers in 1887. He made an improved thermometer shelter, bearing his name, which was much better than the large, close double louvered one previously used, and which was adopted by the Weather Bureau in 1885. While with Prof. Loomis he took a decided stand against the convection theory of storms but prepared no paper on the subject until Mar. 15, 1884; his studies of storms culminated in an excellent little book, "The Tornado." In October, 1887, he became one of the regular force of the U. S. weather service to make forecasts for the whole country. In July, 1891, in accordance with the terms of the transfer to the Agricultural Department, he was appointed professor of meteorology in the Weather Bureau and held that position until his death. Feeling the great need of convenient meteorological tables, in 1888 he prepared for publication a handbook of 133 pages, which was the best small collection of tables published. In meteorological work he made persistent demands for facts and not theories and for many years he strongly urged meteorologists to make balloon ascensions for the purpose of obtaining data. His first balloon voyage in the interest of science was made on June 24–25, 1886. Of his five ascensions the one on June 17, 1887, to 16,000 feet, was the highest but one made in this country. His last ascension, Oct. 27, 1892, was the most successful. He was one of the supporters of "Science" during 1882–89, and of the "American Meteorological Journal," 1884–96. His scientific papers number nearly 400, the most important of which are given by title in the annual report of the chief signal officer for 1891. Prof. Hazen's peculiar temperament sometimes led him to beliefs and statements in scientific matters entirely untenable in the present day, but to which he adhered with such pertinacity that to some he occasionally appeared obstinate and headstrong, but this was simply the result of the intense earnestness of his own convictions which so completely absorbed his mind that there was no place for further considerations. However, the amiability of his character always prevented any enduring unpleasantness between himself and his associates. Besides his scientific work Prof. Hazen was deeply devoted to the study of family history and genealogy. Himself unmarried, he cared lovingly and dutifully for relatives dependent upon him. He met with an accident while riding a bicycle in Washington, which resulted in his death, Jan. 23, 1900.
(Portrait opposite page 117.)

TERWILLIGER, Lorenzo, designer and manufacturer, was born at High Falls, Ulster co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1847, son of Frederick R. and Hannah Catherine (Winfield) Terwilliger, and a descendant of Harmanus Terwilliger, who came to this country from Holland in 1740, and settled in Ulster county, N. Y. Lorenzo was educated in the schools of his native town, and afterwards found employment as clerk in a country store. He removed to New York in 1869, and entered the service of the National Wood Manufacturing Co., one of the earliest makers of parquet flooring in the United States. He showed a special adaptation for every branch of the business, but more especially that of drawing and designing, in which he soon became expert, and became a stockholder and director. At the end of seven years he withdrew from the old and assisted in organizing a new company, known as the Wood Manufacturing Co. He devoted all his energies to the development of this business, and soon distanced his old competitors. The sales increased from year to year, extending into the suburbs and to the adjoining states, the sales being largely under the control of Mr. Terwilliger. Finding he was able to manage this part of the business himself, he left the Wood Manufacturing Co., and formed a copartnership with J. W. Boughton of Philadelphia, another pioneer manufacturer of parquetry floors. Under Mr. Terwilliger's management, the quality of the goods and the quality of the work greatly improved, and the parquet floors, on account of their hygienic qualities, as well as those of beauty and economy, became a necessity rather than a luxury, and thus a new industry was created. Mr. Terwilliger was twice married: (1) in 1869, to Mary E. Long, of New York city, and (2) on Mar. 17, 1887, to Ida Louise, daughter of Charles Simmons of New York. He had two children: Maude E. and Frederick R. He died at Ridgewood, N. J., Oct. 5, 1905.

HIGGINSON, John, clergyman, was born in Claybrooke, England, Aug. 6, 1616. In 1629 he accompanied his father, Francis Higginson, who was a native of Claybrooke, Leicestershire, England, to Massachusetts, and grew up with the fervor and prejudices of the Puritan colonists. The year after their arrival in New England, the father died, and the responsibility of providing for the family devolved upon John, the oldest son. He taught in Hartford, Conn., for a number of years, to assist in the support of his mother and brothers, and in 1637 filled his first office in connection with the church, acting as clerk of the synod of the Massachusetts colony. In the same year he was appointed chaplain of the fort at Saybrook, and remained there until 1641, when he became assistant to Rev. Henry Whitefield at Guilford, Conn. In 1660 he was ordained and appointed pastor of the church in Salem,

Mass. He was gifted with great eloquence, and his sermons became extremely popular. Two hundred of them were sent to England in manuscript, and nearly one hundred of them were published, besides voluminous tracts, and a work entitled a "Survey of the Sum of Church Discipline" (1648), concerning which Dr. Thomas Goodwin declared that to praise either author or work "were to lay paint upon burnished marble, or add light unto the sun." His other works are: "The Application of Redemption by the Effectual Work of the Word and Spirit of Christ, for the Bringing Home of Lost Sinners to God," and "The Poor Doubting Christian Drawn to Christ." He lived to the ripe age of ninety-two years, seventy-two of which he had passed in the ministry. Nicholas Noyes, his associate in Salem, wrote the following quaint elegy on him:

"For rich array cared not a fig,
And wore Elisha's periwig.
At ninety-two had comely face,
Adorned with majesty and grace.
Before he went among the dead,
He children's children's children had."

Mr. Higginson was married to a daughter of Rev. Henry Whitefield, and died Dec. 9, 1708, at Salem, Mass.

EMBREE, Elihu, abolitionist, was born near Jonesborough, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1782, son of Thomas and Esther (.....) Embree. His father was a Quaker farmer, who had lately removed from Pennsylvania to Tennessee, and built a comfortable stone residence which stood in good condition for over 100 years. Of the boyhood of Elihu Embree little is known, although it is certain that in some way he acquired much more than an ordinarily good education. Possibly he was a pupil of Dr. Samuel Doak at the old Washington College. While still a young man he began the manufacture of iron, in association with his elder brother, Elijah. For a while in early manhood he held decided deistic sentiments, but not a very great while later, becoming convinced of the verities of Christianity, joined the Society of Friends. As early as 1815 a strong anti-slavery sentiment had pervaded eastern Tennessee, and societies were formed in many quarters for the purpose of effecting, forcibly, the emancipation of the negroes. Mr. Embree, who up to that time had been a slaveholder, at once took steps to manumit his own slaves, and then threw himself heart and soul into the new movement, of which he rapidly became a recognized leader. In 1820 he began the publication, at Jonesborough, of "The Emancipator," which he continued until his death, six months later. In this paper he repudiated compromise measures of every sort, and advocated the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, as demanded by the Golden Rule of Christ. Had he lived a few years longer he would doubtless have allied himself with Garrison, Wendell Phillips and the other aggressive abolitionists of the North. It is his unique distinction that, though resident in a southern state, he was a radical, outspoken and aggressive abolitionist at a time when New England possessed only a nascent conscience on the subject of slavery, and that, in support and furtherance of his peculiar views he began the publication of "The Emancipator" ten full years before Garrison and Lundy took the field as agitators. He died near Jonesborough, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1820.

GOODELL, Henry Hill, educator, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, May 20, 1839, son of William and Abigail Perkins (Davis) Goodell, and a descendant of Robert Goodell, who came from Suffolk county, England, and settled at Salem, Mass., in 1634. The line from Robert Goodell is traced through his son Zachariah and his wife, Elizabeth Beauchamp; their son John and his wife, Elizabeth Witt; their son Nathan and his wife, Persis Whitney; their son Nathan and his wife, Dinah Weeks; and their son William and his wife, Phebe Newton, who were the grandparents of Henry Hill Goodell. His parents were missionaries in Turkey for over forty years, the father making a translation of the Bible in Turkish and Armenian. Henry Goodell was prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and in 1862 was graduated A.B. at Amherst College, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1865. During the civil war he served as second and first lieutenant in the 25th Conn. volunteers. He was in Gen. Banks' expedition against Port Hudson, and participated in the battles of Irish Bend, Bayou Vermillion and the general attacks on Port Hudson and Donaldsonville. During 1864-67 he taught at Williston Seminary, and from 1867 to 1886 was professor of modern languages and English literature in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. He represented the district at the general court in 1885. He was president of the latter institution from 1886 until his death, and was also director of the Hatch Experiment Station. When Pres. Goodell assumed control of the Agricultural college it was largely in the experimental stage; it was lacking in necessary equipment and its finances were in bad shape. With characteristic energy and tact he undertook to remedy these conditions. He impressed upon successive legislatures the fact that the college was the ward of the state, and that the state must provide for its suitable maintenance. His wide acquaintance among public men was of use to the college, not only at Boston but at Washington, D. C., as well, where as chairman of the executive committee of the national association of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, he assisted in securing legislation of much importance to the colleges and stations. He also took efficient measures to acquaint the farmers and those engaged in allied industries in Massachusetts with the work that the college was doing and to impress upon them the value of the education it was offering at small expense. He was a successful teacher as well as an able executive. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Amherst College in 1891. He was married, Dec. 10, 1873, to Helen Eloise, daughter of John Stanton of New Orleans, and had two children: John Stanton, civil engineer; and Dr. William Goodell. He died at sea, Apr. 23, 1905.

BARROWS, John Henry, clergyman, was born at Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847, son of Rev. John Manning and Catherine Payne (Moore) Barrows, and a descendant of John Barrowe who emigrated from England to Plymouth, Mass., in 1637. From John and his wife Anne ————; the line of descent is traced through their son Benjamin and his wife Lydia Bucklin; their son John and his wife Priscilla Philbrook; their son John and his wife Sarah Manning, and their son John and his wife Bertha Anthony Butler, who were the grandparents of Mr. Barrows. His father in his later life was professor of natural science in Olivet College, Michigan; his mother

was an early graduate of Oberlin College. After being graduated with honor at Olivet College in 1867, he studied in Yale, Union and Andover theological seminaries. He was engaged in home missionary work for three years in Kansas, also performing the duties of a county school superintendent, and for one year he ministered to the Congregational Church in Springfield, Ill. He went abroad for a year's travel in Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land, preaching for several months in the American Chapel in Paris. He was pastor of the Eliot Church at Lawrence, Mass., 1875-80, the Maverick Congregational Church of East Boston, 1880-81 and the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, Ill., 1881–95. In May, 1894, he was appointed to the Haskell lectureship on comparative religion in the University of Chicago and was elected a member of the university faculty with the rank of professor, a position he held for life. In February, 1896, he resigned from his ministry in the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago in order to found the John Henry Barrows Lectureship on the relations of Christianity to the Other Faiths of the World in India. This lectureship, under the direction of the University of Chicago, was endowed by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell of Chicago. Dr. Barrows was well-known as a lecturer and pulpit orator. For four years he addressed large congregations at the services in Central Music Hall, Chicago, and while in India, and delivered a large number of lectures at Chautauqua and elsewhere after his return. He published several volumes of sermons and addresses and was the author of "The Gospels Are True Histories," a work on Christian evidences, "I Believe in God"; "Life of Henry Ward Beecher," two large volumes describing the parliament of religions; "Christianity, the World-Religion," lectures delivered in India and Japan in 1896–97; and "A World Pilgrimage." As chairman of the general committee of religious congresses which he organized at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, he occupied a conspicuous position and came into intimate relations with the representatives of all religions. The parliament was attended by representatives of all Christian sects and bodies, including members of the Greek and other Oriental churches, Jews, Buddhists, Hindus, Confucians, Mohammedans and Jains. Prof. Max Muller of Oxford called it "one of the most remarkable events in the history of the world." In April, 1896, he delivered in Paris an oration in French on "Religion as the Unifier of Mankind." In November, 1898, he accepted the presidency of Oberlin College. In the interests of the College he traveled much during the following years, his engagements even taking him to California where he gave the first course of Earl Lectures before the Pacific Theological Seminary in Berkeley. Oberlin won his heart, and until his death he devoted himself enthusiastically and successfully to improving its faculty and equipment, raising its scholarship, broadening and beautifying its ideals, and extending its noble Christian influence. His biography, written by his daughter, Mary Eleanor Barrows, was published in 1904. He was married May 6, 1875, to Sarah Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Mole of Williamstown, Mass., and had five children: Mary Eleanor, wife of Prof. Frank Irwin; Katherine Moore, wife of Prof. Alfred Ernest Richards; John Manning; Arthur Stanhope and Eleanor Agnes, wife of Dr. Alan Gregg. He died in Oberlin, O., June 3, 1902.

BROWNE, J[ohn] Ross, author and diplomat, was born at Beggars' Bush, Ireland, Feb. 11, 1821, son of Thomas Egerton and Elisabeth Elana (Buck) Browne. His father (1792–1851) came to the United States in 1832, having been banished by the British government for alleged seditious editorials published in the Dublin "Comet," of which he was editor and proprietor. He settled in Louisville, Ky., where the son's schooling was obtained. At the age of eighteen he proceeded to Washington, D. C., and was engaged by the "Congressional Globe" as a shorthand reporter in the United States senate. Later on his eagerness to travel led him to ship before the mast in a whaler, and in this way he visited many strange lands. He was private secretary to Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, for four years, then yielding to his old passion for adventure he sought and obtained a governmental position in the revenue service, with instructions to proceed to California and Oregon. He arrived in San Francisco, Calif., via Cape Horn in 1849, only to learn that his services in the revenue department were no longer required. He was commissioned, however, to establish several post-offices on the inland route from San Francisco to San Luis Obispo. The adventures of this trip, which he made on horseback, are described in his book entitled "A Dangerous Journey." He was secretary of the convention called to frame a state constitution in 1849, and in the following year made a second journey to the eastern hemisphere, this time as a newspaper correspondent, visiting Italy, Palestine and other countries. After his return he was appointed inspector of customs and Indian affairs on the northern frontier and the Pacific coast, this time establishing his permanent home in Oakland, Calif. In 1861 he revisited Europe, making an extended trip through Germany, Austria, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Iceland, during which he was correspondent for various California and eastern journals. As U. S. commissioner of mining statistics, he investigated the mineral resources of the Pacific slope. In 1868 he was apointed by Pres. Johnson to be U. S. minister to China, succeeding Anson Burlingame, but was not successful as a diplomatist and held this post a little more than a year. Mr. Browne was an excellent raconteur, and often entertained his friends with graphic descriptions of his experiences and adventures. He possessed great initiative ability and a remarkable facility for quickly grasping the salient features of any subject which engaged his attention. Few men were better informed on the resources of the West, and his books are recognized as eminent authorities on the subjects they treat. Their titles are: "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise" (1846); "Yusef, a Crusade in the East" (1855); "Crusoe's Island, and Sketches of Adventure in California and Washoe" (1864); "An American Family in Germany, a Whirl Through Algeria, and a Visit to the Salt Mines of Wieliczka" (1866); "The Land of Thor" (1867); "Adventures in the Apache Country, Washoe Revisited, Bodie Bluff, The Dead Sea of the West, Mono Lake, Walker River, The Reese River Country" (1868); "The Mineral Resources of the United States (2 vols., 1867 and 1868); "Letters and Exploration of Lower California" (1869), and "Resources of The Pacific Slope" (1869). He was married in October, 1844, to Lucy Anna, daughter of Dr. Spencer Cochrane Mitchell of Washington, D. C., and had

nine children, five of whom survived him: Spencer Cochrane; Lucy Mayotta, wife of Charles F. Hoffmann; Ross Egerton Browne; Nina Florence, wife of Alfred Craven, and Thomas M. Browne. He died in Oakland, Calif., Dec. 8, 1875.

TAYLOR, Hannis, lawyer and author, was born at New Berne, Craven co., N. C., Sept. 12, 1851, son of Richard N. and Susan (Stevenson) Taylor, and grandson of William Taylor, who emigrated from Paisley, Scotland, and was for many years a respected citizen and merchant of New Berne. Young Taylor at the age of sixteen entered the University of North Carolina, but was not graduated. He began the study of law at New Berne, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and opened a law office in Mobile, Ala., to which city his family removed in 1869. At the same time he was appointed solicitor for Baldwin county, an office poor in remuneration but affording ample opportunities for experience to the ambitious young practitioner. He built up a good practice, and before his twenty-first birthday was admitted to the supreme court at Montgomery, Ala. Rising rapidly to prominence in the state and national courts he became one of the foremost authorities in the country on questions of constitutional law. In 1892 he was retained by the Louisiana Lottery Co., with James C. Carter of New York and Thomas J. Semmes of New Orleans, to argue their great case involving the freedom of the press before the U. S. supreme court. From the beginning of his professional life, Mr. Taylor was an active student, quick to discern shortcomings in the practical administration of government, and ever ready to advance any hopeful schemes of betterment. He was the originator of a line of legislation for the entire reorganization and reform of the municipal government of Mobile, whereby its expensive and cumbersome machinery was immeasurably simplified and the total public expense reduced about one half. He also drafted a bill for the reform of the jury system of Mobile county, under which a certain number of the best citizens were selected for duty and the juries chosen from them by a method which made it utterly impossible for the court officers to influence the combination. He was the author of a monumental work, "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution" (1892), which passed through five editions and met with the most flattering reception at the hands of the foremost scholars of the day. It was adopted as a text-book by schools and colleges and is recognized as a standard authority on the genius and development of the English state and the American commonwealth derived from it. He also wrote "International Public Law" (1903); "Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Supreme Court of the United States" (1906); "The Science of Jurisprudence" (1908) and "Origin and Growth of the American Constitution" (1916). In 1893 Pres. Cleveland appointed him minister plenipotentiary to Spain, a post he held for four years. He opened a law office in Washington, D. C., in 1901, and in the following year was appointed special counsel for the U. S. government before the Spanish treaty commission, and in 1903 counsel for the U. S. government before the Alaska boundary commission. He opposed the war with Germany and also conscription. He was used by the Germans in their propaganda to influence public opoinion against the sale of munitions to the European allies, and went so far as to write legal opinions which were widely distributed by the Germans, declaring that the traffic in munitions was unconstitutional. He served as counsel for one Robert Cox, a drafted soldier, who brought suit in Missouri to restrain the government from sending him with his regiment to France, contending that the conscription act of congress was unconstitutional. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Universities of Alabama (1889), North Carolina (1890), Washington and Lee (1893), Dublin (1900), Edinburgh (1904), Notre Dame (1909), and the Catholic University of America (1915). He was married, May 8, 1878, to Leonora, daughter of William A. LeBaron, of Mobile, Ala., and had five children: Charles LeBaron; Mary Lillie, wife of Dr. Reid Hunt; Hanna W., wife of Charles Clay Bayly; Hannis, Jr., and Alfred R. Taylor. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1922.

SMITH, Seba, editor and author (Major Jack Downing), was born at Buckfield, Me., Sept. 4, 1792. In his early youth the family removed to Bridgton, Me. Although his opportunities for acquiring an education were scant, he made good use of them, and at the age of eighteen received employment as a school teacher. He attended the New Academy in Bridgton, and was advised by the principal, who recognized his talents, to pursue a collegiate course. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818, studied law in Portland, was admitted to the bar, and commenced to practice his profession in that city. It is as a journalist and author, however, that Seba Smith is best known. As editor of the "Eastern Argus" he made it one of the most popular journals in the state. In 1830 he started the "Portland Daily Courier," the first daily paper published north or east of Boston, and he also edited the "Family Recorder." Soon after this he removed to New York, where he resumed his practice of law. The humorous and satirical letters written by him during the administration of President Jackson entitled "The Life and Writings of Major Jack Downing," became extremely popular. In January, 1830, the first Downing letter appeared in the "Daily Courier," which was started as a strictly non-partisan paper. Political excitement at this time ran high, and the author, wishing to show the ridiculous position of the legislature, which was divided between two factions, in its true light, bethought himself of the plan " to bring," as he puts it in his preface, "a green unsophisticated lad from the country into town with a load of axe handles, hoop poles, and other notions, for sale, and while waiting the movements of a dull market, let him blunder into the halls of the legislature, and after witnessing for some days their strange doings, sit down and write an account of them to his friends at home in plain language." In a year or two the letters acquired a national reputation, and young "Mr. Downing" was called to Washington where he became President Jackson's right-hand man and confidential adviser. He also published several poems of merit, one of which, entitled, "The Snow Storm," and beginning "The cold wind swept the mountain's height" was widely read. It was based upon an actual occurrence in Vermont in 1821. All his other works, however, Mr. Smith regarded as trifling compared with his "New Elements of Geometry," (1850), in which he endeavors in a very clever manner, to overturn the ordinary definitions of geometry. His other books, mostly written in Yankee dia-

lect, are "The Life of Andrew Jackson," by Major Jack Downing of the Downingville militia (1834); "Way Down East; or, Portraitures of Yankee Life," by Seba Smith, the original Jack Downing (1854); "My Thirty Years Out of the Senate," by Major Jack Downing (1859). About 1822 he was married to Elizabeth Prince, who subsequently became famous under the name of E. Oakes Smith. She was born at Yarmouth, Me., August 12, 1806, was educated in her native town, and assisted her husband in the editing of his papers. She was for three years editor of the "Mayflower," a Boston annual, and was said to be the first American woman to appear as a public lecturer. She was also gifted as a preacher and for a time was pastor of an independent congregation in Canastota, Madison co., N. Y. She was the author of "The Sinless Child and Other Poems," (1841), "Stories for Children" (1847), "Woman and her Needs" (1851), "Hints on Dress and Beauty" (1852), "Old New York, or Jacob Leisler," a tragedy (1853), and "Maine: an historic sketch" (1879). Seba Smith and his wife have justly been called "The Howitts of America." His wife died in 1893 and he died at Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y., July 29, 1868.

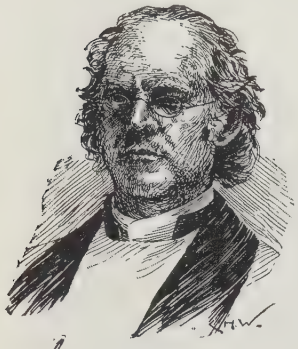
ROGERS, Sherman Skinner, lawyer, was born in Bath, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1830, son of Gustavus Adolphus and Susan Ann (Campbell) Rogers and a descendant of Thomas Rogers of the "Mayflower," the line being through his son Joseph, the latter's son John and his wife Elizabeth Twining; their son Nathaniel and his wife Silence Dimock; their son Jabez and his wife Lucy Keep and their son Samuel Rogers and his wife Sarah Skinner, who were the grandparents of Sherman S. Rogers. Although prepared for college, he decided to study law and entered the office of McMaster & Read in Bath, subsequently associating himself with Haven & Smith and with John Ganson of Buffalo. Upon attaining his majority in 1851, he entered into partnership with his maternal uncles, Robert and Charles W. Campbell, practicing lawyers of Bath. Later he was associated with his uncle, Henry W. Rogers, and Dennis Bowen of Buffalo. After the retirement of the senior partner, Henry W. Rogers, the firm name became and remained Bowen & Rogers for many years, until it became Bowen, Rogers & Locke. In 1883 it became Rogers, Locke & Milburn. He was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of New York state in 1872 and three years later was elected a state senator, resigning in 1873 to accept the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor of New York on the ticket with Edwin D. Morgan. He achieved prominence in the civil service reform movement and was president of the local association in Buffalo from its inception. He was member of the New York State Bar Association (president, 1883) and a life-long supporter of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, his interest in art being keen and of a discriminating nature; he was the friend and patron of many painters at home and abroad. His reading was wide and his love of poetry strong. He found recreation also in fishing and possessed an unusual knowledge of woodcraft. He was a man of wide sympathies and deep religious convictions. He was married Jan. 8, 1858, to Christina Cameron, daughter of Ira Davenport of Bath, N. Y., and had three children: Robert C. (q.v.); Fanny D., wife of Charles MacVeagh; and Lydia C., wife of Alexander Sedgwick. Mr. Rogers died in Santa Barbara, Calif., Mar. 23, 1900.

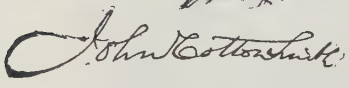
HAMLIN, Charles, soldier and lawyer, was born in Hampden, Me., Sept. 13, 1837, son of Hannibal and Sarah Jane (Emery) Hamlin, and a descendant of James Hamlin of England, who emigrated before 1682 and settled in Massachusetts. His father (q.v.), was vice-president of the United States under Lincoln. The son was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1857. At Bowdoin he was a member of the Athenæan Society and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He studied law in his father's office, and being admitted to the bar in 1858 practiced his profession in Orland, Me., until the outbreak of the civil war. He was active in recruiting for the army, and in August, 1862, enlisted as major of the 18th Me. infantry, which subsequently was reorganized into the 1st Me. heavy artillery. In April, 1863, he became adjutant general of the 2nd division, 3rd corps of the army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove and Mine Run. On the field of Gettysburg he received the official thanks of Maj. Gen. Humphreys. In February, 1864, he was placed on duty with Gen. Albion P. Howe, inspector of artillery, and was with Howe in the engagement at Harper's Ferry. On Mar. 13, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant colonel and brigadier general of volunteers "for faithful and meritorious services," and was mustered out Sept. 14, 1865. Returning to his law practice in Bangor, he was city solicitor during 1867–68 and register in bankruptcy 1867–78. For forty-two years (1867–1909), he was U. S. commissioner of bankruptcy. He represented Bangor in the state legislature of 1883 and 1885, in the latter year being speaker of the house. In 1878 he published the "Insolvent Laws of Maine," and during 1888–1904 was official reporter of the supreme judicial court, editing volumes 81 to 98 of the Maine reports. To the pages of the "Green Bag," a professional journal, he contributed a series of biographical articles of great value, and was co-editor of "Maine at Gettysburg." He was lecturer on bankruptcy at the University of Maine during 1899–1911. Interested in the welfare of his community, he was prominent in the establishment of loan and building associations, and served as a trustee of the Penobscot Savings Bank from its incorporation in 1868 until his death, and director of the Eastern Maine Hospital for over twenty years. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Maine in 1909. He was a man of the highest integrity, of large education, wide reading and cultivated taste. He was married Nov. 28, 1860, to Sarah Purinton, daughter of Dixey W. Thompson of Topsham, Me., and had four sons: Charles Eugene, Addison, Cyrus, and Edwin Thompson Hamlin. He died in Bangor, Me., May 15, 1911.

GREEY, Edward, merchant and author, was born in Sandwich, Kent, England, Dec. 1, 1835. He received a military education, and in 1855–56 was a member of the British naval expedition to Japan, where he learned the language of the country. In 1860 he received a captain's commission in the English army, subsequently served in China, and was for some years attaché of the British legation in Japan. He came to America in 1868, and became a merchant in New York city. He wrote five plays: "Vendome," "Mirah," "The Third Estate," "The College Belles," and "Uncle Abner," and several books on Japan-

ese life and history: "Blue Jackets" (1871); "Young Americans in Japan" (1881); "The Wonderful City of Tokio" (1882); "The Golden Lotus" (1883); "Bear Worshippers of Yezo" (1884), and "A Captive of Love" (1885). With Shinichiro Saito, he translated "The Loyal Ronins; an Historical Romance" (1880, new ed., 1884). Mr. Greey was a member of the Zoölogical and Anthropological Societies of London. He died in New York city, Oct. 1, 1888.

SMITH, John Cotton, clergyman, was born at Andover Essex co., Mass., Aug. 4, 1826, son of Rev. Thomas Mather Smith, D. D., who was fifth president of Kenyon College (1850–54), and a descendant of Increase Mather, the Puritan divine. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1847, and then entered the theological seminary at Gambier, O. He was ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1849 and priest in 1850. During the period 1850–60 he was successively rector of St. John's Church, Bangor, Me., and assistant at Trinity Church, Boston. From Boston, in 1860, he was called to become rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York city, and remained in charge until his death. By his strong preaching, his scholarship, his broad churchmanship and his activity in mission work he became one of the most prominent clergymen in the city. During his rectorship the church gave $1,000,000 for charitable work, built several mission chapels, two blocks of improved tenement houses —the first erected in New York city—also a hall at the theological school near Alexandria, Va., a hall and church for Kenyon College, and the Church of the Ascension, at Ipswich, Mass. Dr. Smith was a member of the American Bible Society, and one of a committee of three to revise the Greek text. For several years he edited "Church and State," a newspaper published in the interest of the liberal wing of the Protestant Episcopal church. His works, in book form, comprise: "Limits of Legislation as to Doctrine and Ritual" (1874); "Miscellanies Old and New" (1876); "Briar Hill Lectures: certain aspects of the church" (1880); "The Church's Mission of Reconciliation" (1881), and "The Liturgy as a Basis of Union" (1881). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College in 1862. Dr. Smith died in New York city, Jan. 10, 1882.





GILMAN, Nicholas Paine, author and journalist, was born at Quincy, Adams co., Ill., Dec. 21,, 1849, son of Charles and Annette Maria (Dearborn) Gilman, and descendant of Edward Gilman, who emigrated to Hingham, Mass., from Wales in 1638 and founded the Gilman family in America. His father, son of Allen Gilman, first mayor of Bangor, Me., of the Exeter, New Hampshire, branch of the family, removed to Illinois, where he practiced law at Quincy, and was reporter to the supreme court. Nicholas Gilman was educated in academies at Parsonsfield, Me., and Effingham, N. H., entered Harvard Divinity School in 1868 and was graduated in 1871. He was settled over Unitarian churches at Scituate and Bolton, Mass., in 1872–74 and 1875–78; and at Wayland and Sudbury, Mass., in 1882–83. From 1878 until 1881 he was professor of English literature and German, and college preacher at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O. During 1884–93 he lived at West Newton, Mass., devoting himself to literature; and in 1895 became professor of sociology and ethics in the Meadville (Pa.) Theological Seminary, a position he occupied until his death. He was assistant editor of the "Unitarian Review" 1885–89; editor of the "Literary World" 1888–95, and editor of the "New World," a quarterly, 1892–1900, all of these journals being published in Boston. Deeply interested in social questions, Mr. Gilman in 1887 began the preparation of a comprehensive work on "Profit-sharing Between Employer and Employee," considered as one remedy for labor troubles. It was published in 1889 with the sub-title "A Study in the Evolution of the Wages System," and had a large sale, both in the United States and in Europe, receiving high praise from critics and students of economics. The author was awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1889, and the book was translated into German in 1891. Other books by Mr. Gilman are: "Laws of Daily Conduct" (1891), intended to aid teachers in giving moral instruction with dogma; "Socialism and the American Spirit" (1893), "A Dividend to Labor" (1899), and "Methods of Industrial Peace" (1904) and he contributed numerous articles to periodicals and industrial journals. Mr. Gilman was a member of the American Economic Association. He was married in Boston, Mass., June 20, 1895, to Mary Sherwood, daughter of Rev. Robert Sherwood Stubbs of Halifax, England, and had one daughter, Margaret Gilman. He died in Meadville, Pa., Jan. 23, 1912.

WILSON, Lazarus Brown, civil engineer, was born in Franklin county, Pa., Mar. 2, 1795, son of Thomas and Sarah (Tomlinson) Wilson. Both the families were English Quakers, which first settled in Pennsylvania about 1685. His father fought in the revolutionary war. At the age of seventeen he enlisted for the war of 1812 and was at the battle of Fort McHenry and North Point, receiving for this service a government land warrant. In 1822 he began his career as a surveyor and civil engineer in Missouri, and was identified with surveys and public works all over the western wilderness. In 1825 he settled at Indianapolis, Ind. In 1828 he was employed by the state as engineer in the system of internal improvements, the chief of which was the Wabash & Erie Canal. He was civil engineer on the "National Road" from Pittsburgh, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo., during 1832–38; made the plans for the White river bridge in Indianapolis, surveyed, located and superintended the construction of the railroad from New Albany to Michigan City (Ind.), and was among the earliest and most zealous advocates of railroads. He conceived the first railroad between the Ohio river and the Great Lakes, and might be called the father of Indiana's present splendid railroad system. As a prophet of the railroad he lived to see the fulfillment of his predictions, which were considered visionary when they were made. During 1844–45 he was president of the Indianapolis city council. He enlisted for the Black Hawk war in 1832, serving with the "Bloody Three Hundred," the contribution of Indianapolis against the uprising of the Sac Indians. He was married June 18, 1833, to Mary Todd, daughter of Dr. Thomas Barbee and had ten children of whom Oliver Morris, Henry Clay and Franklin P. Wilson lived to maturity. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 10, 1875.

OLMSTED, Denison, physicist, was born at East Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1791, and was the son of a farmer. Among his ancestors were Richard and James Olmsted of Suffolk, England; men of means who settled in Hartford in 1639. He was graduated at Yale College in 1813 and then became principal of the Union School at New London; but in 1815 returned to New Haven to act as tutor and to study theology. In 1817 he accepted a call to become professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the University of North Carolina, and held the position for seven years, during that period carrying on a geological survey of North Carolina; the first undertaken in the United States. He proposed this survey himself, and the state authorized its execution; but he received nothing for his labors. His reports were published in 1824 and 1825. While at Chapel Hill he contributed to the "American Journal of Science" papers on the gold mines of North Carolina and on the production of illuminating gas from cotton seed. In 1825 he went back to New Haven, having been appointed to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy, and from that time until his death he was a resident of the "city of elms." In 1836 he requested that the chair be divided, and his desire being granted, Anthony D. Stanley took charge of the department of mathematics. In 1830 he published an article containing opinions regarding hailstones, which provoked considerable dissent but finally met with the endorsement of meteorologists in general. In November, 1833, a remarkable shower of shooting stars occurred, and Prof. Olmsted made a close study of the phenomenon, clearly demonstrating its cosmical origin in 1835. When Halley's comet reappeared, Prof. Olmsted and his associate, Elias Loomis, at that time a tutor, were the first in this country to observe it. The aurora borealis was also made the subject of continued observation, and the results were printed in the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" (Vol. VIII., Washington, 1856). He had considerable mechanical talent, and invented a number of articles for household use, including a stove; but seldom secured his rights by patent. Prof. Olmsted's chief works were: "Thoughts on the Clerical Profession," essays (1817); "Students' Commonplace Book" (1828); "Introduction to Natural Philosophy" (2 vols., 1831); "Compendium of Natural Philosophy" (1832); "Introduction to Astronomy" (1839); "Compendium of Astronomy" (1841); "Letters on Astronomy, Addressed to a Lady" (1841), and "Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy" (1844). More than 200,000 copies of his text-books were sold. Among Prof. Olmsted's contributions to periodical literature, besides many articles on purely scientific subjects, were moral essays and biographical sketches. One of his associates in astronomical work, for a few years, was Ebenezer Porter Mason, a brilliant young man, who died at the age of twenty-two, and whose precocity and scientific acquirements were commemorated by Prof. Olmsted in "Life and Writings of Ebenezer Porter Mason" (1842). His "Rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy" was written in such simple language that it was published in raised letters for the blind, and also was used as a text-book in asylums for the deaf and dumb. Prof. Olmsted was a member of many scientific societies, both American and foreign. His sons, Francis Allyn and Alexander Fisher, were graduates of Yale. The former became a physician, but died at the age of twenty-five; the latter made chemistry his profession, and for several years was a member of the faculty of the University of North Carolina. Prof. Denison Olmsted died in New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1859.

Denison Olmsted

STODDARD, William Osborn, author, was born at Homer, Cortland co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1835, son of Prentice S. and Sarah (Osborn) Stoddard, both of New England ancestry. His grandfather, John Osborn, was among the pioneer settlers of Cortland county. As a boy, William Stoddard was very fond of outdoor sports and of fishing and hunting, and was in the habit of spending days in the woods with his gun, before he had entered his teens. His education was begun at home, for the houses of his father, who was a bookseller and publisher first in Rochester and then in Syracuse, and of his grandfather, were well supplied with books, and his mother was a woman of unusual intellect and culture. He attended Homer Academy and afterwards private schools in Syracuse, preparing for the University of Rochester. Being graduated with honors in 1857, he went to Chicago to take an editorial position on the staff of the "Daily Ledger," a journal destroyed by the panic of that year. After spending the winter in a prairie log-house, he became, in the early spring of 1858, editor and part proprietor of the "Central Illinois Gazette" at Champaign, Ill. Here he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and conceived a great admiration for him, so great that in April, 1859, he contributed to the "Gazette" an elaborate two-column article, nominating Mr. Lincoln for the presidency. He was the first journalist to do so, and he continued to press Mr. Lincoln's claims in letters to eastern newspapers. As an acknowledgment of his services, the latter, after his election, invited Mr. Stoddard to Washington as a member of his own official staff. His first appointment was as secretary to sign land patents, but he obtained the president's permission to serve three months in the army, and was sworn in, April 15, 1861, a private in the first company of volunteers enrolled. On returning from military service he was put in charge of the president's private correspondence and other confidential business, as assistant private secretary, with an office in the White House. In the following year he was made grand secretary of the Union League of America, but it was mainly an honorary position, not taking him away from his regular duties. He continued with Mr. Lincoln three and a half years, and on Sept. 24, 1864, was appointed U. S. marshal of Arkansas. At the close of 1865 he was forced by ill health to resign and go north, but in a short time was able to engage in business on Wall street, and was connected with a number of railway, telegraphic, manufacturing and other enterprises. From 1871 to 1873 he held a responsible position under the New York city government. During the entire time, however, he continued to give much attention to current literature, and for a number of years held a position on the staff of the New York "Examiner." His first published work, an illustrated satire on Tammany Hall, appeared in 1869, and was followed soon after by a volume of poems. From that time on he gave himself more and more to authorship, until his books of verse, fiction, history and biography are more than forty in number. Several have

W. O. Stoddard

been republished in England. They include: "Dismissed" (1878); "The Heart of It" (1880); "Dab Kinzer" (1881); "Esau Hardery" (1882); "Saltillo Boys" (1882); "Talking Leaves" (1882); "Among the Lakes" (1883); "Wrecked?" (1883); "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1884); "Two Arrows" (1886); "The Red Beauty" (1889); "On the Old Frontier" (1895), and "The Windfall" (1896). Mr. Stoddard has had exceptional success as a writer for young people. He has taken out a number of patents for mechanical improvements, including one for a centre-locking printer's chase The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester in 1867. His tastes outside of books are for a retired and quiet life, and at his home, Madison, N. J., he devotes considerable time to gardening. He was married, in 1870, to Susan E. Cooper of New York city, and is now a widower with four children.

BREESE, Sidney, jurist, was born in Whitesboro, Oneida co., N. Y., July 15, 1800. He was graduated at Union College in 1818, studied law, and began practice in Illinois in 1821. There he became successively assistant secretary of state, state attorney and, in 1827, U. S. attorney. In 1831 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the volunteers raised to oppose the Indians under Black Hawk, and served until the defeat of that warrior. He was elected a circuit judge in 1835, and again in 1855, and judge of the supreme court in 1841 and 1857, and in 1873 became chief justice. From 1843 to 1849 he sat in the U. S. senate as a Democrat. He was chairman of the senate committee on public lands, and reported in favor of a transcontinental railroad to the Pacific. He was one of the originators of the Illinois Central railroad. He published a work on Illinois and "Origin and History of the Pacific Railroad." He died at Pinckneyville, Ill., June 27, 1878.

BEACH, Alfred Ely, editor and inventor, was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1826; is a descendant of the Plymouth pilgrim, Elder William Brewster, and of Elihu Yale, patron of Yale College, and son of Moses Yale Beach, formerly proprietor of the "New York Sun." He was educated at Monson, Mass., under the direction of his uncle, Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D. He learned the printing and newspaper business in every detail, in his father's office; was a newsboy selling extras; set type; worked on the steam press; and also served as a clerk and reporter. At the age of twenty (1846), he negotiated the purchase of the "Scientific American" from Rufus Porter, and induced his former schoolmate, Mr. Orson D. Munn, to remove from Monson, Mass., and join him in the publishing and patent business, in equal partnership, under the firm name of Munn & Co. Under their direction the "Scientific American" became the most celebrated and lucrative scientific periodical ever published. For many years Mr. Beach had the editorial direction of the "Scientific American," the "Scientific American Supplement," "Scientific American Architects' and Builders' Edition," and "La America Cientifica," the Spanish edition of the "Scientific American." In addition to editorship, Mr. Beach was a skilled patent lawyer, and had superintendence of Munn & Co.'s great patent bureau, and of their vast correspondence. Hundreds of thousands of workers, inventors and men of science in all parts of the world have received, by letter, the benefits of his experience and advice. Several notable inventions also have been designed by him, among them a typewriter. This he invented in 1847–48, and patented in 1856. The patent shows the keyboard, pot of type, levers, spacing-bar, paper moved at each stroke, the printing ribbon, etc. He exhibited a beautiful typewriting machine, the first ever publicly shown in this country, at the Crystal Palace exhibition, New York, 1856, where it took the first prize and a gold medal as one of the most novel and interesting objects presented. In 1864 he patented cable railway devices, which were purchased by the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway Co., in New York, prior to the adoption of locomotives on that road. In 1865 he obtained patents for carrying letters and mail matter through pneumatic tubes under the streets. He mapped the city out for a general system of receiving and distributing stations, all united by pneumatic tubes which should pass under the lamp posts, so arranged that the matter dropped in at any post was swept along by the air current and delivered upon a receiving table at the nearest distributing station, then sent on in same manner to its destination. By this system the collection and delivery of the mails could be accomplished with extraordinary rapidity. He also designed, in 1865, a traveling belt, or hollow cable, for the same purpose. It was arranged to move in tubes from the post office, to pass under each lamp post, collect and carry forward all mail matter as fast as dropped in, and convey it to the next distributing station. One form of his pneumatic mail collector and conveyor, also passenger car, was exhibited in full operation at the fair of the American Institute in 1867, and formed one of the most striking objects of the exhibition. In 1868 he designed his hydraulic tunnelling shield; also a pneumatic passenger railway, and in 1869–70 constructed a short section of the railway in New York, extending from the junction of Warren street down Broadway nearly to the post office. This novel piece of engineering he executed beneath the middle of the street, with all the crowds of omnibuses and other vehicles thundering along directly over the heads of the workmen. Few persons were aware that the work was in progress; but when it was completed it was thrown open to the public and thousands of people enjoyed a ride in a car driven by atmospheric pressure. This tunnel was nine feet four inches in exterior diameter; the curved portion was walled with cast iron plates, put up in segments and united by means of bolts, the straight portion being walled with brick masonry. The tunnelling shield was a strong cylinder, somewhat resembling a huge barrel with both heads removed; the front end was sharpened so as to have a cutting edge to enter the earth. The rear end, for a length of two feet or so, was made quite thin, and called the "hood." Arranged around the main walls and longitudinally, there were series of hydraulic pistons, all operated from a common pump, each piston having cocks, whereby it could be cut off from the pump whenever desired. Within the shield were vertical and horizontal braces and shelves. When at work the iron plates or the masonry of which the tunnel was composed were first built up within the thin hood of the shield; the hydraulic pistons made to press against the end of the tunnel plates or masonry, which had the effect to push the shield ahead into the earth, for a distance equal to the length of the pistons of the jacks, about two feet, or not quite the length of the hood, and as the shield advanced, men employed in the front of it dug out and carried back the earth through the shield. By the advance of the shield, the hood, within which the iron or masonry tunnel was built, was drawn partly off

from and ahead of the constructed tunnel, thus leaving the hood empty. The pistons of the hydraulic jacks were shoved back into their cylinders, and a new section of tunnel built up within the hood as before. The shield was then pushed ahead. The extreme end of the tunnel was always within and covered and protected by the hood. In this manner the earth was rapidly excavated or bored out without disturbing the surface of the ground, and the workmen were protected. By means of this system of hydraulic pistons, capable of either combined or separate action, Mr. Beach was enabled to govern the direction of his tunneling shield with the utmost precision, making it ascend or descend in the earth, according to the grade required, or travel on a curve of any desired radius. The Beach hydraulic tunnel is now extensively employed. With it the new electric underground railway tunnels in London were built and carried under the Thames river; at Glasgow the Clyde river was tunneled; at Liverpool the river Mersey. The great railway tunnel at Port Huron, Mich., under the St. Clair river, between Canada and the United States, was executed by means of his shield; as also the great railway tunnel under the Hudson river at New York. Mr. Beach died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1896.

ROBERTS, William Randall, U. S. minister to Chili, was born in county Cork, Ireland, Feb. 6, 1830, son of Randall and Mary (Bishop) Roberts. Having received a fair education, he emigrated to this country at the age of nineteen. He settled in New York and engaged in mercantile pursuits with such success, that he eventually amassed a handsome fortune, which enabled him, in 1876, to retire from active business, and thereafter, so far as his personal affairs were concerned, to devote himself to the care of his real estate, of which he owned a large amount. In the meantime he gained a wide reputation for his generous benefactions to all charitable and patriotic movements in the United States, besides the exercise of his practical sympathy with all efforts to benefit his native land. In 1870 Col. Roberts was elected to the forty-second congress from the city of New York, receiving 13,000 votes out of the 15,000 polled for the three candidates. He was re-elected to the forty-third congress in 1872, the year in which Horace Greeley ran for president on an independent ticket, running ahead of both the presidential and state tickets. In 1874 he was offered a second renomination, but declined. His career was especially distinguished by his inflexible opposition to all schemes having for their object the depletion of the national treasury. He also opposed vigorously all measures tending to keep open the wounds inflicted by the civil war. Always a Democrat, he was the only one in that party, excepting Clarkson N. Potter, who supported the supplemental civil rights bill, in 1873, recognizing the civil rights of the colored people. It is asserted that his speech against the extra subsidy of half a million a year to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. was the cause of the defeat of that measure. It was also through a resolution of his that the grant of Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, to the Pacific railroad, passed by the house, was recalled from the senate and eventually killed. Col. Roberts was also distinguished for his advocacy of the rights of American citizens in foreign countries; and, in the case of Dr. Howard, a citizen of Philadelphia, who was imprisoned in a Spanish dungeon for alleged sympathy with the Cuban patriots, it was largely through his action and a particular speech of his in the house of representatives in 1872, that liberation was finally effected. By a resolution of Col. Roberts the Fenians imprisoned in Canadian jails on account of the invasion of 1866, were also liberated. A speech of Col. Roberts on the Alabama Claims question, delivered in the house on May 20, 1872, was admitted by eminent public men to be one of the ablest presentments of the attitude of Great Britain in her relation to the United States, especially in regard to the injury inflicted through English means upon the union cause. He opposed the "back pay" bill, in congress, on principle, and when it passed, he was one of the first to turn his portion of the pay, amounting to some $5,000, into the U. S. treasury, refusing even to draw it. He thus set an example which was eventually followed by several other members. For a time Mr. Roberts was a member of the Tammany Society in New York city, but he at length severed his connection and joined the county organization, by which he was nominated and elected alderman at large, being also president of the board, and on several occasions discharged the duties of acting mayor. In the New York board of aldermen, Mr. Roberts displayed the same traits which he had exhibited in congress—opposition to corporations and continued endeavors to defeat railroad and other "jobs" in that body. In connection with Irish affairs, he was for a time the unpaid head of a national Irish-American organization. Col. Roberts sustained Grover Cleveland during his candidacy for the governorship of the state of New York, and afterwards for the presidency; and on Mr. Cleveland's election, he was appointed by him envoy extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Chili. Col. Roberts died in New York city, Aug. 9, 1897.

HAWES, Peter, lawyer, was born June 6, 1768. He was the son of Joseph Hawes, an ensign in the Continental army throughout the revolutionary war, and was descended through four generations from Edward Hawes, who left England as a mere lad in 1635, and settled at Dedham, Mass. Peter Hawes was graduated at Rhode Island College, now Brown University, with high honors and as salutatorian of his class in 1791. In the following year he went to New York city, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and by the display of unusual talent and perseverance became one of the leading legal practitioners of the day. That he was also a lover of literature is shown by the fact that he and several other young men founded the Calliopean Society in 1793, which met periodically to listen to the original poems and essays of its members. The society seems to have dissolved in 1799, for on Feb. 3d of that year the last entry was made in the minute book by Peter Hawes. He was equally prominent in financial and civic affairs. He organized one of the first fire insurance companies of the United States, the "Washington Insurance Co.," and was its secretary until his death. From 1807 to 1809 he was secretary of the New England Society, and from 1809 to 1812 he served on the common council, or board of aldermen of New York. On Dec. 2, 1811, he and other members of the common council were appointed a committee of defense, which protected the interests of New York for three years, during the period of disturbance occasioned by the war with England. His residence was situated on the corner of William and John streets, on what was then known as Golden hill. There he also transacted his legal business and the affairs of the insurance company. In 1797 he was married to Nancy Post, a young woman whom he had previously described in verse as the most beautiful of the "Belles of Cherry street."

After her death he married Margaretta Ray, and by these two marriages he became the father of fourteen children, one of whom, William Post Hawes, also distinguished himself at the New York bar. Peter Hawes died in New York city in 1829.

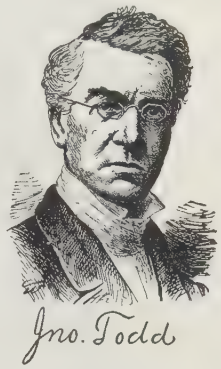
BURKE, Charles Saint Thomas, comedian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 27, 1822, son of Thomas and Cornelia Francis (Thomas) Burke. His father was a favorite comedian of Philadelphia, and his mother was a popular actress and singer, who, after her first husband's death, became the wife of Thomas Jefferson and the mother of Joseph Jefferson. Young Burke made his first appearance Sept. 3, 1836, as the Prince of Wales in "Richard III," Junius Brutus Booth taking the part of Gloster. As the season advanced he appeared also as Prince John in "Henry IV," and as Irus in "Ion." After some ten years spent out West he returned to New York, where, on July 19, 1847, he acted Ebenezer Calf in "Ole Bull" and Diggory in "The Spectre Bridegroom." In the summer of 1848 he played at the National (Purdy's) theater, where Chanfrau was acting manager, and in the following year was engaged at Burton's Chambers Street theater, taking the part of Billy Bowbell in "The Illustrious Stranger." His extraordinary success is said to have aroused the jealousy of Burton to such a degree that Burton not only dismissed him but by reason of his great influence prevented him from appearing at any other theater on Broadway, compelling Burke to confine himself to the Bowery. There he had a large following. In other cities, also, his popularity was extraordinary. He was especially admired for his wonderful performance of "Rip Van Winkle," of which he had prepared his own version. His performance was as much admired in his day as was that of his half-brother, Joseph Jefferson, two generations later. His style was said to have resembled that of Edwin Adams, whose "Enoch Arden" had been described as permeated by sunshine and kindliness, and was compared also with the eminent French comedian LeDue, who came to New York in 1867, and captivated theatergoers by his charm of manner, spontaneity and grace. "No other actor has ever disturbed the impression that the profound pathos of Burke's voice, face and gesture created in certain passages," says one of his admirers. "His delivery of the question, 'Are we so soon forgot when we are gone?' in 'Rip Van Winkle,' fell upon the senses like the culmination of all mortal despair, and the actor's figure, as the low sweet tones died away, symbolized more the ruin of the representative of a race than the suffering of an individual: his awful loss and loneliness seemed to clothe him with a supernal dignity." Jefferson said of Burke, "We get as near to him as we can, and he who gets nearest to him succeeds best." On another occasion he wrote of him, "Charles Burke was to acting what Mendelssohn was to music. He did not have to work for his effects; he was not analytical. Whatever he did came to him naturally, as grass or water runs. It was not talent that informed his art, but genius." He shone in almost every part that he played and he created several, such as that of Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth." A terse description of his peculiarities is given in Brown's "History of the New York Stage": "He was a fine mimic, had a merry eye, a sweet voice, was a superb dancer, had a pug nose, played the fiddle like an angel, and had probably the thinnest pair of legs that ever went on the stage." His first wife was Margaret Murcoyne, who died in 1849; his second Mrs. Sutherland. Ione Burke, an adopted daughter, of great beauty and exceptional talent appeared on the stage for several years, one of her earlier parts being that of Oliver in "Oliver Twist." Burke's last appearance on the stage was at the Chestnut Street theater, Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1854, as Ichabod Crane in "Murrell, the Land Pirate." A victim of consumption, he died in New York city, Nov. 10, 1854.

PUMPELLY, Harmon, financier, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield co., Conn., Aug. 1, 1795, son of John and Hannah (Bushnell) Pumpelly, and grandson of John Pompilly, a member of a Huguenot family from Avignon, France, but of Italian extraction, the original name being Pompili. His father served in the French and Indian war. With such an education as the youth could gather from a constantly interrupted reading of books, he began the battle of life with an equipment in which energy and perseverance more than compensated for any lack of educational training. Associated with his three brothers, he dealt in lumber and cattle, showing remarkable business ability, and often cleared large sums in the transactions. Subsequently he became the accredited agent of a number of New York land owners, and by the sale of farm and other lands still further increased his fortune. During the latter part of the reign of Louis Philippe he went to Paris, and became intimately acquainted with many of the most cultured persons of the court. He also traveled through France, Italy, Switzerland and England, going from place to place in a beautiful private carriage with postilions and outriders. In 1841 he removed to Albany, N. Y., but after that date never engaged actively in business. He became prominently identified with the Albany Savings Bank, the Albany Insurance Co., the Albany Gaslight Co., and other institutions of the city, and their prosperity was largely due to his wise business management. In business affairs he was quick, exact and always reliable. He was successful in nearly all that he undertook, and preserved his mental faculties to the end of his days. His library was one of the best in Albany county. He was noted among his associates for his great refinement of manner, which was undoubtedly inherited with his French blood. His fine presence and manly bearing, his love of sport, his loyalty to friends and generous hospitality gained him friends and supporters wherever he went. Mr. Pumpelly was twice married: (1) Nov. 16, 1830, to Delphine, daughter of Judge John R. Drake of Owego; and (2) Oct. 19, 1841, to Maria, daughter of Peter Brinckerhoff of New York city. By his first marriage he had two daughters: Adeline Jerusha, wife of James Kidd of Albany, and Delphine Marie, wife of Gen. John Meredith Read (q.v.). He died at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1882.

WADDELL, Alfred Moore, congressman, was born in Hillsboro, N. C., Sept. 16, 1834, son of Hugh and Susan (Moore) Waddell; grandson of John and Sarah (Nash) Waddell, and great-grandson of Gen. Hugh Waddell (q.v.), the emigrant ancestor who was a native of Ireland, and married Mary Haynes. His mother was a granddaughter of Alfred Moore (q.v.), a justice of the U. S. supreme court. His grandmother was a daughter of Gen. Francis Nash of North Carolina, who was killed at the battle of German-

town, Oct. 4, 1777, and his mother was a granddaughter of Alfred Moore (1755–1810), a justice of the supreme court of the United States (1799–1805). Mr. Waddell was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1853, studied law, and was admitted to the bar two years later. He removed to Wilmington, purchased the "Wilmington Herald," a leading Whig paper, in 1860, and became its editor. He was opposed to secession, but joined the Confederate army in 1861; became adjutant and afterward lieutenant-colonel of the 41st North Carolina regiment, third cavalry, and served until August, 1864, when his health compelled him to resign. Col. Waddell entered public life in 1870. That year was a critical period in the history of North Carolina. The state was under control of the Republicans, who had determined to maintain their power at any cost. Kirk and his brutal hirelings were overrunning a large portion of the state, the civil law was "exhausted," and drum-head courts martial were in vogue. The outlook was gloomy. The congressional elections were near at hand; the nominee of the Democratic convention in the third district had declined to encounter what was then regarded as certain defeat. The executive committee was in despair; the election was only seventeen days off, and Oliver H. Dockery, the sitting member, was the Republican candidate, and had been for some days actively canvassing the district. The committee then turned to Col. Waddell. Dockery was a strong man on the stump; was backed by personal popularity and by the extensive influence of his father, who had long been a power in that section of the state. Waddell had had little experience, but he overwhelmed his opponent from the outset, and was elected to the forty-second congress by a majority of 351. He took his seat in 1871, and was re-elected in 1872, 1874, 1876, but was defeated in 1878 by a combination of circumstances. Col. Waddell's first speech in the house was in April, 1872, on the condition of the South. He was then one of the five Democrats on the special committee of thirteen, known as the Ku Klux committee. The speech was a manly and eloquent defense of the southern people. He served on the post-office committee and became its chairman in 1877; was a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1880, and urged the omission of the word "only" from the tariff plank. He became editor of the "Charlotte Journal" in 1882, but later returned to Wilmington and resumed the practice of law. He was a presidential elector for the state at large in 1888, and during 1898–1904 was mayor of Wilmington. He was the author of "The Last Year of the War in North Carolina" (1888) and "A Colonial Officer and His Times," a biography of Gen. Hugh Waddell (1890). He was thrice married: (1) in 1856 to Julia Savage; (2) in 1878 to her sister Ellen, and (3) in 1896, to Gabrielle De Rosset. He died in Wilmington, N. C., Mar. 17, 1912.

TODD, John, clergyman and author, was born at Rutland, Rutland co., Vt., Oct. 9, 1800, a direct descendant of Christopher Todd, a native of Pontefract, Yorkshire, England, who, with his wife and child settled in New Haven, Conn., between 1641 and 1647. The family is a large one and is distinguished for the number of clergymen, doctors and soldiers it has produced, but none, probably, has exerted a wider influence than the subject of this sketch, whose words, to use the language of the Psalmist, have gone "unto the end of the world," and none has gained a greater victory over oppressing circumstances. Six years after John Todd was born, his father, who had been crippled for some time, died; his mother was an incurable invalid, and the children, who were many, were scattered among various relatives, John going to live with an aunt at North Killingworth, Conn. At the age of ten years he was placed with another relative, at New Haven, Conn., and there attended school for a time and formed the determination to go to college. In 1818 he presented himself for admission to Yale, having walked to New Haven on foot from Charlestown, Mass., and was allowed to enter, although he was insufficently prepared. This want of adequate preparatory training and the necessity of supporting himself by teaching, made his progress through college difficult, and twice his health broke down under the strain. His will power carried him through, however, and he was graduated with his class. He then entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he paid his expenses largely by his pen, and became so favorably known as a preacher and orator that he was offered a pastorate before he had finished his studies. He was graduated at the seminary in 1825, and in 1826 became pastor of a new Congregational church at Groton, Mass., formed by seceding "orthodox" members of the old First Church, and here he remained, prospering in his work, until 1833, declining calls to Portland, Me., and Salem, Mass., and an invitation to become the editor of the New York "Observer." From 1833 until 1836 he served as pastor of a new Congregational church at Northampton, Mass., and from 1836 until 1842 of the First Congregational Church of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1842 he was called to the First Congregational Church of Pittsfield, Mass., and he remained its pastor until forced by the failure of his health to resign in 1872. His parish was a large one, and in addition to the regular duties of preaching, visiting, marrying and burying, he performed those of chairman of the school committee and president of the board of trustees of a girls school. By this time his works were well known in England, as well as at home, and his pen was kept busy in producing new books, or in writing for religious newspapers. He produced about thirty volumes in all, some of which sold to the extent of several hundred thousand copies, several of them being translated into various European and Asiatic languages. Those for children and youth were especially popular. His "Student's Manual" and "Index Rerum" (1835), have passed through a number of editions. His "Lectures to Children" (1834) was used as a text-book at Sierra Leone mission and was printed in raised letters for the blind. "Simple Sketches" (1843) embodies several essays written during his college course. "Woman's Rights" (1867), was wittily answered by Gail Hamilton, in "Woman's Wrongs" (1888). His last book, "Old Fashioned Lives," was published in 1870. Dr. Todd visited the Adirondacks every summer for more than twenty years, and subsequently "roughed it" in the woods of Maine and Canada. He was an expert fisherman and a good shot, though he never took the life of any creature for mere sport. His reputed prowess in that direction and his stanch Calvinism are supposed to have suggested to Longfellow the character of the parson in his "Birds of Killingworth" (1863):



> "The wrath of God he preached from year to year,
> And read with fervor Edwards 'On the Will.'
> His favorite pastime was to slay the deer,
> In summer, on some Adirondack hill."

Recreation at home was found in keeping bees and in forming and carving articles of wood and ivory in a well-equipped workshop adjoining his study. Dr. Todd greatly encouraged and helped Mary

Lyon in her efforts to found Mount Holyoke Seminary, and his labors in behalf of education in general were almost as important as those performed as a religious teacher. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1845. He was married in 1830 to Mary Skinner, daughter of Rev. Joab Brace, for fifty years pastor of the Congregational church at Newington, Conn. He had a son, Rev. John E. Todd, who edited his father's biography, "John Todd, the Story of His Life" (1876). He died in Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 24, 1873.

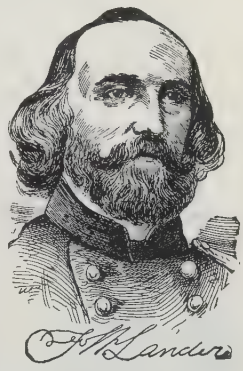
BEECHER, Willis Judson, theologian, educator and author, was born in Hampden, O., Apr. 29, 1838, son of Rev. John Wyllys and Achsa (Judson) Beecher. His parents were of New England descent, his father having settled in Ohio as a home missionary. He was graduated A.B. at Hamilton College in 1858, with the valedictory, and three years later received the degree of A.M. from the same institution. After teaching in Whitestown Seminary for a short time, he entered Auburn Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1864. That year, also, he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1864–65 was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ovid, N. Y. During 1865–69 he was professor of moral science and belles lettres at Knox College, and during 1869–71 was pastor of the First Church of Christ (Congregational) at Galesburg. In the latter year he was called to the chair of Hebrew language and literature in Auburn Theological Seminary, and occupied that position with conspicuous fidelity for thirty-seven years. During his career as a teacher Dr. Beecher continued his studies, always welcoming the latest discoveries in science and research, and always hospitable to progress in philosophical thought. After retiring from the seminary faculty in 1908 he devoted most of his time to lecturing and writing, to the service of the several boards and organizations of which he was a member, and occasionally to occupying pulpits in Auburn and vicinity. He was the author of "Farmer Tompkins and His Bibles" (1874), the introduction to the "Index of Presbyterian Ministers," 1706–1881 (1883); "Drill Lessons in Hebrew" (1883); "Old Testament Notes" (1897); "The Prophets and the Promise" (1905); "The Teaching of Jesus Concerning the Future Life" (1906); "The Dated Events of the Old Testament" (1907); "Reasonable Biblical Criticism" (1911), and Biblical articles for encyclopedias and dictionaries. Dr. Beecher was president of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis in 1904; member of the American Oriental Society; American Institute of Sacred Literature; American Bible League; and a member of the general assembly's committee on the revision of the Confession in 1890–92. In the latter year he delivered the Stone Lectures at Princeton University, and in 1909 he was moderator of the synod of New York. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1875, and by Princeton University in 1896. He was married June 14, 1865, to Sara Maria, daughter of Dr. Alfred Bolter of Ovid, N. Y., and had two children: Martha Leach and Elizabeth Beecher. He died in Auburn, N. Y., May 10, 1912.

CARUTHERS, Robert Looney, legislator, was born in Smith county, Tenn., July 31, 1800. His mother died when he was an infant and his father becoming paralyzed, he was early thrown upon his own resources. After working on a farm for a while, at the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a store at Carthage, and soon rose to be a partner, taking charge of a branch at Woodbury. Part of his profits went to pay for tuition at Greenville College, and after completing the course at the institution, he studied law in the office of Judge Samuel Powell, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. In September of that year he was elected clerk of the state house of representatives. Returning to Smith county, he was elected by the legislature circuit attorney general and served during 1827–32, when he resigned. In 1835 he was elected to the state house of representatives and as that legislature was the first to meet under a new constitution, the work was important, and Mr. Caruthers distinguished himself as a member of the judiciary committee. At that time, in collaboration with Judge A. O. P. Nicholson, he made a compilation of the statutes of the state. In 1840 he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives to succeed John Bell, and was renominated, but declined a second term. In 1852 he was appointed by Gov. Campbell, judge of the supreme court, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Greene, resigned. In 1853 he was elected by the legislature for a full term. In 1854 he was again elected, this time by the people under the operation of the new constitution. He continued his duties as judge until the latter part of 1861, when he was chosen a delegate to the peace congress of that year. On the failure of that mission he was elected a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate states. In 1862 he was elected governor of Tennessee, to succeed Isham G. Harris, but was never inducted into office on account of the Federal occupation of the state, and Andrew Johnson, who had been appointed provisional governor by Pres. Lincoln, took his place. After the civil war closed Mr. Caruthers practiced law in Nashville, in partnership with Judge William F. Cooper, but soon retired to Lebanon and became professor of law in Cumberland University, becoming first president of its board of trustees and dean of its law department. Judge Caruthers was said to be the greatest advocate that Tennessee ever produced. He was not remarkable as an orator and he lacked graces of person; but he was fluent in speech, and had a power of statement and a clear, logical way of treating subjects that were irresistible. His skill in dissolving sophistry was wonderful. It was said of him that his appearance before a jury was tantamount to a denial of justice to the other side. He died in Lebanon, Tenn., Oct. 2, 1882.

CHIPMAN, John Logan, lawyer and congressman, was born in Detroit, Mich., June 5, 1830, son of Henry and Martha (Logan) Chipman, and a descendant of John Chipman, a native of Barnstable, England, who emigrated to America in 1630 and settled on a farm at Barnstable, Mass. He married a daughter of John Howland, one of the "Mayflower" pilgrims, and their son Samuel married Sarah Cobb; their son John had a son John Samuel, who was the first of the family to settle in Connecticut; his son Samuel married Hannah Austin, and their son Nathaniel married Sarah Hill, and was the grandfather of John Logan Chipman. His father (1785–1867) married a daughter of a wealthy planter of South Carolina and lived in that state a number of years. In 1824 he settled in Detroit, Mich., and became prominent in the affairs of the territory and state. He was senior member of the firm of Chipman & Seymour, who published a Whig paper in Detroit and served as U. S. judge for the ter-

ritory of Michigan in 1824. The son was educated in the schools of his native city, and was afterward graduated at the University of Michigan. At the age of sixteen he joined an expedition for exploring the then wild Lake Superior region for the Montreal Mining Co. On his return, he studied law, and being admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed to the agency making payment to the Chippewas of Lake Superior. He also participated in making the treaty of Detroit with the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan. He served as assistant clerk of the house of representatives of Michigan in 1853; was city attorney of Detroit in 1856–61 (two terms); served in the legislature in 1863; was attorney for the police board in 1865–79; ran for congress in 1866, but was defeated; was elected judge of the superior court of Detroit in 1879, and at the end of his six years' service was re-elected in 1885. He then served in the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses. He had rare power as an orator. At different times Mr. Chipman was connected, in an editorial capacity, with the "Detroit Free Press" and the "Chicago Times." One of his pet projects was the building of a ship canal across the state of New York. He died in Detroit, May 17, 1893.

LANDER, Frederick William, soldier and civil engineer, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 17, 1822. His father, Edward Lander, and his grandfather were shipowners engaged in foreign trade. His mother, Eliza West, was the daughter of Nathaniel West, who in early life was for a short time a midshipman on a British man-of-war. Leaving that position Mr. West came home, and taking the command of the Black Prince, a private armed vessel, so distinguished himself during the war of the revolution that the Black Prince is mentioned in Cooper's "Naval History" as one of the most prominent of the American privateers. In 1798 he sent from Salem the first vessel from the United States to make a voyage around the world. His great-grandfather, Elias Hasket Derby, sent the first vessel from the United States to the East Indies and thus opened the famous trade that so enriched his native town. Frederick William Lander was noted among his playmates for his courage, love of manly sports, adventurous spirit and great physical strength. He received his early education at Franklin and Dummer academies, and afterwards studied civil engineering with Maj. Barton at South Andover. When he had completed his studies, he was employed as a surveyor on the Eastern and other railroads, rising to the position of chief engineer. Meanwhile his interest had been awakened in the scheme of a Pacific railroad, then being agitated by William Whitney, and in 1853 he was appointed chief engineer of the Northern Pacific survey, accompanying Isaac I. Stevens, then lieutenant of engineers, on a tour across the northern plains. At the close of this survey he submitted a report upon the possibilities of the construction of a railroad through that new and unexplored region. In the spring of 1854 he equipped (with the aid of his brother, Edward Lander, then the chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Washington) a party to examine and report upon a projected road from Puget Sound, by the Columbia and Snake rivers, to the Mississippi, planned to connect with a road to California. His report of this reconnaissance was so thorough that the house of representatives had 10,000 copies of it printed. For the following four years Mr. Lander acted as chief engineer and superintendent of the overland wagon road, and incidentally he was involved in occasional encounters with the Indians, whom he succeeded in defeating and eventually pacifying. He also made improvements in the overland route, greatly aiding emigration, and at the same time managed the sums entrusted to him by congress for this purpose with such economy that he was able to return to the treasury a large unexpended balance. That this was without detriment to the public service is shown by the praise accorded to his labors in the reports of the then secretary of the interior. At the same time he was studying the problem of a Pacific road, and in 1858, following a resolution requesting information by the house of representatives, he made a full and exhaustive report "as to the practicability and method of construction of railroads," advocating a main line to Salt Lake, with branches to San Francisco and Puget Sound. In 1859 he made a speech at San Francisco, strengthening the feeling he had already created in favor of a Pacific road. While in San Francisco, in the fall of 1860, he was married to Jean Margaret Davenport, a lady of high personal character and of marked literary taste, who was distinguished as an actress, both in England and the United States. By this marriage there were no children. At the commencement of the civil war he volunteered his services in aid of the Federal cause, and was employed on a mission to Gov. Houston of Texas, with authority to order, if he thought best, the troops then in Texas to support the governor. After serving on other important missions he volunteered as aid to Gen. McClellan. In the campaign in Western Virginia he distinguished himself at Philippi and at Rich Mountain, where he guided the column through a pathless forest in the midst of the action, and afterwards displayed extraordinary courage in battle, having his horse shot under him. On May 17, 1861, his gallantry was rewarded with the commission of brigadier-general, and a command was assigned him on the upper Potomac. While reconnoitering at Edward's Ferry he was severely wounded in the leg, and, his aid being needed to open the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, he did not wait for the wound to heal properly, but on Dec. 27, 1861, assumed command of the Eastern division of the army of the Potomac with that object in view. In the following month he held the town of Hancock with 4,000 men against Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson with a force estimated at 16,000 men, but was compelled under orders to evacuate Romney and to withdraw to Patterson Creek to protect the railroad. In February, being largely reinforced, he reoccupied Romney and attacked and defeated the enemy at Bloomery Gap. For this reason he received a letter of thanks from the secretary of war. Feeling that his health was almost exhausted, he reported that he had succeeded in the work entrusted to him and requested to be relieved; but when this was not done, he determined to continue his efforts, and was undertaking an attack upon Jackson, at Winchester, when he was seized with congestion of the brain and died very suddenly, on March 2, 1862. Mr. Lander distinguished himself during his short life as an intrepid soldier, an adventurous and successful explorer, a talented civil engineer and a terse and vigorous writer. His military achievements were of the greatest benefit to the cause he espoused, his explorations opened up the great plains, and his writings and orations were the means of originating a scheme of railroads of incalculable service to the country.



LANDER, Jean Margaret (Davenport), actor, was born in Wolverhampton, England, May 3, 1829, the daughter of Thomas Donald, lawyer and manager of the Richmond Theatre. When only

seven years of age she made her first appearance on the stage in her father's theatre, and immediately after performed in London at the Haymarket Theatre as Little Pickle, where she was so warmly received that she was exploited as an infant prodigy. She came to the United States in 1838, and appeared first on the American stage at the National Theatre, New York. She then played in succession in all the large eastern and southern cities, and after a tour through the West Indies and a second tour in the United States, she spent the winter in Italy and France, returning to England in the following spring. Her talents ripened and broadened as she grew older, and when she made her debut as an adult as Juliet in London in 1844, she at once took a high place in her profession. She returned to the United States in 1849, and for a number of years traveled as a star. She was married to Col. F. W. Lander, in San Francisco, on Oct. 13, 1860. He died two years later, from wounds received in one of the battles of the civil war, and his widow gave her time until the close of the war to nursing the sick and wounded at Port Royal, S. C. Subsequently she reappeared on the stage at Niblo's Garden, New York, in February, 1865, and for many years continued to be one of its brightest ornaments. As an actress she was finished, versatile and impressive, of dignified bearing and graceful presence. She was the original Adrienne Lacouvreur on the English-speaking stage, and displayed especial excellence in tragic rôles. Her last appearance on the stage was at the Boston Theatre in the "Scarlet Letter." She subsequently lived in Washington, D. C., where she died Aug. 3, 1903.

JOHNSON, John Lindsay, legislator, lawyer and planter, was born in Floyd county, Ga., in September, 1855, son of John A. and Mary (Seabrook) Johnson. His father was of Scotch extraction, and when a boy removed with his parents to Cass (now Bartow) county, and in 1842 to Floyd county, where he became in after-life an extensive planter and a hearty supporter of the Confederate cause. His grandfather, Lindsay Johnson, was a native of Virginia and an officer in the Creek war of 1836. Mr. Johnson was educated in the schools of his county, and in the grammar school of Brooklyn, N. Y. When seventeen years of age, he attended special courses in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and the law department of the Georgia State University at Athens. He began the practice of law in Rome, Ga., in 1875, and also attended to his large planting interests in Floyd, Bartow, and Chattanooga counties. He was elected to the general assembly as a representative from Athens in 1884 and 1888. As a legislator he took high rank at once, serving on such important committees as special judiciary, corporations, military and special local legislation. He was prominent in the most important legislation, notably the creation of the State Technological College; the measure to prevent consolidation of railways to the disadvantage of legitimate competition; the "Glenn" law, to tax railway property by counties, fought at every step but finally sustained by the supreme court; and in every legislative effort to promote industries and develop the public resources. In 1903 he purchased the Rome "Tribune," and made it a power for good throughout the state. In 1914 he was appointed chief of the U. S. census bureau of the Philippine Islands, and was residing in Manila fulfilling the duties of this position at the time of his death. He was a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, and the Floyd County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He was married in 1876 to Annie E. Gillespie and had three children: John Gillespie, Letitia Patterson and J. Lindsay Johnson, Jr. He died in Manila, P. I., in July, 1915.

ARNOT, John, merchant, was born in Perthshire, Scotland, Sept. 25, 1793. His parents emigrated from Scotland in 1801, and settled near the city of Albany, N. Y. They were in humble circumstances, and the boy obtained only a fair education, being compelled to assist in the family's support by his daily labor. When twenty-four years of age he left home, and settled at Elmira, which was then called Newtown. He had already obtained a reputation for prudence and integrity, and a merchant of Albany started him in a business undertaking, giving him the entire control of it. He succeeded so well in this that in a few years he was able to buy out his partner and assume full proprietorship of the enterprise. In 1824 he married the only daughter of Stephen Tuttle, a merchant of Elmira, and in 1831 became his father-in-law's partner. Mr. Arnot built the first foundry erected in Elmira, and he also brought to that town the first steam engine ever used in that section. In the meantime he made large purchases in land, the rise in the value of which, in 1832, added materially to his wealth. He joined others in organizing the Chemung Canal Bank, of which he was elected a director, and in 1837, when the financial panic pressed hard upon all banking institutions, he was made cashier. The result was that the bank was placed upon a solid basis, and has ever since had a prosperous career. In 1848 Mr. Arnot, with others, took the contract for the operation of the Erie railroad between Binghampton and Elmira, a distance of sixty miles, and afterward an extension of the work to Corning, upon the completion of which Mr. Arnot was elected a director of the company. In 1852 he obtained a controlling interest in the stock of the Chemung Canal Bank, and on being elected its president, appointed his second son, John Arnot, Jr., cashier of the institution. In 1854 he was elected president of the company which constructed the Junction canal, and the same year he became president of the Gas Company of Elmira. An important investment of Mr. Arnot's was the land purchased near Blossburg, Pa., where he mined for coal and in a few years became sole proprietor of several large working mines. During all his active business life Mr. Arnot took great interest in the condition of education in the state, although he kept entirely out of politics. The public school system of New York originated about 1858, and in 1859 he was elected a member of the Elmira board of education, an office which he continued to hold for six years. In 1858 also he was nominated for congress, but was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Arnot was soon after stricken with paralysis, but partially recovered, and made a visit to Europe, during which he passed some time at his birthplace in Scotland. On returning home and assuming charge of his financial affairs, he had another paralytic stroke, from which he never sufficiently recovered to attend to his business. He died in Elmira, Nov. 18, 1873.

ARNOT, John, banker, was born in Elmira, March 11, 1831, the son of John Arnot, a Scotchman and a pioneer business man in Elmira, who built the first foundry erected in that town. Young John Arnot received an excellent education in the private schools of Elmira and other places. He began a college course at Yale, but did not remain there long, preferring to enter the banking house of his father. In 1852, when the latter became president of the Chemung County Bank, the son was appointed cashier of the institution. Here he developed re-

markable financial capacity, becoming widely known in business circles, and upon the death of his father in 1873 succeeded to the presidency, which he continued to hold until his death. As a young man he showed keen interest in politics. He served for three terms as president of the village, and when Elmira was chartered as a city in 1864 he was elected its first mayor. His administration was a most fortunate one for the new city, whose interests were carefully and judiciously fostered. He was elected mayor again in 1870 and in 1874. A member of the Democratic party, he was nominated for the 48th congress in a district largely Republican, and was elected by a plurality of nearly 3,000 votes. He was reëlected to the 49th congress. In 1884 he was severely injured by a gas explosion in the vault of his bank, and never entirely recovered from the shock. He was married in 1858 to Alice, daughter of Charles Hulett, and had three children. He died in Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1886.

ROCKHILL, William Woodville, orientalist and diplomat, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 1, 1854, son of Thomas Cadwalader and Dorothy Anna (Woodville) Rockhill. He received his education at Lycée Bonaparte, Paris, France, attending also, in 1868–70, the lectures on Sanskrit, Chinese, Tibetan and comparative philology at the Collège de France. He was graduated at the Ecole Speciale Militaire of St. Cyr in 1873, and commissioned a sub-lieutenant in the Legion Etrangères in Algeria (Province of Oran). He spent five years in the United States and returned to France in 1881 to continue his oriental studies. In 1884 Pres. Arthur appointed him second secretary of the U. S. legation in China, and in 1885 Pres. Cleveland promoted him to be secretary of legation at Peking. In 1886–87 he was chargé d'affaires (ad interim) in Korea. Mr. Rockhill resigned in 1888 and undertook a journey of exploration in Mongolia and Tibet, having mastered the spoken languages of these countries. He traversed northern China, the Kokonor region and a large unexplored part of eastern Tibet, visiting over 1,700 miles of new country. The journey was fraught with great peril, as Tibet was then closed to foreigners and their lives were forfeited if discovered. Dressed in the costume of the natives he traveled halfway to Lhasa before he was discovered. His life was spared, however, and he returned to the United States, but in 1891–92 he made a second expedition into Mongolia and Tibet. He was appointed chief clerk of the department of state in April, 1893; third assistant secretary of state in 1894 and first assistant in 1896, holding the latter post until 1897. In 1893 he was appointed representative of the department of state on the government board of control of the World's Columbian Exposition, and later was commissioned chairman of the board. In 1895 he represented the United States at the sixth international geographical congress in London. During 1897–99 Mr. Rockhill served as American minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, and after six years as director of the International Bureau of American Republics, he was appointed minister to China, where he served four years. While in China he made a visit to the Wu Tai Shan, at the request of the Dalai Lama, with whom he maintained a correspondence until his death. In 1911, at his own request, Mr. Rockhill was transferred to the embassy at Constantinople, where he terminated his connection with the American diplomatic service in 1913. He was also the plenipotentiary of the United States to the congress at Peking for the settlement of the Boxer troubles, signing the final protocol on behalf of his government in September, 1901. He was the personal adviser to Yuan Shih-kai, president of the Chinese republic, from 1914 until his death. Mr. Rockhill's tact, personal prestige and forceful character had no little influence on the development of the republican idea in China and the establishment of a parliamentary form of government. He was so thoroughly informed on the history, customs and political affairs of China that he was called upon to coöperate with John Hay in the preparation of the notes which led to America's open-door policy in China. He was the author of "Udanavarga, the Northern Buddhist," version of Dhammapada (1883); "A Life of the Buddha and the Early History of his Church" (1884); "Land of the Lamas" (1891); and "Diary of a Journey in Mongolia and Thibet" (1893). In association with Prof. Hirth, he translated and annotated a work of Chau Ju Kua, entitled "Chu Fau Chi," at the Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, 1911. He also translated from the Latin and edited the "Journey of William of Rubruck in Eastern Parts of the World (1253–55)." He received the Victoria gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society in 1883, and was also awarded a gold medal by the American Geographical Society. He was a corresponding member of the Institute of France and was an honorary member of various foreign and American learned societies. Mr. Rockhill was twice married: (1) in 1876, to Caroline Tyson, of Philadelphia, by whom he had two children: Dorothy Woodville and Margaret Adams Rockhill. She died in 1898, and he was married (2) Apr. 25, 1900, to Edith H., daughter of J. Deming Perkins, of Litchfield, Conn. He died in Honolulu, H. I., en route to China, Dec. 8, 1914.

HOTCHKISS, Andrew, inventor, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 2, 1822, son of Asahel Augustus and Althea (Guernsey) Hotchkiss, and brother of Benjamin Berkeley Hotchkiss (q.v.) inventor of the Hotchkiss gun. His first American ancestor was Samuel Hotchkiss, who came to America before 1641, from whom the line of descent is traced through his son Ensign Joshua Hotchkiss, who married Mary Pardee; their son Deacon Stephen, who married Elizabeth Sperry; their son Capt. Gideon, who married Anne Brockett, and who commanded a company of continentals in the revolutionary war; their son Jesse, who married Charity Mallory, and who fought in both the French and Indian and revolutionary wars, and their son Asahel, who married Phebe Merriam and was the grandfather of Andrew Hotchkiss. When he was nine years of age his family removed to Sharon Valley, Conn., where he continued to live until his death. In spite of delicate health (his lower limbs were paralyzed from birth) he was a precocious student, and under the direction of his parents at home he not only mastered the usual branches of knowledge but developed a power of concentration and a remarkable insight into mechanical devices; genius was also displayed in the designing and improving of various kinds of machinery for manufacturing purposes. Andrew Hotchkiss was a life-long sufferer, and although denied many of the sweetest enjoyments of life, he possessed a cheerful, benign, and unselfish disposition, and his kindness of heart won the affection of all who knew him. He died in Sharon, Conn., Feb. 10, 1858.

CRAIGHEAD, Thomas, first president of Davidson Academy and of Cumberland College, subsequently the University of Nashville (1785–1809), was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., in 1750. He is frequently referred to in histories as Thomas Brown Craighead, which is an error, as he had no middle name. He was descended from Rev. Robert Craighead, a native of Scotland, who became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Donoughmore, Ireland, and was one of the thirteen ministers who constituted the presbytery of Logan. That zealous clergyman was moderator at Londonderry when that city refused admittance to the troops of James II., and was obliged to flee for his life, but returned to die in Londonderry in 1711. His son, Thomas, married the daughter of a Scotch laird, gave up the study of medicine for that of divinity, and going to Ireland became pastor of Presbyterian churches at Donegal and elsewhere, and in 1715 emigrated to New England. The son of Thomas, Alexander, was a man of great celebrity. He removed from Pennsylvania to Virginia in 1749, and thence, in 1755, to Anson county, N. C., accompanied by most of his congregation. He became pastor of the church at Sugar Creek, where he remained until his death in 1766. Here he found the opportunity he had sought through life, among a people "united in the general principles of religious and civil government." Says Rev. Dr. Foote in the "Annals of North Carolina": "He was a teacher of the whole population"—"whose minds could conceive the glorious idea of independence, and whose convention announced it to the world in May, 1775." Says a distinguished orator, alluding to the ministry of Rev. Alexander Craighead: "It was from this fountain that Dr. Ephraim Brevard and his honored associates drew their inspirations of liberty." Although he did not live to see the results of his teachings, yet he is to-day honored as the inspirer of the public sentiment that culminated in the immortal Mecklenburg Declaration. Thomas Craighead, son of Alexander, was graduated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1755; then studied divinity, and was ordained to the ministry in 1780. For a short time he occupied his father's pulpit at Sugar Creek, whence he removed to Haysborough, six miles east of Nashville, and there founded the first Presbyterian church in middle Tennessee. This became one of the largest and most influential churches in the South. In 1785, when Davidson Academy was established by the general assembly of North Carolina, Mr. Craighead, as the man most noted for literary attainments and for devotion to education, was the first-named member of the board of trustees, and was elected president of this first incorporated institution of learning in middle Tennessee. As president of the academy he presided *ex officio* over the meetings of the board of trustees, which included such men as Gen. Andrew Jackson and Gen. James Robertson. The school began its sessions in Mr. Craighead's church building at Spring Hill, near Haysborough. In 1806, in order to take advantage of the act of congress known as the cession act, which donated 100,000 acres of land to be divided between two colleges in Tennessee, Davidson Academy by act of legislature became Cumberland College, and Mr. Craighead was unanimously elected president. He resigned in 1809, and soon after became involved in polemical questions of long standing, which assumed the form of a bitter controversy, and divided the Presbyterian church. In April, 1810, the presbytery of Transylvania charged him with entertaining "Pelagian views," and when he refused to answer the accusation in person, tried him and ordered him to recant. Mr. Craighead appealed to the synod, and then to the general assembly, the highest court of the church; but in the meantime he was deposed from the ministry by the presbytery of Muhlenburg, which had been formed out of Transylvania. The controversy and the various trials lasted for fourteen years; but in 1824 the decisions were reversed by the general assembly, and Mr. Craighead was reinstated in the ministry. Among his strongest friends were Andrew Jackson, and Hon. John Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who stated that Mr. Craighead's discourses made a more lasting impression upon him than those of any other man. In nearly all important meetings in Nashville at which he was present, he was called on to preside. His eloquence is described as "of that fervid kind which captivates and carries away the hearer in spite of himself." Mr. Craighead was married, in 1780, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Brown, of Frankfort, Ky., who bore him seven children: John Brown, Jane, David, Alexander, William Brown, James Brown and Thomas Brown. David succeeded his father as president of the board of trustees of Cumberland College, and in turn transmitted the office to his son Thomas D. Craighead. Rev. Thomas Craighead died in 1825, and was buried in the cemetery of his old church, near "the Hermitage," the residence of his life-long friend, Andrew Jackson.

PRIESTLEY, James, second president of Cumberland College (1809–21), subsequently the University of Nashville, was a native of Pennsylvania. His family originally came from Yorkshire, England; therefore it is probable that he was a relative, or, more likely, a son, of Joseph Priestley, the eminent scientist. Owing to the loss of the first volume of the minutes of the university, very little record evidence of his administration is accessible. He was elected president of Cumberland College, Oct. 24, 1809, and "immediately took charge." His general reputation comes down in the legends of the university. "He was a man of deep learning, laborious habits, great firmness, and of somewhat irascible and imperious temper." He was held by the students and by the entire community in great reverence and awe. Many anecdotes are related of his stern and rigid character. In 1816 he resigned the presidency, and the college was partially suspended. In November, 1820, operations were resumed, and Dr. Priestley was recalled to the presidency. He continued as president until his death in February, 1821.

LINDSLEY, Philip, clergyman and third president of the University of Nashville (1825–50), was born near Morristown, N. J., Dec. 21, 1786, son of Isaac and Phœbe (Condit) Lindsley. He was descended from John Lindsley, who with his sons John and Francis were among the early settlers of New Haven colony, having come from some place to the southwest of London, to Branford, Conn., before 1640. When, in 1667, the pastor of the church at Branford, Rev. Abraham Pierson, removed to Newark, N. J., with a part of his congregation, Francis Lindsley went with him, and lived in that town until his death in 1704. His only son, John, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Philip Lindsley, settled at Morristown, and his descendants are numerous in eastern New Jersey, as well as in other parts of the United States, the family name being variously spelled. Philip Lindsley's early life was spent at home at Basking Ridge, not far from Morristown, and at the age of thirteen he entered the academy of Rev. Robert Finley of that place, to prepare for college. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1804, and then taught school until 1807, when he began the study of theology. This he pursued for two years at the College of New Jersey, at the same time serving as a tutor, and on April 24, 1810, was licensed to preach. He continued his studies for two years, preaching at Newtown, L. I., and at various places in Virginia and New England, and then returned to Princeton to take the position of senior tutor. In 1813 he was appointed professor of languages and secretary of the board of trustees, and during his connection with the institution he was also a librarian and inspector of the college. In 1817 he twice declined the presidency of Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., but accepted the position of vice-president of the College of New Jersey, having previously been ordained *sine titulo* to the ministry. In 1822 he was elected acting president of the college to succeed Dr. Ashbel Green, and the following year was chosen president, but declined, refusing also the presidency of Cumberland College, now the University of Nashville. The presidency of Ohio University at Athens, O., was also within his grasp; but, fortunately for Cumberland College, he was induced to become the head of that institution—the result of a visit to Nashville in 1824—and on Jan. 12, 1825, he was inaugurated with much ceremony. The corporate title of Cumberland College was changed the next year to the University of Nashville. He was peculiarly fitted, says one of his biographers, to be "the very pioneer, missionary and champion of collegiate and university education at the Southwest"; and while this remark is true, it should be accompanied by the statement that Dr. Lindsley built upon foundations laid by other noted educators. He broadened those foundations, however; with persistent and far-sighted effort strove to make the institution far-reaching in its influence; drew about him a corps of instructors eminent in their special departments, and gave Nashville its commanding position as an educational centre. In spite of financial and other discouragements, Dr. Lindsley remained at the head of the university until 1850. In 1829 he was offered the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Va., and Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa.; in 1830 was twice chosen president of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa; in 1834 was chosen provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and president of the College of Louisiana at Jackson; in 1837 was elected president of the South Alabama College at Marion; and in 1839, for the third time, president of Transylvania University. He never in any way sought an appointment from a literary institution; and the fact that these honors were voluntarily offered testifies to the high position he held among educators, while the fact that he refused to leave his post shows how strongly he was impressed with the importance of the university to education in the Southwest. It was chiefly through his baccalaureate addresses that Dr. Lindsley reached and influenced the world that lay without the college walls. These addresses were delivered to large audiences, and then printed in pamphlet form and distributed through the mails. He was in touch with the times, and this was one secret of his success as a speaker. He was accorded that respect by the public which a man should always receive for wide learning and extended observation, and a mind especially adapted to form wise judgments. In May, 1850, Dr. Lindsley, was elected professor of ecclesiastical polity and biblical archæology in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, Ind., and resigning the presidency of the university in October following he removed to New Albany in December, and entered upon his new duties at the beginning of 1851. Here he remained until April, 1853, when, contrary to the unanimous wish of the board, he resigned the office. The next two years were spent mainly in study, devotion and social intercourse; and his last public service was performed in 1855, when he was sent as a delegate to the meeting of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Nashville. He had served as moderator of the same body in 1834, when it had held its sessions at Philadelphia. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1825 by Dickinson College, and in 1837 he was elected member of the Northern Society of Antiquarians at Copenhagen, Denmark. His complete works, educational, religious and miscellaneous, were published in three handsome octavos in Philadelphia in 1866. Dr. Lindsley was twice married: first, on Oct. 14, 1813, to Margaret Elizabeth, only child of the Hon. Nathaniel Lawrence, a gallant soldier in the revolutionary army and successor of Aaron Burr as attorney-general of the state of New York. She was the mother of all his children. Mrs. Lindsley died in 1845, and he was married in 1849 to Mary Ann (Silliman) Ayres, widow of a kinsman, Elias Ayres, founder of New Albany Theological Seminary. She was a daughter of Maj. William Silliman of Fairfield, Conn., and a niece of Prof. Benjamin Silliman of Yale College. Dr. Lindsley left three sons: Adrian Van Sinderen, Nathaniel Lawrence, and John Berrien, all of whom were graduated at the University of Nashville, and two daughters: Margaret and Eliza Berrien. The former became the wife of Samuel Crockett of Nashville, the latter of Rev. J. W. Hoyte, D.D., subsequently of the same city. Dr. Lindsley died at Nashville, May 25, 1855. The funeral services were conducted by distinguished members of the general assembly, and his remains were laid in Mt. Olivet cemetery, by the side of his first wife and youngest son.

Philippus Lindsley

LINDSLEY, John Berrien, first chancellor of the University of Nashville (1855–70), and historian, was born at Princeton, N. J., Oct. 24, 1822, son of Philip and Margaret Elizabeth (Lawrence) Lindsley. His father was the son of Isaac Lindsley (6), son of Philip (5), son of John (4), son of John (3), son of Francis (2), son of John (1), who emigrated from near London, England, and settled at Branford, Conn., prior to 1640. Dr. Lindsley's mother was the only child of Nathaniel Lawrence, of the revolutionary army, and attorney-general of the state of New York.

John Berrien Lindsley, when three years old, went with his father to Nashville, Tenn., where he received his education, and was graduated at the University of Nashville, A.B. in 1839, and A.M. in 1841. He then entered upon the study of medicine, took one course of lectures at the University of Louisville, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. He never entered practice, but continued the study of geology and other sciences, which he had begun in 1838, under the famous Dr. Gerard Troost, Isaac Lea, John Jay and others. In the midst of his scientific studies, however, he became impressed with a desire to enter the ministry, and in 1846 was ordained by the presbytery of Nashville. He filled the pulpits at Smyrna and the Hermitage, and later served under the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, preaching to the poor and slaves in the Nashville district. In 1852 and again in 1859 he visited Europe, inspecting especially the medical schools and hospitals of Germany and France. In 1850 he projected the medical department of the University of Nashville, of which he was made the first dean, holding this office until October, 1855. He was also professor of chemistry and pharmacy, until 1873, when the medical department was temporarily united with that of Vanderbilt University. In 1853 he induced the trustees of the university to erect the handsome stone building now used by the Peabody Normal College, and not only furnished the plans, but contributed $10,000 from his private means. In 1855 the office of chancellor was created, and Dr. Lindsley was elected to fill it. The literary department was closed in 1861, in consequence of the civil war, but the medical department continued in operation. Dr. Lindsley's administrative ability is signally illustrated in the fact that he maintained, for six years in flourishing condition and full efficiency, a university with two departments on a slender income of $2,000, and made it yield, from tuition-fees alone, $40,000 per annum. During the war he was placed in charge of the Confederate hospitals at Nashville, and was highly commended for their excellent condition when delivered to Federal surgeons. During the war he severed his connection with the Presbyterian church, and joined the Cumberland Presbyterians — for the reason that he preferred membership in a church that could not be severed by war or civil strife. When the literary department of the university was reorganized in 1867, Chancellor Lindsley devoted especial attention to the inauguration of the Montgomery Bell Academy, a department of the university founded upon the bequest of Mr. Bell. In 1870 he retired from the office, and at his earnest request Gen. E. Kirby Smith was appointed his successor. He now devoted his untiring energy to sanitary science, in which he had always been interested, and in this connection performed many notable public services. In 1875 he was instrumental in inducing Dr. Barnas Sears, general agent of the Peabody education fund, to establish as a department of the university the Peabody Normal College, for which a few years later he secured a liberal appropriation from the state. He was also for a time professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, and was, perhaps, the most influential factor in promoting such public enterprises as the public school system of the state, and the sanitary system of Nashville and other cities. He was health officer of Nashville (1876–80), and secretary and executive officer of the state of Tennessee for fifteen years before his death. He was the author of many pamphlets, notably on prison reform and African colonization, and contributed to the "Theological Medium," a series of articles on Cumberland Presbyterian history. He also edited and published a handsome volume, entitled "Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate," and numerous reports on sanitary and scientific topics. He was a prominent member of many professional and learned societies, state and national. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey, in 1856. Dr. Lindsley was, in the words of a well-known writer, "a man known to scientific thousands as being among the admitted chiefs of hygiene in America." In 1857 he was married to Sarah, daughter of Jacob McGavock of Nashville, and granddaughter of Felix Grundy, the eminent jurist and statesman of Tennessee. They had six children, of whom a son, Jacob McGavock Lindsley, M.D., and four daughters survive. Dr. Lindsley died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1897.

J. Berrien Lindsley

SMITH, Edmund Kirby, soldier and second chancellor of the University of Nashville (1870–75), was born at St. Augustine, Fla., May 16, 1824, son of Joseph Lee and Frances Marvin (Kirby) Smith. His ancestors on both sides were of Connecticut families. Some had distinguished themselves as soldiers in every American war, and many of them had also exercised important political, judicial and legal functions. His father, a prominent lawyer in Connecticut, received a commission in the war of 1812; resigned as colonel of 3d U. S. infantry in 1821; was appointed by Pres. Monroe judge of the superior court of Florida, where his opinions, especially on the very difficult questions of Spanish land claims, are of great importance; and was delegate to congress from the territory of Florida (1838–45). His grandfather, Ephraim Kirby, entered the revolutionary army at eighteen, as aide to Gen. Lord Stirling; was present at seventeen battles, rose to the rank of colonel; was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; after the war, was author of Kirby's Connecticut law reports (the first); representative in the Connecticut legislature for many years; U. S. land commissioner for territory east of Pearl river, Mississippi, 1803, and U. S. judge, Mississippi territory, 1804. When the leaden statue of George III., on Bowling Green, New York, was torn down by the Sons of Liberty, July 10, 1776, on the arrival of the news of the Declaration of Independence, the fragments were sent to Litchfield, Conn., and there converted into bullets for the use of the patriots. Out of a total of 37,775 cartridges, 17,592 were made by Ruth Marvin, afterwards Ephraim Kirby's wife and Gen. Kirby Smith's grandmother and her mother, Ruth (Welch) Marvin. His elder brother, Ephraim Kirby Smith, was twice brevetted for gallantry on the field, and was killed while leading the light battalion at Molino del Rey, Mexico, Sept. 8, 1847. Ephraim Kirby Smith's son, Joseph Lee Kirby Smith, lieutenant of engineers, U. S. A., colonel 43d Ohio volunteers and brevet brigadier-general, was killed at the battle of Corinth, October, 1862. Many others of his near relatives served with credit on both sides during the late civil war, and the family is still represented in both the army and navy of the United States, on the bench and at the bar. Following in these illustrious footsteps, E. Kirby Smith prepared to enter the army at West Point Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1845, becoming a brevet second lieutenant of infan-

E. Kirby Smith

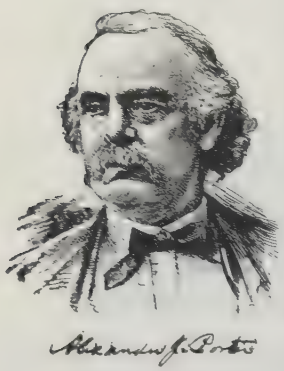
try. He first saw active service in the Mexican war, when he was brevetted for gallantry, first at Cerro Gordo, and again at Contreras. After this he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, from 1849 to 1852, and in 1855 was made captain of the 2d cavalry. He then served on the frontier, at Fort Atchison, Tex., was wounded in an engagement with the Comanche Indians, May 13, 1856, and so distinguished himself by his soldierly conduct that the legislature of Texas afterwards accorded him a vote of thanks for his services. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1861; but this commission he resigned on the secession of Florida, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army, April 6, 1861. His conduct throughout the civil war won him repeated recognitions of his bravery, and he was gradually advanced from his first rank until he became lieutenant-general in 1862, and in 1864, general. He was wounded at the opening of the first battle of Bull Run; commanded the department of East Tennessee in 1862, and in the Kentucky campaign led the advance of Gen. Bragg's army, which was victorious in the battle at Richmond, August, 1862. On Feb. 17, 1863, Gen. Kirby Smith received the thanks of the congress of the Confederate States, and was sent beyond the Mississippi to command the Trans-Mississippi department, organizing there a government for the country. The vessels sent by him ran the blockade at Galveston and Wilmington, N. C., and established communication with Europe and with the Confederate capital; and by establishing factories, machine-shops and salt-works, trading with England, and manufacturing ammunition, he made the district so independent that his army was the last to surrender at the close of the war. In 1864, he received by joint resolution of the legislature of Texas, "Thanks for the victories gained in Louisiana and Arkansas, May 24, 1864." At the close of the war Gen. Smith became president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., and in 1870 was appointed chancellor of the University of Nashville, remaining there until 1875, when he became professor of mathematics at the University of the South. This position he held until his death, March 28, 1893. He was the last surviving Confederate general. Gen. Kirby Smith was a botanist of note, his studies having been especially directed to the fungi and lichens. While commanding the escort of the Mexican boundary commission in 1854–55, he acted also as botanist of the expedition. A portion of his botanical collection formed an important exhibit at the late Nashville exposition.

STEARNS, Eben Sperry, third chancellor of the University of Nashville (1875–87), was born in Bedford, Mass., in 1819. He belonged to a literary family—his father, Rev. Samuel Stearns, having been pastor of the Congregational church in Bedford for thirty-nine years, and his brothers all being either ministers or teachers. Dr. Stearns was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard College, which had already graduated his brothers, father, grandfather, and even earlier generations. He was also educated for the ministry, but devoted his life to teaching. For many years he was a member of the visiting board of Harvard College. The honorary degrees of LL.D. and S.T.D. were conferred upon him, the latter by Amherst College. He first took charge of a boys' school in Ipswich, Mass., then of the Free Street Seminary for Young Ladies in Portland, Me. In 1843 he became principal of the female high school in Newburyport, Mass. In 1849 he was appointed principal of the State Normal School at West Newton, Mass. This institution had the proud distinction of being the first normal school in this country; its first location was at Lexington, Mass. During his administration it was removed to Framingham, Mass. In 1855 he became principal of the Female Academy at Albany, N. Y., which position he held for fourteen years, being called from there to the Robinson Female Seminary in Exeter, N. H. A new school, endowed by a former citizen of the town, its organization and management were entirely under his control. Here, with his ideal school, in an ideal community, he expected to pass the remainder of his active life, but in a distant state a new enterprise was to be undertaken; an enterprise which was to affect the education of a large section of country. The board of the Peabody trust fund had decided to establish a normal college in the South, and Nashville, Tenn., was fixed upon as its location. To this important trust Dr. Stearns was called as its first president, also as chancellor of the University of Nashville, of which the normal college was to be a department. The literary department of the university had ceased to exist at the breaking out of the civil war, and the normal college was for a time to take its place. In December, 1875, Dr. Stearns entered his new field. Here again, and on a larger scale than ever before, he had the opportunity of exercising his skill as an organizer, and his courage, good judgment, patience and determination in carrying forward an enterprise in the face of difficulties. His charge from the Peabody board was: "Lay the foundation of a great institution—one that shall be far-reaching in its results." The quality and amount of work accomplished in twelve years

show that this charge was ever before him, and that he had determined to make the normal college the great monument of George Peabody's munificent gift to the South. To place the college at once on a high plane, as well as to enable students from the remote parts of the South to avail themselves of its advantages, Dr. Stearns wisely planned a system of Peabody scholarships, to which the Peabody board gave a generous response. Year by year, with very limited resources, improvements were made, planned and personally supervised by Dr. Stearns. New buildings were constructed, others adapted to different uses, provision was made for a library, and a laboratory and gymnasium, the first gymnasium for girls, south of the Ohio river, were put in active operation; but, more effective than these, its graduates went forth imbued with the spirit of true missionaries ready to do pioneer work in the cause of education. Of Dr. Stearns they had learned to labor and to wait; of him they had learned to build no superficial structure on an insecure foundation, and thus is seen to-day, largely through Dr. Stearns' efforts and influence, not only the University of Nashville again in a flourishing condition, but the Peabody Normal College, recognized as the greatest educational force in the South. Dr. Stearns died in Nashville, in April, 1887.

PORTER, Alexander James, soldier and educator, was born at Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1822, son of James A. and Sarah N. (Murphy) Porter. His family was of that sturdy, Scotch-Irish, Presby-

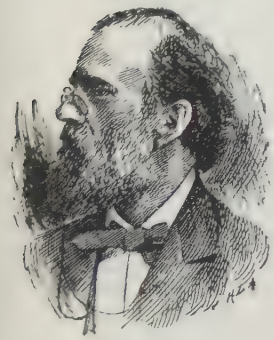
terian stock from which have sprung so many statesmen, preachers, and eminent men of business. His grandfather, Alexander Porter, emigrated from Ireland in 1793, and settled at Wilmington, Del., subsequently removing to Nashville, where he prospered in business. James Alexander Porter, son of the emigrant, was born in Nashville, and also prospered as a merchant, acquiring a large property. His wife was a native of Louisiana, and her family was a conspicuous one in that state. Their son, Alexander James, when a boy was sent to school at Jamaica Plain, Mass., one of the beautiful suburbs of Boston. Returning home at the age of sixteen, he entered the University of Nashville, where he was graduated with distinction. He then studied law in the office of his uncle, Hon. Alexander Porter, a distinguished lawyer and U. S. senator from Louisiana. Receiving a license to practice law, he returned to his native city with the intention of devoting himself to his profession; but, notwithstanding his thorough preparation, he never carried out his plans, for he inherited a large fortune, the care of which fully employed his time. The civil war began, and he joined the great host that followed the stars and bars, entering the Confederate service as adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. George Manly. Subsequently he served on the staff of Gen. John C. Brown, and for a short time on that of Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham, and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. His career as a soldier was honorable in a high degree, his position on the staff keeping him in immediate contact with the commanding generals, by whom he was trusted and consulted, while his genial demeanor, his generous disposition, and his unfeigned solicitude for the welfare of others made him a favorite with the soldiers, by whom he was beloved for his personal qualities, as well as admired for his record as a brave and dashing officer. He was in active service—it would be impossible to think of him as inactive when duty was to be performed—throughout the war, and was to be seen at the front or in the thickest of the fight in all the battles of the army of Tennessee. He returned to his home and became president of the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Co., of which his honored father had been the head; finding time, in spite of the demands made upon him, to indulge his literary tastes, accumulating a large library and reserving many an hour, that might have been spent in other kinds of recreation, for reading and study. In consideration of his literary attainments, the University of Nashville conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and on May 24, 1873, he was elected a member of the board of trustees. He took a deep interest in the development of his alma mater, was present at nearly every meeting, as the records show, and served on every important committee, generally as chairman. On the resignation of Hon. Edwin H. Ewing, Jan. 29, 1885, Capt. Porter was elected president of the board of trustees, and retained this position during the rest of his life. On April 12, 1887, Capt. Porter, at the urgent solicitation of the board, became chancellor, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Eben S. Stearns, but declined to serve beyond the current session. In civic affairs Capt. Porter was not less active. In 1877 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, and held the position four years. From Sept. 3, 1885, until Nov. 10, 1887, he was a member of the board of public works at Nashville. For many years he had been subject to annual attacks of a grievous malady, from which relief could be obtained only by residing in an elevated region. While suffering from one of these attacks he was called to Nashville to attend to a matter connected with the duties of his office, and against the remonstrances of friends and physicians, he, soldier-like, obeyed the call. Once more at his post, he remained until the disease became so deeply seated that it defied the efforts of medical skill. The life of this eminent citizen illustrates the great influence which a man of intelligence, virtue and patriotism can exert from a private station. Although he could never be induced to hold any political office, he yielded to the wishes of his fellow-citizens, and gave the benefit of his remarkable talent for organization to the upbuilding of his native city at a critical period of its history, when the services of the best men were needed. It has been aptly said of him: "A good man and well known of all men—steadfast, robust, manly—he walked erect in the presence of his fellow men, a commanding figure." Capt. Porter was married at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1847, to Martha, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Martha (Sanders) Watson, her father being an extensive iron manufacturer. She bore him two children, one of whom became the wife of Mr. J. W. Allison of Memphis, Tenn. She died at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1860, and he remained unmarried until 1867, when Rebecca G., daughter of Andrew Allison of Nashville, an accomplished and elegant woman, became his wife. This union was blessed with five children: Andrew Allison, who died in infancy, Alexander James, Dixon White, Rebecca Allen and Matilda. Lamented by his fellow-citizens, Capt. Porter reached the close of an honored and useful life at Nashville, Feb. 11, 1888.

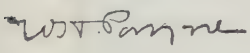


Alexander J. Porter

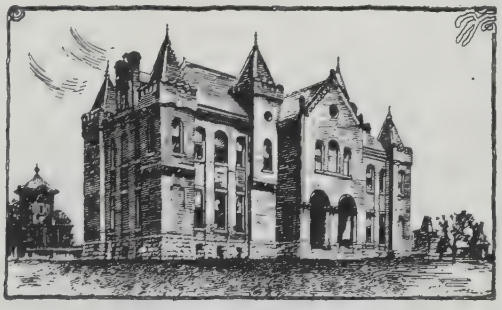
PAYNE, William Harold, fourth chancellor University of Nashville (1887–1901), was born in Farmington, Ontario co., N. Y., May 12, 1836, eldest son of Gideon Riley and Mary Brown (Smith) Payne. On the father's side he is descended from Stephen Payne, who came from Great Ellingham, England, on the ship Diligent, 1638, and settled at Hingham, Mass.; removed to Rehoboth in 1643; owned large estates; was a member of the general court, and died August, 1679. On the maternal side, he is descended from Charlemagne, emperor of the West, the descent passing through the Norman dukes to William the Conqueror; then through the English kings, to the Princess Isabella Plantaganet, who married Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex; then through a line of English noblemen to Lawrence Wilkinson, an officer in the army of Charles I., who was taken prisoner at the surrender of New Castle, Oct. 22, 1644. Wilkinson, after his estate had been sequestered and sold by parliament, emigrated to America, arriving with his wife and son at Providence, R. I., in 1645. He died there in May, 1692. William Harold Payne received his early education in the public schools, which he attended until sixteen years of age. He then spent nearly two years at Macedon Academy and three months at the New York Conference Seminary at Charlottesville. He began his career as an educator while in his eighteenth year by teaching in the district schools of Ontario county. But it was not to schools or teachers that Dr. Payne owed the greater part of his broad and liberal education. At the age of thirteen, he entered, without guide or teacher, on a systematic course of self-instruction, and acquired the profound knowledge of psychology, and formed those accurate methods of psychological thought which have made him the leading thinker and writer on the application of psychology to the science

of education. On Oct. 2, 1856, he was married, to Evaline Sarah Fort, and for a year and a half he and his wife taught the village school at Victor, N. Y. In 1858 he removed to Michigan, and was made principal of the Union School at Three Rivers. In 1864 he was elected superintendent of the schools at Niles, Mich.; in 1866, principal of the Ypsilanti Seminary, at that time the most popular public school in the state. In 1869 he accepted the offer of an increased salary as superintendent of the schools of Adrian, Mich., and held this position ten years. From 1864 to 1869 he was editor of the "Michigan Teacher," an educational journal which placed its author in the front rank of educational thinkers and writers. In 1875 he published his first standard work, "Chapters on School Supervision." In 1876 the plan he proposed for the educational exhibit of Michigan at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, was adopted by the state. The report of the Michigan Centennial board was largely the product of his pen. He is the author of a number of books, pamphlets and magazine articles. Among his most important works are: "Historical Sketch of the Public Schools of Adrian"; "Outlines of Educational Doctrine"; "Contributions to the Science of Education"; "Edition of Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching"; "Translation of Compayre's Histoire de la Pédagogie"; "Elements of Psychology"; "Psychology Applied to Education"; "Lectures on Teaching"; "Translation of Rousseau's Émile." These works have made a deep impression on educational thought and educational theories throughout the world. One of the first effects of his educational writings was seen in the action of his adopted state. In June, 1879, the regents of the University of Michigan established a chair of the science and art of teaching; the first independent chair of pedagogy in any American college, and Dr. Payne was called upon to organize it. In 1887 Dr. Payne was unanimously called to his greatest and most congenial work: the position of chancellor of the University of Nashville and president of the Tennessee State Normal College made vacant by the death of Dr. Eben S. Stearns. He was inaugurated in October, 1887. Immediately, the institution felt the impress of his organizing ability. The name of the literary department was changed to the Peabody Normal College. The curriculum was enlarged until it now embraces the most extended course of pedagogical instruction offered by any institution in the world. The literary course was enlarged to conform to Dr. Payne's reiterated opinion, that a liberal education must be the foundation of excellence in the training of teachers. New buildings were erected, and the Winthrop Model School was organized as a school of observation and practice for student-teachers. The confidence of the legislature of Tennessee was shown by largely increased appropriations. The appropriations of the Peabody fund were increased. The whole college wore a new aspect. The library was reorganized and extended. A new and commodious building was erected for the medical department, the college of music was added and a studio of art was created. The university, as now organized, embraces five departments, as follows: the Peabody Normal College, or Literary Department; the Medical Department; the College of Music, and the allied schools: the Winthrop Model School, and Montgomery Bell Academy. In 1896 the university employed seventy-eight professors and instructors, and enrolled 1,439 students and pupils. While the organizing ability of Dr. Payne reached every department of the university, his special attention was directed to the Peabody Normal College. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan. By his first wife he had five children: May Fields; William R.; Eva Jones; Emma Murkin, and Clara Louise McLelland. He was married (2) July 6, 1901, to Elizabeth R. Clark, and died in Ann Arbor, June 18, 1907.





CALLENDER, John Hill, physician, was born near Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 28, 1832, son of Thomas and Mary (Sangster) Callender. His father was the only son of James Thompson Callender, a Scotchman, who, having published a work entitled, "The Political History of Great Britain," the radical sentiments of which were disapproved of by the government, was obliged to flee to the United States in 1792. For several years James Callender lived in Philadelphia, engaged as a political writer, advocating the opinions of Thomas Jefferson and attacking mercilessly the Federalist leaders. The measures of Washington's administration were denounced with great bitterness; and in the "Political Register," a record of political events published by him, he made Pres. John Adams a special object of criticism, and continued his arraignment on removing to Richmond, Va., where he published a pamphlet entitled, "The Prospect before Us" (1798). He was indicted and committed for defaming the president. Subsequently, he founded the Richmond "Record." His son, Thomas, removed to Nashville in 1817, was alderman for several terms, and a member of the county court, and died in 1851. John H. Callender was fitted for college in the schools of Nashville, and then entered the University of Nashville, but could not complete his course on account of the suspension of the institution in 1850. He began the study of law in 1851, in the office of Nicholson & Houston in Nashville, and in 1852 removed to St. Louis, where for a year he was employed in the house of Woods, Christy & Co. Returning to Nashville, he began the study of medicine and continued it in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1855. From December, 1855 until 1858, he was joint editor and proprietor of the Nashville "Patriot." His admirable literary style, the strength



with which he uttered his convictions, and the sagacity with which he could forecast political events gave him great advantage in this field of work; and he made his newspaper, then the leading one in the state, an organ of great efficiency in the service of the Whig party. In 1858 he gave up journalism, to become professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Shelby Medical College at Nashville, and gave instruction until the civil war broke out. In 1861 he forsook the classroom, and for nearly a year was surgeon to the 11th Tennessee regiment. In December, 1865, he accepted an editorial position on

the Nashville "Union and American," and retained it until 1869. In 1868 he was called to the medical department of the University of Nashville, to fill the chair of materia medica and therapeutics; in 1870 was transferred to the chair of diseases of the brain and nervous system, and in 1880 to the chair of physiology and psychology in the same institution, and to the same chair in the medical department of Vanderbilt University. From 1870 until his death he was medical superintendent of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. In 1876 he was a delegate from the State Medical Society to the international medical congress at Philadelphia. In 1881 he was made president of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, being the youngest man who ever held that office, and the only one from the South. From 1894 until his death he served as dean of the medical college of the University of Nashville. He had been preceded in this office by such men as Paul F. Eve (1855–57); Dr. Wm. K. Bowling (1857–68); Dr. John Berrien Lindsley (1868–72, second term); Dr. Thomas Buchanan (1872–74); and Dr. William T. Briggs (1874–94). Dr. Callender has twice served as a delegate to national assemblies: in 1860 to the Union national convention which nominated Bell and Everett, and in 1868 to the Democratic convention which nominated Seymour and Blair. He was married, at Nashville, Feb. 24, 1858, to Della Jefferson, daughter of Dr. John Pryor and Ann Smith (Jefferson) Ford, and great-grand niece of Thomas Jefferson. Dr. Callender died Aug. 3, 1896.

NICHOL, William Lytle, physician and surgeon, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1828, son of William and Julia (Lytle) Nichol. On the paternal side he is of Irish descent. His grandfather, Josiah Nichol, emigrated from Ireland and settled at King's Salt Works, in Virginia. From there he removed to Knoxville, Tenn., at an early date, and subsequently to Nashville, Tenn., where he died of cholera in 1832. He was a merchant of much repute in his day. His maternal grandfather, William Lytle, was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and resided in Murfreesboro, Tenn. William Lytle Nichol was educated at the University of Nashville, where he was graduated in 1845. He began the study of medicine in 1845, under Dr. Thomas R. Jennings. In 1846 he went to Philadelphia and entered, as a private student, the office of Dr. William W. Gerhard. Subsequently he matriculated as a student at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1849. He was elected in the same year an assistant resident physician in Blockley Hospital, where he remained one year. In 1852 he entered the U. S. navy, and was ordered to join the North Pacific exploring expedition, serving as assistant surgeon on the U. S. ship Vincennes, the flagship of the squadron. During this cruise he visited Cape Town, Sydney and China, thence went to Japan shortly after the ports of that country were opened by Com. Perry. From Japan he went to the Arctic ocean, and returning to San Francisco in October, 1856, resigned his position in the navy. He returned to Nashville and entered upon the practice of medicine. Upon the breaking out of the war he entered the Confederate army as surgeon, and served until the cessation of hostilities. In 1868 he was elected professor of diseases of the chest in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and remained with that institution more than twenty-five years, occupying the positions of professor of obstetrics, diseases of women, and practice of medicine; also occupying from 1875 to 1895 the same positions in the medical department of the Vanderbilt University. In 1896 he was elected dean of the faculty of the medical department of the University of Nashville, and resigned in December of the same year. His most outstanding qualification as a physician was his remarkable ability as a diagnostician and the latter part of his professional life was devoted almost entirely to consultations on complicated and obscure cases. As dean of the faculty in the medical department of the University of Nashville, he built himself a lasting monument in the esteem of the younger members of his profession throughout the South. He was a member of the Nashville Medical Association and the Tennessee State Medical Society. Dr. Nichol was married three times: (1) in 1858 to Henrietta Cockrill, who died in 1859, leaving one child; (2) in 1864 to Ella Fackler of Huntsville, Ala., who died in 1868, leaving one child; and (3) to Martha E. Johns, widow of J. D. B. De Bow (see page 161), by whom he had one child. He retired from active practice because of ill health in 1898, and died in Nashville, Tenn., June 23, 1901.

MADDIN, Thomas Lafayette, physician and surgeon, was born in Columbia, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1826, son of Thomas and Sarah (Moore) Maddin. He was graduated at Lagrange College in Alabama, in 1846, after which he taught school for a year to secure the necessary means to pursue his medical studies. Entering the medical department of the University of Louisville, he was graduated M.D. in 1849 and began his professional career in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Jonathan McDonald, in Limestone county, Ala. The opportunities for medical observation offered him in Alabama were various and extensive, and a number of serious epidemics of typhoid fever gave him a large experience, but it overtaxed his strength and he decided to remove to Nashville, Tenn. From the beginning of his career in that city he made a specialty of teaching medicine. He began by giving private instruction in various branches of medicine, and gained such a reputation as a teacher that when the Shelby Medical College was founded in 1856, he was made professor of anatomy. Two years later he became professor of surgery, and during 1868–73 he was professor of the institutes of medicine and clinical medicine in the medical department of the University of Nashville. During 1873–95 he jointly held the same position in the medical department of Vanderbilt University. In 1895 he was appointed professor of the diseases of the nervous system, general pathology and clinical medicine in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and when the alliance of that institution with the medical department of Vanderbilt University was formed his services were transferred to the latter. During the civil war he was in charge of one of the largest hospitals established in Nashville by the Confederate authorities. When the Confederates were forced to abandon the city he turned the hospital over to the Federal army, but at the earnest solicitation of the chief surgeon of the Federal army he remained for several weeks, and was thus thrown into contact with the Federal surgeons, who in many ways showed their regard for him as a congenial associate and their high opinion of his professional ability. After the war he was associated for more than forty years with his brother, Dr. John W. Maddin. The large number of wounded men in and about Nashville afforded him an extensive surgical experience, and he performed a number of interesting operations, notably two for traumatic aneurysm. One of these required the ligature of the external iliac artery, the aneurysmal tumor extending from

the inguinal region to a line drawn from the crest of the ilium to the umbilicus. The other was an aneurysm of the left subclavian artery, necessitating the ligature of that artery in its middle third and a number of subsidiary vessels. The delicate operation, which from its difficult and hazardous nature was declared inadmissible upon consultation with Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, then medical inspector of the army of the Cumberland, was witnessed by that surgeon, who also gave his assistance. It was pronounced by Hamilton, resulting as it did in the relief of the formidable tumor, a great surgical triumph. Dr. Maddin is also credited with the first successful ovariotomy operation performed in Tennessee. During this period he conducted an extensive private practice, and so great was his reputation that he was frequently called in consultation in important cases in various parts of the southern states. He was one of the most skillful and beloved members of the profession in the South. For many years he was president of the board of health of the city of Nashville. He was a member of the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, the Nashville Medical Society, and the Tennessee State Medical Society (president). Another brother was Prof. Ferdinand P. Maddin, for many years president of Waco College, Tex. For several years Dr. Maddin was co-editor of the "Monthly Record of Medicine and Surgery," published in Nashville. He was unmarried, and died in Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 27, 1908.

EWING, William Green, physician and surgeon, was born in Davidson county, Tenn., Oct 8, 1848, son of William B. and Martha (Graves) Ewing, and grandson of Alexander Ewing, of Scotch-Irish descent, who served as an officer in the revolutionary army on Gen. Greene's staff, and went from Virginia to Davidson county in 1785. He was educated at home by private tutors, and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1871. He conducted a drug business in Nashville, first as a clerk and later on his own account. In 1875 he began to study medicine in the University of Nashville and was graduated M.D. in 1877. From 1878 until 1890 he was professor of materia medica in the pharmacy department of Vanderbilt University, continuing his private practice at the same time. In 1890 he accepted the chair of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical department of the University of Nashville. In 1895 he was chosen secretary, and in December, 1897, became dean of the department. He conducted a large private practice until his retirement in 1910. At the height of his career he was the foremost physician in the city. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the Tennessee State Medical Society and the Nashville Academy of Medicine. He was married Nov. 29, 1882, to Sarah, daughter of Adam Gillespie Adams of Nashville. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1914.

GORDON, Armistead Churchill, lawyer and author, was born at "Edgeworth," Albemarle co., Va., Dec. 20, 1855, son of George Loyall and Mary Long (Daniel) Gordon, grandson of William Fitzhugh and Elizabeth (Lindsay) Gordon, great-grandson of James and Elizabeth (Gordon) Gordon and great-great-grandson of John Gordon, who came from Sheepbridge, county Down, Ireland, about 1735, and settled at Urbana, Middlesex co., Va. He attended the University of Virginia, and was graduated in the school of German in 1874, and in the school of Latin in 1875. While teaching he read law privately, and during 1876–79 was a student in the summer law school of the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1879 and at once began the practice of his profession at Staunton, at the same time teaching Greek and German for one year in Henry L. Hoover's classical school, Staunton. During 1883–91 he was the law partner of Meade F. White, under the firm name of White & Gordon, and during 1891–1909 was in partnership with William Patrick. He was commissioner of accounts for the city of Staunton, 1883–92; commissioner in chancery of the hustings court of Staunton, 1883–92; commissioner in chancery of the circuit court of Augusta county, 1906–24; commissioner of accounts for Augusta county, 1911–24; commonwealth's attorney of Staunton, 1890–92; city attorney for five terms of two years each; commonwealth's attorney of Augusta county, 1896–97; mayor of Staunton, 1884–86 commissioner to board of supervisors of Augusta county, 1903–18, and member and chairman, state library board of Virginia, 1903–18. He was also member of the boards of visitors of the University of Virginia and William and Mary College. He was elected in June, 1918, president of the General alumni association of the University of Virginia for a term of two years. He was first president of the Staunton Savings Bank, later the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Staunton, president of the Staunton chamber of commerce, the Beverly Club of Staunton and the University of Virginia alumni association of Staunton and Augusta. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the American Historical Association, National Institute of Social Sciences, Authors League of America, the Virginia Historical Society, the Virginia State Bar Association (president), Phi Beta Kappa and Chi Phi fraternities and the Scotch-Irish Society of America. It is as author and speaker, however, that Mr. Gordon is most widely known. He is author of a monograph: "Gen. Daniel Morgan" (1895); a volume of poems "Befo' de War; Echoes in Negro Dialect" (1888); "Congressional Currency, an Outline of the Federal Money System" (1895); "For Truth and Freedom; Poems of Commemoration" (1898); "Envion, and Other Tales of Old and New Virginia" (1899); "The Gay Gordons" (1902); "The Gift of the Morning Star" (1905); "The Ivory Gate," poems (1907); "Robin Aroon—A Comedy of Manners" (1908); "William Fitzhugh Gordon, a Virginian of the Old School" (1909); "J. L. M. Curry, A Biography" with E. A. Alderman (1911); "Maje—A Love Story" (1914); "Ommirandy; Stories of the Old South" (1916); "The Gordons in Virginia" (1918), and "Life of Jefferson Davis" (1918). He has also written the lives of several eminent men in "Great American Lawyers," edited by Dr. William Lewis Draper. He was the codifier of the city ordinances of Staunton (1885), which he subsequently revised and recodified (1897). He has delivered many historical literary and memorial addresses and has been a frequent contributor to the leading magazines. William and Mary College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1906. He was married at Staunton, Va., Oct. 17, 1883, to Maria Breckinridge, daughter of Nathaniel Pendleton Catlett of Staunton and had five children: Margaret Douglas, Mary Daniel, James Lindsay, Armistead Churchill, Jr., and George Loyall Gordon.

PEIRCE, William Foster, twelfth president of Kenyon College (1896–), was born at Chicopee Falls, Mass., Feb. 3, 1868, son of Levi Merriam and Mary Hobbs (Foster) Peirce. His father, a native of West Boylston, Mass., a well-known and successful dealer in pianos and organs, worked his own way through Waterville College (now Colby University), and was for some years engaged in teaching. He derives descent from Anthony Peirce (or Purs), who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1634, and was followed to this country by his father, John, three years later. The family has since become prominent in New England history, numbering among its most distinguished members Benjamin Peirce, the mathematician, and his sons, James Mills and Charles Sanders Peirce. Pres. Peirce's great-great-grandfather, Josiah, was in 1765, 1774 and 1775 a selectman of the town of Worcester, Mass., and a member of the town committee, appointed in March, 1774, to consider the acts of parliament for the raising of revenue in the colonies; reporting its instructions to the general court in May following. Josiah's fifth son, Levi, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandson, Levi, was captain of the military company, which escorted Gen. Lafayette from Lancaster to Worcester on the occasion of his second visit to America. Pres. Peirce was educated in the Springfield High School, and, at the age of sixteen, entered Amherst College, where he was duly graduated in 1888. While in college he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and of the Senior Scientific Society on scholarship merits. Until his senior year he had worked with the expectation of becoming a practical chemist, but then entering upon the study of philosophy with Prof. Chas. E. Garman, he determined to become a teacher of the science. After graduation, he spent a year in business with his father, and then resumed the study of philosophy and economics in the graduate school of Cornell University. His thesis for the degree of M.A., presented to his alma mater instead of to Cornell, and pronounced by all a masterly production, was entitled "Methods of Inducing Introspective Power; One Aspect of the Pedagogies of Psychology." During 1890–92 Prof. Peirce taught in a boys' boarding-school at Mount Hermon, Mass., but in January, 1892, accepted the post of substitute professor of psychology and pedagogy in the Ohio University, Athens, O. His work was so acceptable, that the

chair of philosophy and ethics was created for him. At the same time, however, he was considering a call to the University of Colorado and another to Kenyon, and finally concluded to accept the latter. His family, for over 250 years, had been attached to the Congregational church, but, like his predecessor in the Kenyon presidency, Rev. Henry Mather Smith, he became an Episcopalian. Completing his preparation for the ministry in the Gambier Seminary, he was ordained to the diaconate in 1894. In his new position he duplicated his former brilliant record, and also discovered executive ability of no mean order, which, from the start, won him a leading place among his colleagues and with the trustees. After the resignation of Pres. Sterling, in 1896, the trustees first elected Rev. Flavel S. Luther of Trinity College and, upon his refusal, unanimously chose Prof. Peirce to succeed to the vacant chair He accepted the trust, and was duly inaugurated, June 18, 1896, the youngest college president in the United States. His is a rare character, combining with brilliancy of intellect and profound scholarship a true spirituality and Christian feeling. Every whit as active in athletic interests, he is as influential and popular with the students as with the faculty. He is a member of the Knox County and Ohio State Teachers' associations, the Ohio College Association, and secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Society for Psychological and Pedagogical Inquiry. The degree of L.H.D. was conferred on him by Hobart College in 1896. Pres. Peirce was married, in June, 1891, to Louise Stephens Fagan of Hackettstown, N. J., a Vassar graduate of 1888, and, like himself, an advanced student in philosophy and psychology.

POPE, CHARLES R., actor and orator, was born near Weimar, Saxony, Feb. 17, 1832. His father, an architect and a close friend of Goethe, emigrated to the United States in 1840, and settled in Rochester, N. Y. Here young Pope received a good education, and at the age of fourteen entered a printing office; but in 1848, attracted by the acting of A. A. Adams, he joined his troupe and made his debut in Rochester. In 1850 he became a member of the stock company of the Broadway Theatre, New York city, and for several seasons appeared in leading parts, also fulfilling two engagements as support to Edwin Forrest. In 1854 he became leading man of the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, and in 1855–56 played in St. Louis. During the following year he played with Julia Dean on a tour in California, and in 1858 returned to St. Louis under an engagement with his old manager, Ben De Bar, and played for three years in the south. In 1861 he began a three-year starring tour on the Pacific slope, and then, having become interested in mining in Nevada, he retired from the stage. His expectations were not realized, however, and in the fall of 1864 he returned to New York, where he appeared as a star at Niblos' Theatre, and in the spring of 1865 at the Stadt Theatre; and, meeting with great success in both engagements, he then made extensive tours. In 1868 Mr. Pope became manager of the theatre at Indianapolis; in 1869–70 with Ben De Bar he managed the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans; in 1870–71 the new Opera House, Kansas City, removing thence to St. Louis, to manage the Olympic Theatre, in connection with Dr. G. R. Spaulding. In 1874 he appeared in the rôle of Samson, the play having been translated by William Dean Howells, and appeared with marked success throughout the United States and Canada. In 1874 he starred in California; in 1876 became manager of the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, and in 1877 visited Australia, where he achieved considerable reputation. On his return voyage, in 1878, Mr. Pope spent a month in the Sandwich Islands and played before King Kalakaua. In 1879 he built Pope's Theatre, St. Louis, the success of which was so great that in 1888 he sold it at a large profit, with the intention of retiring from the stage. In the same year he accompanied Col. R. C. Kerens to the Republican national convention at Chicago and was present when Col. Robert G. Ingersoll proposed the name of Walter Q. Gresham for the presidency. His speech aroused such fierce antagonism that the assembly soon became a howling mob Instantly Col. Kerens requested Mr. Pope to recite "Sheridan's Ride," the immediate effect of which was to calm the audience, and the delegates pro-

ceeded to nominate Benjamin Harrison. During the campaign, Mr. Pope stumped Indiana and Missouri, and in recognition of these services was appointed U. S. consul at Toronto, Canada, remaining there throughout Harrison's administration. In the presidential campaigns of 1892 and 1896 he again appeared as a political orator in various parts of the union, by his dignity of manner and fine voice doing great service for the Republican candidates. He was married in 1867 to Margaret E. Macaulay of Indianapolis, Ind., sister of Gen. Daniel Macaulay, and died in New York city, July 2, 1899.

EASTMAN, Elaine (Goodale), author, was born at Mount Washington, Berkshire co., Mass., Oct. 9, 1863, daughter of Henry S. and Dora H. (Read) Goodale. With her sister, Dora Read, born Oct. 29, 1866, she grew up at Sky Farm, the family residence, receiving her education chiefly from her mother, and giving expression to inherited literary talent in her very infancy. The sisters were accustomed to prepare each month a little paper for the amusement of the home circle, and some of their contributions to it found their way to the pages of "St. Nicholas" in 1877. In 1878 "Apple Blossoms: Verses of Two Children," appeared, a volume that was received with surprise and delight, for while the Goodales were not the first precocious children to have their productions regarded seriously as literature, they were the first, probably, to deserve that honor; their work having a certain maturity of thought, but being healthful and spontaneous. A few years later Elaine Goodale became a teacher in the Hampton (Va.) Institute, and in 1883 edited the Indian department of the "Southern Workman," published by that institution. In 1885 she made a tour of observation on the Sioux reservation in Dakota and devoted six weeks to the work, publishing in New York and Boston newspapers accounts of her trip and comments on reservation life. On Nov. 1, 1886, she was appointed a teacher in the government day-school at Lower Brule agency, Dakota, and in 1890 became superintendent of all the Indian schools in North and South Dakota. She was married, in 1891, to Charles A. Eastman, M.D., a Sioux who was a graduate of Dartmouth College and Boston University. During the Indian outbreak in South Dakota in 1890–91 she contributed a number of articles on this subject and on similar ones to leading magazines and newspapers. Besides the volume already mentioned the sisters published "In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers" (1879), and "Verses from Sky Farm," an enlarged edition of the preceding (1880). Dora Goodale still continues to contribute to periodical literature, and has published sketches and short stories, as well as poems.

GREENLEAF, Stephen, loyalist, was born Oct. 4, 1704, son of Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth (Gookin) Greenleaf. His father, the son of Capt. Stephen Greenleaf, the "great Indian fighter," of Newbury, Mass., and Elizabeth Gerrish, his wife, was for six years a physician at Cambridge, and for nearly twenty years pastor of the Congregational church at Yarmouth, Mass. Elizabeth Gookin was the great-granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Daniel Gookin, prominently identified with the early history of Virginia and New England. Stephen Greenleaf was graduated at Harvard in 1723; received the degree of A.M. in course; and in 1750 received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale. On leaving college he engaged in business, eventually on his own account, and followed it successfully for forty years, being largely engaged as an underwriter. He was appointed sheriff of Suffolk county under the king, and in 1774 was one of the protesters against the Whigs. He remained in Boston after its occupation by the British, exercising the duties of his office in a now restricted sphere; his brother William (1725–1803), a merchant and a zealous patriot, appointed sheriff of the same county by the governor and council, having jurisdiction outside the city. Stephen Greenleaf was one of ninety-seven inhabitants of Boston who addressed Gen. Gage on his departure in 1775. The "Committee of Correspondence" with the patriots of other colonies, of which his brother was a member, reported him as "inimical to the Rights and Privileges of the United States of America," and soon after Boston was evacuated and fell into the hands of the patriots, he was arrested by order of the

council of Massachusetts. On July 25th, a formal proclamation of the Declaration of Independence was made from the balcony of the old state house by Sheriff William Greenleaf, and upon this Stephen Greenleaf resigned his office and retired to private life. He lived to the age of ninety-one, dying in Boston, in January, 1795.

GREENLEAF, Joseph, patriot, was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 10, 1720, son of William and Mary (Shattuck) Greenleaf. He was a resident of Abington, Plymouth co., for many years, and at a town meeting held on March 10, 1770, introduced some resolutions, opposing British tyranny, that were adopted and became known as the "Noble Resolves." In 1771 he removed to Boston, where he served as a justice of the peace, and was a frequent contributor to the "Massachusetts Spy," of which Isaiah Thomas was editor. A communication by him, signed "Mucius Scævola," and printed in November, 1771, greatly angered the authorities, and they, discovering Mr. Greenleaf to be the author, summoned him to appear before the governor and council. Refusing to obey, he was deprived of his commission on Dec. 10th. In 1773 a printing-office was opened by him in Hanover street, Boston, and the publication of books and pamphlets was undertaken; in August, 1774, the first number of the "Royal American Magazine" was issued. On Nov. 22, 1772, he became one of a committee of correspondence of twenty-one members "to state the rights of the Colonists and of this Province in particular." The following year he was one of a committee of five patriots, who met on March 9th, "to consider what is proper to be done to vindicate the town (Boston) from the gross misrepresentations and groundless charges in His Excellency's messages to both houses." He came prominently before the public again and again, as on May 5, 1773, Sept. 25, 1774, and May 23, 1776, when he was one of a committee of five "to prepare instructions for our representatives in general assembly." At the last session the committee took bold ground, and according to the town records of Boston, as quoted in the "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family," their

instructions, read at a town meeting, May 30, 1773, contain the following declarations: "The whole United Colonies are upon the verge of a glorious revolution. . . . Loyalty to him (King George) is now treason to our country." In February, 1776, the general court chose a committee of correspondence, inspection and safety, and of this Mr. Greenleaf became chairman. Several times after this, and as late as 1796, he was elected justice of the peace at Boston. He was married to Abigail, daughter of Thomas and Eunice (Treat) Payne, and great-granddaughter of Gov. Treat of Connecticut. Her father, a graduate of Harvard in 1717, was pastor of the Congregational church at Weymouth, Mass., but gave up the ministry to become a merchant in Boston. Joseph Greenleaf died late in 1809.

GREENLEAF, Edmund, colonist and soldier, was born at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, son of John and Margaret Greenleaf, and, according to the parish records, was baptized in the church of St. Mary's la Tour at Ipswich, Jan. 2, 1574. The "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family" states that inasmuch as the name occurs in no other parish records in England, it is probable that the Greenleafs were Huguenot refugees who had anglicized their name (originally Feuillevert). Edmund Greenleaf married Sarah Dole of Ringworthy, near Bristol, and had a number of children, nine of whom are known to have been born in England. He was a silk-dyer by trade, and on emigrating to New England, in 1635, established himself at Boston. In 1639 he was admitted a freeman at Newbury, Mass., and allowed to keep "a house of entertainment." Already, 1637, he had commanded a company which marched against the Indians, and in 1639 he was appointed ensign of the military company at Newbury. In 1642 he was appointed lieutenant of the Massachusetts provincial forces under Capt. William Gerrish; in 1644 became captain; and in 1647 was discharged from service at his own request. In 1650 he returned to Boston to resume his old business, and was joined in this by his son Enoch, who also had been a dyer in England, but had gone into the parliamentary army, rising to the rank of lieutenant. The latter became one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Conn., but returned to Boston about the time of his father's death. Edmund Greenleaf's wife died in Boston, and he married Sarah, widow of William Hill of Fairfield, Conn. His own death occurred early in 1671. He was the ancestor of all the Greenleafs in this country. His daughter, Judith, born about 1625, was married to Henry Somerly of Newbury, and bore him four children, some of whose descendants married into the Longfellow, Cilley, Bartlett and Malley families. Mr. Somerly died in 1652, and in 1653 she was married to Tristram Coffin, Jr., of Newbury, by whom she had ten children.

GREENLEAF, Moses, soldier, was born at Newburyport, Mass., May 19, 1755, son of Jonathan and Mary (Presbury) Greenleaf. His father, the son of Daniel and Sarah (Moody) Greenleaf, was a ship-builder; served in the Continental congress at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and in 1788, became a member of the state senate, casting his vote in favor of the ratification of the Federal constitution. Moses Greenleaf learned the trade of ship carpenter under his father, and from 1781 until 1790 was associated with him in building ships. He entered the militia in 1774, as a lieutenant, but served as a private, July to November, 1775, and then as a lieutenant and second lieutenant, 1775–76; was commissioned lieutenant by legislative enactment, June 29, 1776; took part in the siege of Boston; was commissioned captain, Feb. 3, 1777 (militia officers, eight months' men); retired Nov. 6, 1776; captain,, Feb. 20, 1777; captain, June 1, 1777; confirmed by congress, Sept. 6, 1779. From Jan. 1, 1777 to Jan. 1, 1781, when he was retired, he was with the 11th Massachusetts regiment under Col. Benjamin Tupper, part of the time at West Point. Capt. Greenleaf was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was admitted at the age of twenty-three, joining St. Peter's lodge, at Newburyport, of which, in December, 1780, he became worthy master. He also served as worshipful master of Washington lodge No. 10, a traveling

lodge in the revolutionary army. In November, 1790, Capt. Greenleaf removed with his family to New Gloucester, Me., and followed farming until his death. He was married, in September, 1776, to Lydia, daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Phœbe (Griswold) Parsons. The latter was the great-granddaughter of Matthew and Anna (Wolcott) Griswold, and thus was connected with two of the most illustrious families in Connecticut. Capt. Greenleaf died at New Gloucester, Me., Dec. 18, 1812.

GREENLEAF, Jonathan, clergyman, was born at New Gloucester, Me., Sept. 4, 1785, son of Capt. Moses and Lydia (Parsons) Greenleaf. He was brought up on his father's farm, and in early youth had no educational advantages excepting those afforded by common schools. At the age of twenty-two he united with the Congregational church at New Gloucester; several years later began the study of theology under Rev. Francis Brown, D.D., of North Yarmouth; and in September, 1814, was licensed to preach by the Cumberland Association at Saco. On March 8th, he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church at Wells, Me., and remained until 1828, when he became pastor of the Mariner's Church in Boston. From December, 1833, until November, 1841, he was corresponding secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, first in Boston and then in New York city, and for nine years was editor of the "Sailor's Magazine." After resigning his position, Mr. Greenleaf supplied the Congregational church at Lyndon, Vt., for a few months, then returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., where had been his home, to gather and organize a Presbyterian church on Franklin avenue. He became pastor of this church in 1843, and ministered there to the end of his life, twenty-two years, honored and beloved by young and old, for his genial manners, his conciliatory spirit, his fervent piety and sound judgment. His writings include "Sketches of the Ecclesiastical History of Maine" (1821); "History of the Churches of New York" (1846); and "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family" (1854); also sermons and tracts, and contributed to the "Christian Mirror," of Portland, Me., and the New York "Observer." He became a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1847. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin and Princeton colleges. Dr. Greenleaf died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24, 1865.

GREENLEAF, Benjamin, educator, was born at Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 25, 1786, son of Caleb and Susanna (Emerson) Greenleaf. His father was a farmer, and his early life was one of hard work, with so few opportunities for mental improvement that at the age of fourteen he did not know the multiplication table. He had a passion for books, however, would walk miles in order to borrow one, and struggling along by himself he reached the age of nineteen, when he began to prepare for college under the tuition of Hon. John Vose of Atkinson, N. H. Two years were spent in the academy at that place, three more in teaching in various towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and in 1810 he entered Dartmouth College. As a student he excelled in the sciences, especially mathematics, and in astronomy attained such proficiency that he sketched the transit of Venus, an event to take place Dec. 8, 1874. Mr. Greenleaf returned to teaching on leaving college in 1813, and became principal of the grammar school at Haverhill, Mass., but on Dec. 12, 1814, took charge of Bradford Academy, where he remained as preceptor until April 6, 1836. He was a born teacher, and back of his ability to instruct was a kindly and sincere nature that could not but have influence in the class room. In 1839 he founded the Bradford Teachers' Seminary, a school for both sexes, and had charge of it from the beginning until it was discontinued in 1848. He was active in the movement to abolish the use of textbooks in the recitation room; during a term of service in the state legislature (1837–39), advocated the introduction of normal schools, and through his mathematical works became the instructor of multitudes. Beginning in 1835, he published text-books on arithmetic, mental and written, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, plane and spherical. More than a million copies of his common-school arithmetic were printed. He also made mathematical calculations for almanacs, for a number of places, including San Francisco and Halifax, N. S. He died at Bradford, Mass., Oct. 29, 1864.

GREENLEAF, Patrick Henry, clergyman, was born in Portland, Me., July 11, 1807, son of Simon and Hannah (Kingman) Greenleaf. He was educated at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1825, in the same class with Henry W. Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne, and then taking up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1829. He was successful in this profession, but abandoned it in 1835 to begin theological studies under Bishop Doane of New Jersey. Returning to New England, he continued his studies at Cambridge, Mass., under Bishop Griswold. He was ordained deacon at Grace Church, Boston, in 1836, and priest at Newport, R. I., in 1837, and became rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Mass. In August, 1837, he became rector of St. John's Church, Carlisle, Pa., where he remained four years, going next to St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass., of which he was rector for ten years. In May, 1851, he founded St. Mark's Church, Boston. In September, 1853, he became rector of Christ Church, Madison, Ind., and in May, 1855, rector of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, O. At Easter, 1861, he became rector of Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn, and here he remained for the rest of his life. He was a zealous pastor, a strong, logical and simple preacher, and a sympathizer in every good work, whether carried on by his own church or not. He received the degree of M.A. from Bowdoin College in 1828, and from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1827, and D.D. from the University of Indiana in 1854. He contributed to reviews and newspapers, and published numerous sermons and addresses. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1869.

GREENLEAF, Orick Herman, manufacturer, was born at Nunda, N. Y., July 18, 1823, son of William and Almira (Sanford) Greenleaf. In his youth, although he was eager to study, the chances for obtaining an education were few, and he gained what knowledge he acquired chiefly by reading and by observation. Early in life he went to Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he learned the trade of tanner and currier. He remained until 1845, and then removed to Springfield, Mass., to become superintendent of a tanning and currying establishment. In 1847 he left the business, and organized the firm of Greenleaf & Taylor, buyers of paper stock, which later began to buy and sell paper to the trade, and built up a prosperous business. The remark of an acquaintance to the effect that Mr. Greenleaf would yet become a producer as well as a dealer, led him to give further attention to the various processes of manufacture, and about 1853 he erected a mill at Huntington, Mass., for the production of news and book papers, but not long after, of fine writing paper exclusively, the business at Springfield being carried on at the same time. In 1865 Mr. Greenleaf acquired by purchase a controlling interest in the Holyoke Paper Co., and was its manager until his death, and in 1868 the Greenleaf & Taylor Manufacturing Co. became the Massasoit Manufacturing Co. Some of the grades of paper made by the Holyoke Paper Co. were awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition in 1878. Mr. Greenleaf was a benefactor of the public in many ways. Several institutions, such as the Home for the Friendless, the Home for Aged Women, and the City Library, received large sums from him, and his name is indissolubly linked with the beautiful pleasure resort, Forest park, which has as its nucleus seventy acres of wooded land given to the city in 1884. From the time he settled in Springfield he was a member of the First Baptist Church, and a number of denominational institutions received aid from him, especially the Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., Worcester Academy at Worcester, Mass., and the Suffield (Conn.) Institute. The Boys' School at Mt. Hermon is also indebted to him. His charities were dispensed modestly as well as wisely, and his works and deeds will be spoken of long after many an ostentatious and selfishly reared monument has crumbled. Mr. Greenleaf died at Springfield, Mass., May 14, 1896.

CAREY, Henry DeWitt, business man, was born near Middletown, N. Y., March 24, 1844, son of Samuel and Arminda (Mullock) Carey. He is descended on his father's side from Sir Thomas Carey, cousin of Queen Elizabeth, who was a descendant of the famous Sir Robert Carey, who slew the boasting knight of Aragon. (See Murray E. Poole's "History of the Carey Family.") At the age of sixteen he taught in the public schools of Orange county, and in 1864 he was graduated at Lowell's Commercial College, Binghamton, N. Y. He then went to Middletown, where he became a merchant, and in 1873 removed to New York, where he became the manager of the law and foreign departments of the New Home Sewing Machine Co. In 1880 he made his residence in the southern section of Westchester county (now a part of New York city) where he served as local magistrate several years; and in 1888 was elected justice of the court of general sessions. He took an active interest in politics,

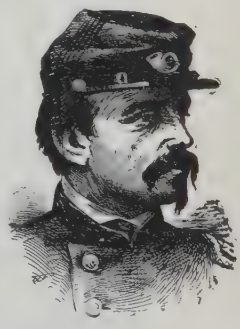
and was a member of the Tammany Society and the Manhasset and Pequod clubs. He was justice of the peace for several years at City Island, N. Y., and was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-third degree; also president of the Pelham Park Railroad Co., and a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the American Historical Association. He was married Dec. 24, 1873, to Ella, daughter of William T. Ludlum of Middletown, N. Y. Their children were: Allen L. and Harry Carey. He died at Terrace Point, City Island, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1908.

LOWELL, Josephine (Shaw), philanthropist, was born at West Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 16, 1843, daughter of Francis George and Sarah Blake (Sturgis) Shaw, both of whom were natives of Boston, and sister of Col. Robert Gould Shaw, who fell at Fort Wagner. She removed from Massachusetts with her parents in 1851 and remained with them in Europe until 1855, when they became residents of Staten Island, N. Y. On Oct. 31, 1863, she was married to Col. Charles Russell Lowell of Boston; and thus were united two old Massachusetts families, distinguished for patriotism, philanthropy and culture. Col. Lowell was the descendant of a number of clergymen and authors; was a graduate of Harvard; entered the Federal army in 1861; organized the 2d Massachusetts volunteer cavalry in 1862, and became its colonel in 1863; was made brigadier general of volunteers; was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., and died Oct. 20, 1864. His wife lived in camp with him while he was at the front. The rest of her life was devoted entirely to charity and philanthropic work. She served on the New York state board of charities for thirteen years, often the only woman on the board, and the Charity Organization Society and the State Charities Aid Association owe their existence almost entirely to her efforts. She brought about the system of matrons in police stations, and was a prime mover in obtaining the separation of the sexes in prisons. She was the author of "Public Relief and Private Charity" (1884) and "Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation" (1893). She died in New York city, Oct. 12, 1905, survived by one daughter, Carlotta Russell Lowell.

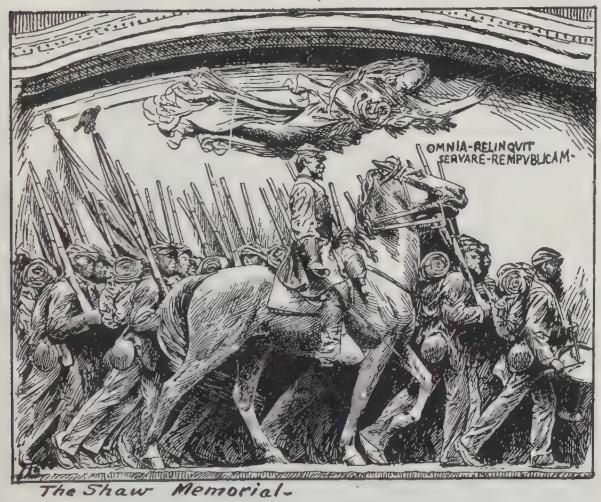
Josephine Shaw Lowell

SHAW, Francis George, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 23, 1809, eldest son of Robert Gould and Elizabeth Willard (Parkman) Shaw. His great uncle, Samuel Shaw, served through the war of the revolution, during the last years, on the staff of Gen. Knox; after the war was a member and secretary of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, and later was the first American consul to Canton, China, being appointed by Gen. Washington. About the year 1770 Francis Shaw, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, associated with Robert Gould of Boston and Lane Frazier & Co., bankers, of London, obtained from the crown a grant of a tract of land in Maine, at that time a province of Massachusetts, and founded the town of Gouldsborough; but the outbreak of the revolutionary war frustrated their plans. Robert Gould Shaw accumulated a large fortune, partly as a merchant and partly by investing in Maine lands, and founded in Boston an asylum for mariners' children. His son, Francis George, entered Harvard in 1825, but left in 1828 to become a merchant in partnership with his father. In 1835 he married his cousin, Sarah Blake Sturgis, and in 1840 gave up active business, and moved to West Roxbury. He took a great interest in "Brook Farm" and in similar experiments in associative life, and in philanthropic and educational work generally. He served as member of the school committee of West Roxbury, was an overseer of the poor, and a justice of the peace, and when the town became a city became president of its common council. He was also foreman of the jury of Norfolk county that first proposed the establishment of a state reform school. In 1847 he removed with his family to Staten Island, N. Y., where he lived until 1851, when he took them to Europe. Returning in 1855 to Staten Island, he took deep interest in the political state of the country, and later displayed ardent patriotism in supporting the government during the civil war. For a number of years he was president of the Freedman's Bureau. He performed various duties as a citizen with conscientiousness and fidelity, serving as trustee of New Brighton, of the Seaman's Retreat, of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, and of the Sailor's Fund, and was a member of several other organizations. He was the author of translations from George Sand, Fourier and Zschokke, and he was a firm believer in the principles advocated by Henry George. His son-in-law, George William Curtis, said of him: "To have been so loved and honored and deplored seems to attest the highest excellence of human character. The strength, simplicity and sincereness of his nature, the lofty sense of justice, the tranquil and complete devotion to duty, the large and human sympathy, the sound and steady judgment, the noble independence of thought and perfect courage of conviction, the blended manliness of a life which was unstained and of a character which seemed without a flaw, all belonged to what we call the ideal man." Mr. Shaw died at West New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 2, 1882.

SHAW, Robert Gould, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1837, son of Francis George and Sarah Blake (Sturgis) Shaw, and grandson of Robert Gould Shaw of Gouldsborough, Me., and of Boston, where he founded an asylum for mariners' children. His father, whose home was at New Brighton, S. I., after 1847, was a prominent philanthropist and promoter of reforms. George William Curtis, Francis C. Barlow, Charles Russell Lowell and Robert B. Minturn were his brothers-in-law; and young Shaw grew up in an atmosphere that was not only conducive to culture and the highest refinement, but to intense patriotism, also, and the attainment of that spirit of consecration to principles that leads to the giving up of life. Manly, healthy, high-spirited, simple-hearted as a boy, he increased in worth as he advanced in years; his exceptionally winning manner, his faculty of entering with true sympathy into the feelings of others, his influence quietly exerted along the noblest lines of action, giving him more and more prominence among his fellows. He had a marked love for music and for literature, and in the gratification of these and like tastes had all the encouragement that devoted parents could give. He entered Harvard College in 1856, but left in 1859 and entered a counting-room in New York city, preparatory to becoming a merchant. Foreseeing troublous times and peril to his country, he enlisted in the 7th regiment and departed with it for Washington on April 19, 1861. Before his term of service expired, he took a commission (May 28th) as second lieutenant in the 2d



Massachusetts regiment; was promoted to first lieutenant July 8th, and rose to the rank of captain, Aug. 10, 1862. He passed unscathed through engagement after engagement, though barely escaping death at the battle of Winchester, and was still in active service in the spring of 1863, when he received the appointment of colonel of the 54th Massachusetts, the first negro regiment sent into the field from the free states. Having decided to employ negroes as soldiers, Gov. Andrew determined to place at their head "only gentlemen of the highest tone and honor," and Capt. Shaw was the first selected. The appointment was made on Feb. 3d, and was declined; but three days later, the young captain accepted, prompted by a sense of duty, and returning to Massachusetts, he began the work of filling the ranks of the regiment and then of drilling and disciplining them in their camp at Readville. On May 28th he marched through Boston at the head of his soldiers, and the scene presented is said to have been one of the most thrilling of the war. The 54th acquitted itself well in a skirmish on James island, S. C., on July 16th, and Col. Shaw requested to have it brigaded with the white troops under Gen. George C. Strong. The request being granted, he set out to join the main force at Folly and Morris islands; a new attack on Fort Wagner having been planned. The assault was made about eight o'clock on the 18th, and was participated in by six regiments, the 54th being formed into two lines, Col. Shaw leading the right wing in front. "We shall take the fort or die there!" he exclaimed, and in the same spirit his men followed him up the rampart, breaking and reforming under the terrible fire that met them, until the summit was reached and there, waving his sword, the young



The Shaw Memorial.

hero fell. The regiment, with more than half its officers killed or wounded and with its ranks reduced nearly one half, was then withdrawn, and the brave colonel's body was left to be "buried with his niggers," as the commanding officer of the fort expressed it. Gen. Gillmore offered to have it recovered; but Col. Shaw's father requested that it be left in its honorable grave, and not many years later, the sea, by its encroachments, washed away the trench that was the tomb of officers and men. In 1865 a committee of the citizens of Boston, headed by Gov. Andrew, took steps to erect a monument that should typify patriotic devotion, and it was decided that the figure of Col. Shaw, as best embodying that idea, should be made the central one of the sculpture. By 1884 the fund had become sufficient to procure a memorial of the highest artistic merit, and Augustus St. Gaudens was given the commission. The monument, unveiled in 1897, stands on Boston common, opposite the state house, and among its inscriptions is "Omnia relinquit servare rempubli cam," the motto of the Society of the Cincinnati of which Col. Shaw's father was a member. A bust by Edmonia Lewis, the negro sculptor, a portrait in Memorial Hall, at Cambridge, and a tablet in the same building, also perpetuate his memory. Col. Shaw was married May 2, 1863, to Anna Kneeland Haggerty.

McLAUGHLIN, Frank, publisher, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 28, 1828, son of John and Ann (Ralston) McLaughlin. When very young he came to America with his parents and elder brother, John, and was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, where they had made their home. On completing a good general education he and his brother were bound apprentices to the printers' trade in the job office of the "Public Ledger," and, having shown remarkable aptitude for the work, were soon advanced to the grade of journeymen. Frank McLaughlin gained particular reputation for artistic typographical work, and when in January, 1853, he founded the printing house of McLaughlin Bros., he made the beginning of a brilliant and highly successful business career. The brothers rapidly developed great sagacity and enterprise, and built up a large patronage among some of the foremost business and manufacturing establishments of the day; prominently, Morris & Tasker, the famous iron-founders, whose printing orders amounted to nearly $6,000 annually. Mr. McLaughlin, however, was ever on the alert for larger business opportunities, and finally in 1875, with Senator Alexander K. McClure, founded the Philadelphia "Times," with which his name has since been most familiarly associated. This newspaper arose from the crying need of anti-machine journals, as was demonstrated in 1874, when Mr. McClure announced himself an independent candidate for mayor, in opposition to both party organizations. The new paper was planned as a continuation of the old Democratic organ, "The Age," whose plant it acquired. After various removals the office was finally located at the corner of Eighth and Chestnut streets, with an annex on Sansom street, where, edited by Mr. McClure and managed by Mr. McLaughlin, it maintained its high character and attained great prosperity. Mr. McLaughlin was noted for many attractive personal qualities, being a pleasant companion and a brilliant conversationalist. He was a member of the Clover Club, of Philadelphia, and several other social organizations. In early days he attained some success as an amateur actor, and always maintained a lively interest in the drama. He was married, Dec. 8, 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Copple, a member of a well-known Philadelphia family. They had nine children, of whom but one survives; Vincent, who succeeds his father as president of the Times Publishing Co. Mr. McLaughlin died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 14, 1897.

Frank McLaughlin

THRALL, Homer Loveland, scientist and educator, was born in Rutland, Vt., Oct. 18, 1802. His earliest American ancestor was William Thrall,

who, in 1630, with the Rev. John Wareham and his company of Congregationalists, set sail in the "good ship Mary and John," from Plymouth, England, and settled first at Dorchester, Mass., and later at Windsor, Conn. In the records of Windsor William Thrall is mentioned as a participator in the Pequod war of 1637 and one of his descendants, Samuel Thrall of Granville, Mass., was a soldier in the English service during the French and Indian wars, a captain in the American army during the war of the revolution and, in 1778, a member of the Massachusetts legislature. In 1815, Dr. Thrall, grandson of the latter, removed with his family from Rutland, Vt., to Granville, O., where his early education was acquired under the peculiar and severe conditions attending the early settlement of this region, then styled the "Far West." His medical studies were pursued in Lexington Medical College of Kentucky. Leaving Granville he practiced for short periods at Homer, Hebron and Utica. He was a typical doctor of the period, who was a picturesque figure as he traveled on horseback, provided with saddlebags containing medicines, and often with pine knots to light in case of night attacks by wolves. In 1838 he left Utica and settled in Gambier, practicing medicine there and also assuming the professorship of chemistry in Kenyon College. Being a profound student and an acute thinker, he was soon led into fields of original investigation along the lines of his professional work. As a result of experiment and research he discovered that the known causes of external phenomena, such as light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc., could be explained by one law—the law of the correlation and resolution of forces; moreover, he developed the molecular theory of matter, and from his own observations deduced the laws of molecular attraction, discovering and teaching these laws several years before their announcement to the scientific world by Faraday, Grove and others. While no one will presume to say that these facts in any measure detract from the originality or merit of Faraday—for Dr. Thrall was not in the habit of publishing his discoveries—it is to the great credit of Dr. Thrall to have been so far in advance in point of time of the acknowledged leaders of scientific discovery. In 1852 he removed from Gambier to Columbus, where he acquired an extensive practice and besides, for a time, filled the chair of materia medica and general pathology in Starling Medical College. About 1865, on account of failing health, he retired from active practice and settled in Ottumwa, Ia., the home of his son, Dr. Seneca B. Thrall (late assistant surgeon U. S. V.), with whom he lived for the remainder of his life. Dr. Thrall was possessed of great enthusiasm, a keen sense of humor and remarkable fluency and elegance of diction. In his political affiliations he was an old-time Whig, and later a Republican. He was a member of the Episcopal church, conscientious and unassuming in all his relations, and devoted the last years of his life to earnest and critical study of the Bible. During his active life, most of which was spent in Ohio, he was beloved as physician, instructor and friend, and was widely recognized as a man of remarkable intellectual power, as an acute and profound thinker, an original, fearless and safe investigator. In 1825 he was married to Parthenia Rugg of Hillsborough, N. Y. He died in Ottumwa, Ia., July 26, 1870.

H. L. Thrall

CONYERS, Edward, colonist, was born at Wakerly Manor, England, Jan. 30, 1590, of ancient English lineage. He came to America with his wife, Sarah, and three children, Josiah, James and Mary, in the company led by Gov. Winthrop, which reached Salem, Mass., on June 12, 1630. One month after his arrival he aided in founding a church at Charlestown, which two years later, was removed to Boston and there established as the First Church. Conyers was prominent in organizing a second religious body, known as the First Church of Charlestown. He was a man of great moral strength and energy, and soon attained a position of wealth and influence in the colony. He seems to have been a friend of John Harvard, whose interest in the college at Cambridge he ably seconded by devoting to its support the proceeds of his ferry between Boston and Charlestown. From 1635 to 1659 he served on the Charlestown board of selectmen; and in the latter year, he, with a number of others, founded the town of Woburn. The first house in that place was built by Edward Conyers, on Jan. 4, 1641; a roomy, hospitable dwelling, of which there is a picture in the work entitled "Legends of Woburn," published in 1892 by Judge P. L. Converse, a descendant of the builder. Conyers received a local judicial appointment from Charles I., but was deprived of it and imprisoned for refusing to publish, at the king's command, a royal letter which he declared savored of "popery." He was duly tried for this offence, but was discharged by the court, for the reason that "his language did not reflect on his majesty's letter." Conyers joined others in establishing the First Church of Woburn, of which he was made deacon, and he served on the Woburn board of selectmen; in the general court at Boston, and in various other public offices. Champney, in the "History of New England" says of him; "Prompt, clear-headed, devout, conscientious, outspoken; unflinching, yet prudent; self-contained and uniform, are the adjectives which best describe his whole career." His habit of making the letter *y* short when writing his name, as noted in his last will and testament, led other persons to call it Conzers; and during the subsequent lapse of over two hundred and fifty years, an *e* has been added to it, making it Converse. His descendants are still influential in New England and elsewhere in the United States. He died at Woburn, Mass., Aug. 10, 1663.

CONYERS, James, soldier and statesman, was born at Woburn, Mass., Nov. 16, 1645. He was the grandson of Edward Conyers and the son of Lieut. James Conyers. He is best known in New England history as Maj. Convers. He early engaged in business with his father, under whom he was also trained in military tactics, and when very young obtained the rank of captain in the local militia. In 1668 he was appointed to a command in the expedition against the French and Eastern Indians, and served throughout the ten years of its duration. His gallant defense of Storer's garrison at Wells evoked the special commendation of Hutchinson and Belknap, in their respective histories. Belknap writes: "On the tenth day of June, 1691, an army of French and Indians, with Moxas, a fierce sachem, made a furious attack on Storer's garrison at Wells, where Captain Convers commanded; who, after a brave and resolute defense, was so happy as to drive them off with great loss." This defeat gave occasion to Modockawando, another noted sachem, to say: "My brother Moxas has missed it now, but I will go myself next year and have the dog Convers out of his hole." On June 10, 1692, in accordance with this threat, Labocrae, a Frenchman, with about 800 French and Indians, including Moxas, Modockawando, Egeremet and other sachems, made a second assault on the garrison. Capt. Convers had only fifteen men

in the garrison and as many more aboard of two sloops and a shallop in the river near by, and their enemy, feeling sure of an easy victory, sent a flag of truce to the garrison, advising it to surrender. To this Convers answered that "he wanted nothing but for men to come and fight him." When the onset came, Convers handled his musketry and artillery to such effect that many of the enemy were swept down before them, and the rest were forced to flee. For this brave and successful action Capt. Convers was promoted, in 1693, to the rank of major, and appointed to the command of all the Massachusetts forces then in Maine. In that connection, and in the legislature, he continued to serve his country until the remainder of the war. In 1698 he and Col. John Phillips, a member of the council of the Province, with Capt. Cyprian Southack, commander of the Province galley, sailed from Boston for the eastern country, intrusted by the government with full powers for effecting a peace with the Indians. Proceeding to Casco Bay, they there met with the leading sachems, and persuaded them, on Jan. 7, 1699, to accede to and solemnly subscribe a treaty of peace. From 1695 to 1705 he was member for Woburn in the general court, and was three times chosen speaker of the house. He was returned to the lower house of the legislature again in 1706, but did not live to take his seat. His manuscript reports on military matters to Gov. Dudley are preserved in Boston. He died in Boston, July 8, 1706.

HILLYER, William Silliman, soldier, was born in Henderson, Ky., April 2, 1831. He was graduated at Anderson College, Indiana, in 1847; studied law, and was admitted to the bar; removed to St. Louis in 1855, where he became acquainted with that man of destiny, afterward known as Gen. Grant. Grant was poor, and Hillyer recommended him for the office of county engineer of St. Louis county. In 1861 he served for some time in the army as a private, then, moving to New York, renewed his law practice. When Gen. Grant received his commission as brigadier-general he appointed Mr. Hillyer to a place on his staff, where he served until the end of the Vicksburg campaign. By reason of failing health, he resigned May 15, 1863, and returned to New York. He was brevetted brigadier-general in 1865, and after peace had been proclaimed and Gen. Grant elected president, he received the appointment of revenue agent. He was nominated as general appraiser in the custom-house, but the opposition to his appointment was so great that in his state of health he decided to withdraw. He died in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1874, the last surviving member of Gen. Grant's original staff.

GORDON, William Fitzhugh, lawyer and congressman, was born in Orange county, Va., Jan. 13, 1787. His paternal grandfather was John Gordon, of Lancaster county, Va., who about 1727, came to America from Newry, county Down, Ireland. His maternal grandmother was a first cousin of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia, and father of Pres. William Henry Harrison. Gen. Gordon removed in early life from Orange to Albemarle county, Va., and was a member of the state general assembly from that district at the time of the establishment of the University of Virginia, under the auspices of Mr. Jefferson, whom he materially assisted in the legislative development of his plans. From 1829 to 1835, he was a member of congress from Virginia, and signalized his term of service by introducing, in 1834, the bill for the establishment of the independent treasury or sub-treasury system of the United States, which was passed without much opposition and has since remained among the Federal statutes practically unchanged. For many years he was a prominent figure in the Virginia militia, and at the time of his death held the commission of major-general. Crosby says of him: "In early life Gen. Gordon attained a high position in the state, and although he had not participated in the strife of politics for many years past, yet to the day of his death he was esteemed among the worthiest of the Democratic leaders. He was a rigid disciple of the states' rights school, and an inflexible champion of the rights of the South. A fervid oratory was his most characteristic talent, and incorruptible integrity his distinguishing virtue. In the relations of private life he commanded universal respect, and among his more intimate friends he was regarded with a warm and constant affection." His wife was Elizabeth Lindsay, of Albemarle county, Va. Her father, Col. Reuben Lindsay, advanced £1,000 to the cause of American independence, and then, entering the army, rendered important service throughout the revolution and received the particular thanks of Gen. Washington after the battle of Yorktown. He further showed his devoted patriotism by refusing a repayment of his original loan and never claiming the land-bounty awarded him for his services. Gen. William F. Gordon died at his home near Gordonsville, Albemarle county, Va., Aug. 20, 1858.

WHITMAN, Sarah Helen (Power), poet, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1803, daughter of Nicholas Power of Providence, a descendant of one of Roger Williams' companions in his exile from Massachusetts. In 1828 she was married to John Winslow Whitman, a lawyer of Boston, who was a descendant of Edward Winslow, first governor of Plymouth colony. In 1833 her husband died, and she returned to Providence to live and to make literature her life-work. Acquaintance with German, Italian and kindred languages, led her to contribute to periodicals, critical essays on modern European authors. She became well known through her gifts as a writer of verse, also, and often was requested to furnish poems for special occasions, as for instance, in 1877, when she was asked to compose lines to be read at the dedication of the statue of Roger Williams in Providence. About the year 1848, she became conditionally engaged to Edgar Allan Poe, and the engagement was soon broken; their friendship continued, and his death inspired several of her best poems, including the eulogy entitled, "Resurgamus." She defended his memory against the attacks of his biographers, especially Griswold, and in 1859 published "Edgar Poe and his Critics," which George William Curtis termed "not a eulogy, but a criticism which is profound by the force of sympathy, and vigorous for its clear comprehension." Mrs. Whitman's first volume, entitled "Hours of Life and other Poems," was published in 1853. Her verse distinctly shows the influence of other contemporaneous poets; nevertheless it is ever graceful, melodious and inspired by a profound philosophical spirit. With her sister, Anna Marsh Power, she wrote "Fairy Ballads," "The Golden Ball," "The Sleeping Beauty," and "Cinderella" (1867). A complete collection of her poems was published in Boston in 1879. She was a favorite in society, and as a conversationalist was justly admired. She died in Providence, June 27, 1878.

Sarah Helen Whitman

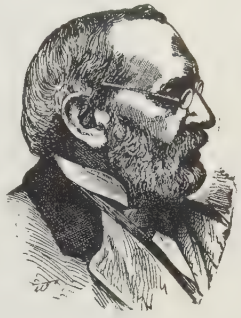
MATHER, William Williams, geologist, was born at Brooklyn, Windham co., Conn., May 24, 1804, son of Eleazer and Fanny (Williams) Mather. On his father's side he was descended from Rev. Richard Mather, first of the illustrious line of Puritan clergymen of that name, and through his mother he was related to many other ancient and notable families of New England. His paternal grandfather and a grand-uncle were officers of the Connecticut troops in the revolutionary war, and his mother's father had served as a private during the same contest. His father was by trade a hatter, but after his marriage became a hotel-keeper. William Mather, long before he attained his majority, determined to be a physician, and accordingly went to Providence, R. I., to begin his studies, there becoming interested in chemistry. He did not carry out his intentions, however, but in 1823 entered the military academy at West Point, having been highly recommended by twelve well-known men of his state, including the chief judge of Windham county. Before he became a cadet he had acquired proficiency in chemical analysis and a knowledge of Latin, and had studied some of the higher branches of mathematics. He remained at the academy one year longer than the time required, being graduated in 1828. He led his class in chemistry and mineralogy, and spent his leisure time in collecting minerals or in the chemical laboratory, in which, during his last year, he was an assistant. His reputation for analytical skill was such that at the request of the author he revised the proof sheets of John White Webster's "Manual of Chemistry," but he received no credit for his work. Among the experiments carried on by him was one for obtaining the temperature of water at the bottom of the Hudson river in winter, and this he succeeded in accomplishing by means of a self-registering thermometer and an apparatus for obtaining water at the lowest depth. He remained at West Point after graduation, as assistant instructor of artillery, during the summer encampment of 1828, and then was stationed at the School of Practice at Jefferson barracks. From April until the end of June, 1829, he served on frontier duty at Fort Jessup, La., and then returned to West Point as acting assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, remaining until 1835. He prepared a small text-book, "Elements of Geology," for the use of schools during this term of service, and a treatise on the diluvium for use in the military academy. His recess in 1833, by permission of the war department, was spent in giving instruction in geology at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and that in 1834 in a geological survey of Windham county, Conn., of which he published a report. During the latter part of 1835 he served on topographical duty as assistant to George W. Featherstonhaugh, in making a geological survey of the region extending from Green Bay, Wis., to the Coteau de Prairie, and made a report of the survey and a topographical map of the St. Peter's river valley. His next place of service was Fort Gibson, Idaho territory, as first lieutenant; and in the summer of 1836 he visited the Choctaw country with his regiment. At the end of August, 1836, he resigned from the army, and for a short time was professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology in the University of Louisiana, returning north on invitation of Gov. Marcy, to engage, with Profs. Emmons, Conrad and Vanuxem, in making a geological survey of New York state. To him was assigned the first district, including the counties bordering upon the Hudson river, and the results of his work were published in five reports and a final report, the last being a quarto of 671 pages, with forty-six colored plates. While carrying on his researches he also served (1837–39) as chief geologist of a similar survey in Ohio, presenting two annual reports and a report on the collections made, and in 1838–39 made a geological reconnaissance of Kentucky. About 1839 he bought a large tract of land in Jackson county, O., and became a citizen of that state. From 1842 to 1845 and from 1847 to 1850 he was professor of natural science in the Ohio University at Athens, serving in 1845 as vice-president and acting-president, and for a short time in 1846 he was acting professor of chemistry and geology in Marietta College. Experiments made by Prof. Mather at Athens in the winter of 1845 resulted in the discovery that bromine could be extracted at comparatively small cost from the waters of the salt springs near that place. During the period 1845–47 he was employed by various mining companies as geologist and mining engineer, and visited mineral lands on Lake Superior and in New Jersey, Virginia and Massachusetts. From 1850 to 1854 he was secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture and state agricultural chemist, and during a part of this time edited the "Western Agriculturist." In 1853 he was appointed geologist of Lieut. Williamson's party of exploration across the Sierra Nevada for the Pacific railroad, but the state of his health would not permit him to accept. In 1837 he began to collect a cabinet of minerals and geological specimens, and at the time of his death this contained about 26,000 specimens. He contributed numerous papers to scientific journals and wrote many reports on his explorations and examinations. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan University in 1834, and that of LL.D. from Brown University in 1855. He was a member of many scientific and religious organizations, and was a trustee of Granville College, Ohio, for fifteen years. Prof. Mather was a man of great modesty, was gentle and equable in his disposition, yet manly in his character, and was possessed of remarkable physical endurance. He was twice married: in 1830 to a cousin, Emily Maria Baker, who died in 1850, leaving three sons and three daughters; and in 1851 to Mrs. Mary (Harries) Curtis, who bore him a son and who survived him. Prof. Mather died at Columbus, O., Feb. 26, 1859.

Wm W. Mather.

GREENLEAF, Halbert Stevens, merchant, was born at Guilford, Windham co., Vt., April 12, 1827, son of Jeremiah and Elvira Eunice (Stevens) Greenleaf, and grandson of Daniel Greenleaf and Huldah Hopkins, his wife. Jeremiah Greenleaf was the author of a gazetteer, an atlas and a grammar, that were very popular text-books. Halbert's boyhood and youth were spent on a farm; he was educated partly at home, partly in common schools and in an academy, and, from his nineteenth to his twenty-third year, taught district and grammar schools in the winter months. At the age of twenty-three he left home to embark as a common sailor, on the Lewis Bruce, a whaling vessel, and was gone six months. Shortly after his return from this trip, he removed to Shelburne Falls, where he entered a cutlery establishment as a laborer. Soon after, he got an office position in a neighboring factory, and eventually became manager of the business and a member of the firm of Miller & Greenleaf. In 1856 Mr. Greenleaf was commissioned a justice of the peace. In 1859 he became a member of the firm of Linus Yale, Jr. & Co., in Philadelphia, and remained in that city until 1861, when he re-

turned to Shelburne Falls, and organized the Yale & Greenleaf Lock Co., of which he became business manager. In 1857 Mr Greenleaf had become captain of a military company, which had been formed in Shelburne Falls. When he resigned this command, he was succeeded by his friend, and subsequent partner, Lieut. Ozro Miller. On the breaking out of the civil war, this company volunteered in a body, whereupon a discussion occurred between the captain and ex-captain as to which of them should go to the war. It was finally agreed that Capt. Miller should go first, and if he lost his life, Capt. Greenleaf should follow him. This was precisely what happened. Capt. Miller won his way to promotion, until he became major in the 10th Massachusetts regiment, of which he was in command at the battle of Malvern Hill, where he fell, mortally wounded. Capt. Greenleaf at once disposed of his business, enlisted as a private soldier in 1862, and was commissioned captain of company E, 52d Massachusetts regiment, and was ordered into service, under Gen. Banks, in the department of the Gulf. He was conspicuously cool, judicious and brave in his service at the assault on Port Hudson and in the subsequent siege operations. At the expiration of his term of military service, Capt. Greenleaf was placed in command of the government steamer Colonel Benedict, on the lower Mississippi, a position which he held until the close of the war. He then took charge of the extensive salt works of Petit Anse Isle, St. Mary's parish, La. In June, 1867, he removed to Rochester, N. Y., and in the following month formed the firm of Sargent & Greenleaf, manufacturers of magnetic, automatic, chronometer and other burglar locks, combination safe locks, etc. This firm has a factory, 125 feet in length and three stories high, and an extensive foundry adjoining. It is one of the best organized and most thriving establishment in Rochester. Col. Greenleaf is an enthusiastic Democrat, and in 1880 supported Gen. Hancock; organizing and commanding the Hancock brigade. In 1882 he was elected commander of the 1st New York veteran brigade, with the rank of brigadier-general, and is likewise president of the military organization of Rochester named after him, the Greenleaf guards, organized as a battalion of two companies. In 1882 Col. Greenleaf was elected for congress at the Democratic congressional convention for the thirtieth district held in Rochester. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Rochester Savings Bank, the Rochester park commission, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Bath. He was married in 1852 to Jeannie F. Brooks of Bernardston, Mass., and died in Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1906.

WATERHOUSE, Sylvester, author and educator, was born in Barrington, N. H., Sept. 15, 1830, son of Samuel H. and Dolla (Kingman) Waterhouse. His first American ancestor on his father's side was John Waterhouse, who came from England and settled at Portsmouth, N. H., and on his mother's side, William Kingman, also an Englishman, who came directly to Portsmouth. The family of Waterhouse trace their ancestry in England back to the days of Edward III. In his early boyhood, Sylvester showed such aptitude for mechanical pursuits that his parents directed his education to that end, but an accident in 1840 which lamed their son for life constrained them to select a vocation requiring less bodily activity. He was sent to Phillips Exeter Academy, where he prepared for college, and was graduated in 1850. In 1851 he matriculated at Dartmouth College, but withdrew in the following autumn and was admitted unconditionally to Harvard University, being graduated with distinction in 1853. He then entered the Harvard Law School and was graduated in 1855. The same year he was appointed professor of Latin in Antioch College, Ohio. In 1857 he resigned to accept the chair of Greek in Washington University, St. Louis, and in 1898 had served for a longer continuous term than any other member of the faculty. In 1868, John P., William B., Maurice D., and Thomas F. Collier, former pupils of Prof. Waterhouse, gave to Washington University $25,000, the income from which was to be applied, subject to the discretion of the directors, to the support of the chair of Greek, in grateful recognition of his learning and ability. Prof. Waterhouse is largely interested in the development of the industrial resources of the West. He was a member of the Mississippi river improvement convention held at St. Louis, Feb. 13, 1867, and in St. Paul in 1877, and of the national railroad convention which met at St. Louis in 1875. At the convention at St. Paul in 1877 he was selected to prepare the "Memorial to Congress," which went far toward securing a much larger appropriation for the improvements of the Mississippi river. In 1871, Gov. Brown appointed him a member of the state bureau of geology and mines, and in 1872 he was elected secretary of the St. Louis board of trade. In 1872–73 he made the tour of the world, traveling nearly 40,000 miles in eighteen months. He was U. S. commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1878, and to the proposed world's fair to be held in New York in 1873. In 1883 he was a delegate to the national cotton planters' convention at Vicksburg, Miss., and in 1884 an honorary commissioner to the world's fair at New Orleans. In 1885 he was appointed commissioner from Missouri to the American exposition held in London in 1887. He was secretary of the national American tariff league for the state of Missouri in 1886, a member of the Nicaragua canal conventions held in St. Louis and New Orleans in 1892, and a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi commercial congresses held in St. Louis in 1894, and in Omaha in 1895. In 1883 he received the degree of LL.D. from the State University of Missouri, and in 1884 the degree of Ph.D. from Dartmouth College. Prof. Waterhouse has been a voluminous writer on agriculture, internal improvements, city parks, commercial intercourse, national and international expositions, historical reminiscence and research, travel, biography and education. His published speeches, addresses, and pamphlets amount to nearly seventy in number, extending from 1861 to 1898. For more than twenty years, Prof. Waterhouse has been advocating the domestic culture of jute and ramie. Besides the pamphlets which he has prepared on these subjects for the U. S. bureau of agriculture, he has written hundreds of articles for the press. After all these years of persistent and disinterested labor, his efforts are apparently about to be crowned with success, and new industries that will diversify their resources and greatly increase their textile wealth are about to be established in our Gulf states. The successful growth of these fibers will add scores of millions annually to the productive capital of the South. Prof. Waterhouse's four addresses on the necessity of the Nicaragua canal have been published in pamphlet form and very widely circulated. Nearly all of his writings have been translated into German, and some into French and Spanish. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12, 1902.



S. Waterhouse

WARD, William Hayes, clergyman, editor, Assyriologist, was born in Abington, Mass., June

25, 1835, son of James Wilson and Hetta Lord (Hayes) Ward and descendant of William Ward, who settled at Sudbury, Mass., early in the seventeenth century. His family for generations has furnished ministers to the Congregational denomination, the list containing his great-grandfather, Nathan Ward, pastor of Plymouth, N. H.; his grandfather, Jonathan Ward, first pastor of Alna, Me.; his father, pastor of Abington; his only paternal uncle, Jonathan Ward, and his brother, James Wilson Ward. The mother of William Hayes Ward was a daughter of Judge William A. Hayes of South Berwick, Me., niece of Pres. Nathan Lord of Dartmouth College, and cousin of Rev. John Lord, LL.D., the well-known lecturer. His father, Rev. James Wilson Ward, served for a time in the state senate. He wrote on theological and political subjects, and was an enthusiastic educator, instructing his children himself, so that his son was enabled to read through the Bible in Hebrew before he was nine years of age, in Greek before he was twelve, and in Latin before he was fifteen, taking the languages in this order. William Hayes Ward was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1852, and then entered Amherst College, where he gave his attention specially to natural sciences. He was graduated in 1856 and entered Union Theological Seminary, New York city, but soon changed to the Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven. He was tutor in Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1857–58, taking the place of the professor of mathematics and sciences. Having completed his theological studies at Andover Theological Seminary, he was graduated in 1859, and upon entering the service of the American Home Missionary Society, he was pastor of the Congregational churches at Oskaloosa and Grasshopper Falls, Kans., for one year, receiving his ordination Jan. 8, 1860. He then taught science in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., during 1860–63, in Utica Free Academy during 1863–65, and from there went to Ripon College, Wisconsin, as professor of Latin. Having removed to New York city, he was associate editor of "The Independent" from 1868 to 1870; superintending editor during 1870–96, and editor from 1896 to 1913, when he became honorary editor. He was one of the earliest students of Assyriology in America. In September, 1884, he took charge of the Wolfe expedition to Babylonia, and during an absence of a year made preliminary examinations of the ruins south of Bagdad. On the withdrawal of Prof. William D. Whitney in 1889, Dr. Ward was chosen president of the American Oriental Society, an office which he held three years. He contributed many articles on archaeology, especially Hittite and Assyrian, to the "Proceedings" of the Palestine Exploration Society, the American Archaeological Institute, and the American Oriental Society, and to the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and other periodicals. He wrote "What I Believe and Why" (1915), and numerous poems and articles of literary criticism; and edited the poems of Sidney Lanier (1884), and wrote the biographical introduction to the book. He was a trustee of Amherst College until his death, chairman of the board of trustees of the Congregational Church Building Society, and a member of the executive committee of the American Missionary Association. Dr. Ward was not only a scholar, poet, archaeologist, author, minister, and educator but a reformer and humanitarian. He worked earnestly to federate denominational churches closely allied in creed, and in this he was in advance of his day, and to secure justice for the negro and the American Indian. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the University of New York and Rutgers College in 1873, and that of LL.D. by Amherst in 1885. He followed closely the advance of modern science, especially botany, and was an authority on ferns. He was a Republican, and in his religious affiliations he was a Congregationalist. He was married at Sudbury, Mass., in March, 1859, to Ellen Maria, daughter of Rev. Erastus Dickinson, a Congregational minister. Their son, Herbert Dickinson Ward, married Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, whose father and grandfather were also Congregational ministers. He died at South Berwick, Me., Aug. 28, 1916.

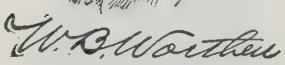
CUTLER, Charles Frederic, financier, was born in Ashland, Mass., July 22, 1841, son of Simeon Newton and Mary (Fitts) Cutler. The family was founded in America by John Cutler, who came from England and settled in Hingham in 1637. From him the line of descent runs through his son Nathaniel and his wife Mary; their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Underwood; their son Jonathan and his wife Abigail Clark; their son Simeon and his wife Elizabeth Rockwood, and their son Elihu and his wife Lavina Newton, who were Mr. Cutler's grandparents. His great-grandfather, Simeon Cutler, was a colonel in the revolutionary war. Educated in the Ashland and Holliston high schools and the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., Charles F. Cutler began business in 1865, in the grain-shipping firm of Cutler & Co., with his father and brother Henry Cutler. Early in his career he developed remarkable executive ability and business intuition, the application of which largely contributed to the success of Cutler & Co. He was one of the pioneers in the development of the telephone business. His first holding was in a small telephone company in South Framingham, Mass., and later he obtained the securities of the Long Island Telephone Co., the New Jersey Telephone Co., and the Staten Telephone Co., auxiliary organizations controlled by the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Co., operating in New York city. In 1882, assisted by a group of influential associates, he was placed in active control of these suburban interests, and introduced a number of important changes and improvements. The three companies were later merged into the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., which was incorporated June 5, 1883, and is the licensee of all patents owned or controlled by the American Bell Telephone Co. for Long Island, Richmond county (Staten Island), and the counties of Bergen, Hudson, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex and Union in the state of New Jersey. Its capital stock of $2,400,000 increased during Mr. Cutler's management to $50,000,000, and its number of subscribers to over 160,000. In 1889 he became vice-president of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co., later known as the New York Telephone Co., which operates under the Bell system in the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, a large part of Westchester county, and a portion of Rockland county, N. Y., and has the largest list of subscribers of any company in the world. When Theodore N. Vail (q.v.) retired from the telephone business, he brought about the election of Mr. Cutler as his successor, and the latter held respectively, the office of president of the

New York Telephone Co., and chairman of the board of directors of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Co., until his death. Important improvements made in his administration were the general change from the ground circuit telephone system to the metallic system now in use; the introduction of the message rate system in 1894, by which the subscriber is charged for a limited number of messages instead of a flat rate by the year for a telephone line, and the conversion of the magneto telephone systems in New York city to the central energy system which now obtains, which shortened the time of completing calls. Mr. Cutler was a dominating spirit in the telephone business of the New York territory, and during his years of service labored diligently to bring the telephone service of the great metropolitan center to its then highest point of efficiency. He was also president of the Empire City Subway Co.; a director of the Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., chairman of the board of directors of the Central New York Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., the Empire State Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Hudson River Telephone Co. and the New York & New Jersey Telephone Co. He was twice married: (1) in May, 1861, to Lydia M., daughter of Joshua Garside of Uxbridge, Mass., and (2) in May, 1885, to Ella, daughter of Leonard Poole of Worcester, Mass. He had one son and two daughters. He died at Saranac Inn, N. Y., May 18, 1907.

SULLIVANT, William Starling, botanist, was born at Franklinton, O., not far from where Columbus now stands, Jan. 15, 1803, son of Lucas and Sarah (Starling) Sullivant. His father, who was a Virginian by birth, was one of the government surveyors of that part of the Northwest Territory set off as the state of Ohio, and purchased there a tract of land sixty-five square miles in extent, on which he settled. His mother was a sister of Lyne Starling, founder and benefactor of Columbus. William Sullivant's life, until he was old enough to leave home, being spent on the frontier, was one of severe manual labor. After a course of study in a private school in Kentucky, he was placed in Ohio University at Athens, but left it to enter Yale College, where he was graduated in 1823. He intended to fit himself for a professional career, but the death of his father obliged him to return home to take charge of the mills, lands and other property belonging to the family. Having already acquired some knowledge of surveying when accompanying his father on some of his expeditions, he now found it of great use. His excellent business talents were displayed in the affairs of the Ohio Stage Co., which transported the army of settlers before the introduction of railroads, and as a director, and for a time president, of the Clinton Bank. Mr. Sullivant had natural gifts as a draughtsman and was an accurate observer, and in these respects, if in no others, was well fitted to be a student of natural history; yet he was nearly thirty years of age before he turned his attention in that direction. Through his brother Joseph, who had acquired considerable knowledge of botany, conchology and ornithology, he became interested in birds and plants, especially the latter, and began to make especial study of the flora of the central part of Ohio. In 1840 he published a pamphlet entitled "Catalogue of Plants, Native or Naturalized, in the Vicinity of Columbus, Ohio." The mosses now began to absorb his attention, and in 1843 he made a collecting tour along the Alleghanies, from Maryland to Georgia. His first work on cryptogamic botany, which appeared in 1845, consisted of two volumes, printed for private distribution, bearing the title "Musci Alleghaniensis," and containing beautifully mounted specimens of real plants. In 1846 and 1849 appeared in two parts his "Contributions to the Bryology and Hepaticology of North America," each illustrated with plates from drawings made by the author and engraved at his own expense. To the second edition of Gray's "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States" he contributed an account of the musci and hepaticæ of the region, with a number of finely executed plates after his own drawings. A separate edition of this part of the "Manual," beautifully printed, appeared in 1856 under the title "The Musci and Hepaticæ of the United States East of the Mississippi River." In 1848 he had associated with him the Swiss botanist, Leo Lesquereux, who later made careful explorations in the mountains of the southern states; and they collaborated in preparing (1856) "Musci Boreali Americani Exsiccati." This, like the "Musci Alleghaniensis," was illustrated with pressed specimens, and only fifty-six copies were issued, the whole expense being borne by Mr. Sullivant, who generously gave his associate the entire profits of the sales. The mosses collected in Cuba by Charles Wright were examined by him, and "Musci Cubensis," a work similar in plan to the one just named, appeared in 1861. Two years before he had published a volume on the mosses collected by the Wilkes exploring expedition to the South Pacific. His chief work, the "Icones Muscorum," was published in 1864. It contains 129 copper plates, executed at great expense, representing "most of those mosses peculiar to eastern North America which have not been heretofore figured." A supplementary volume was begun, but Mr. Sullivant died before its completion. In 1865 a larger collection of the "Musci Boreali Americani" appeared, cataloguing between five and six hundred species. The mosses collected in Venezuela by Fendler were examined by him; those collected during Whipple's Pacific railroad survey were described by him in the fourth volume of the Pacific railroad reports; and an elaborate account of those found during Com. John Rodgers' North Pacific exploring expedition was prepared, but has never been published. Coe Austin, another authority on mosses, who published in 1870 a work entitled "Musci Appalachiani," was indebted to Mr. Sullivant for aid in examining his collection and for pecuniary help in publishing. It was Mr. Sullivant's habit to cheerfully give assistance to any one who came to him for information, and in one instance he did a large part of the work for a catalogue of mosses, but was given no credit for it. At the time of his death he was about to prepare a "Species Muscorum, or Manual of the Mosses of the Whole United States." He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Science in 1845, and belonged to other scientific bodies in this country and in Europe, where his name and work were held in great esteem. In 1864 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon College—a less valued honor, probably, than that of having his name bestowed upon a rare species of saxifrage, as it was by Torrey and Gray. The latter, who was Mr. Sullivant's correspondent

for nearly forty years, wrote of him as follows: "His works have laid such a broad and complete foundation for the study of bryology in this country, and are of such recognized importance everywhere, that they must always be of classical authority." The friendship existing between these two botanists may have influenced Mr. Sullivant to bequeath his collections and preparations of mosses and his books on bryology to the Gray herbarium of Harvard University. His other collections and the remainder of his books were divided between the State Scientific and Agricultural College, and the Starling Medical College, both at Columbus. He was thrice married: first, to Jane Marshall of Kentucky, niece of Chief Justice Marshall; second, to Eliza G. Wheeler of New York, who became an enthusiastic student of bryology and was of great assistance to her husband. She died of cholera in 1850 or 1851. Caroline E. Sutton became his third wife, and survived him. He left a number of children, one of whom, Thomas Starling, is well known as a caricaturist. Mr. Sullivant died near Columbus, O., April 30, 1873.

WORTHEN, William Booker, banker, was born in Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 17, 1852, son of George Alfonso and Louisa (Booker) Worthen. His father was a civil engineer, whose work and influence were prominent in the early history of the state. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England, prominent in colonial history, and throughout the revolutionary period. By the maternal line Mr. Worthen descends from the Bookers, who settled in Virginia during the eighteenth century. His grandfather, William Booker, was a commissioned officer in the war of 1812, and his great uncle, Samuel Booker, performed a distinguished part in the revolution. Mr. Worthen received his preparatory training in his native city, and in 1864 entered St. John's College, Little Rock, Ark., where he studied civil engineering for four years. Then, abandoning the intention of entering his father's profession, he secured employment as clerk in a mercantile establishment. On attaining his majority he began business for himself with a capital composed of his own savings, forming a co-partnership, in 1874, with Col. Gordon N. Peay, which continued until the latter's death in 1876. Mr. Worthen then associated himself with E. W. Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Worthen, in the general business of real estate, banking and brokerage. Their clientele increased rapidly, and it was not long before the firm came to be recognized as one of the largest and most reliable in the state. In 1887 Mr. Worthen purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business under the style of W. B. Worthen & Co. For two years he was president of the Commercial League of Little Rock, an organizer and charter member of the city board of trade, and has been connected with many large and influential enterprises for the upbuilding and development of his state. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and although never a mere office-seeker or partisan, has ever worked earnestly for the success of the principles represented by his party's platforms. Although not identified with any church or creed, his beneficences are numerous and without bias. His lofty character, however, precludes any publicity regarding the matter, and none know the amount of good undoubtedly done by him. Mr. Worthen was married, in June, 1879, to Mollie Crease, daughter of Col. Gordon N. Peay of Little Rock, his former partner. Mrs. Worthen was a recognized leader in the social and philanthropic circles of the city. He died in Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 23, 1911.



PARVIN, Theodore Sutton, lawyer, educator and historian, was born in Cedarville, N. J., Jan. 15, 1817, son of Josiah and Lydia (Harris) Parvin. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an aide to Gen. Ogden, and his paternal and maternal grandfathers both served in the patriot army during the revolution. When a mere child Mr. Parvin was afflicted with rheumatism, and long compelled to walk with crutches. His father in early life had been a seafaring man, and the boy would likely have followed the same occupation but for this apparent misfortune, which turned his mind entirely to study. He became a great reader, and having access to a good village library, he devoured all the books in which he found an interest, and at twelve was much more advanced in his studies than the youth of his age; indeed, few of the village schoolmasters of that period could instruct him. In 1829 the family removed to Cincinnati, O., where Theodore attended the public schools. The principal of his district finding the boy unusually advanced for his age, took especial pains with him and instructed him in the classics and in mathematics, of which he was especially fond. A wealthy gentleman who was present at the closing examination of his course took a fancy to him and proposed to the teacher, and later to his father, to send him to college, which he did; and through the kindness and benevolence of that stranger interested in boyhood, he acquired a classical and legal education. He attended both the Woodward and Cincinnati colleges, and was duly graduated at the latter in 1837. He had previously served as principal in one of the ward schools, where he established a reputation far beyond that of his associates for his advanced methods of instruction. Soon after his graduation, Samuel Lewis, president of the board of trustees of Woodward College, was elected state superintendent of public instruction, and by him young Parvin was sent East to visit the public schools and report upon their systems, especially in New York and Massachusetts. For many years thereafter, Mr. Parvin was closely identified with the public schools and colleges in Iowa, as trustee, regent or professor. In 1838 he was appointed private secretary to Robert Lucas, first governor of Iowa, and served in that capacity two years. He was admitted to the bar at the first session of the supreme court and at once engaged in practice. He was, in the meantime, appointed first territorial librarian, and as such purchased the library with the appropriation of $5,000 made by congress for that purpose. In 1839 he was appointed district-attorney of Iowa, which led to his removal to Bloomington, now Muscatine. Later he was elected county judge, and then register of the state land office. In 1860 he was elected to a professorship in the State University of Iowa, and removed to Iowa City, continuing to fill the chair of natural science until 1870. From the admission of Iowa to statehood in 1846 to 1860 he served as clerk of the U. S. court. He was one of the founders, and for some years secretary, of the State Historical Society (1857), and edited its annals; was an organizer (1854), and at one time (1868) president of the Iowa State Teachers' Association; president in 1855 of the school board of Muscatine, and later at Iowa City, Ia.; was one of the founders (1890) and from 1882 to 1894 president of the State Library Society of Iowa; an active member of the "Pioneer Law Makers' Association" organized in 1886, and a member of several other western historical socie-

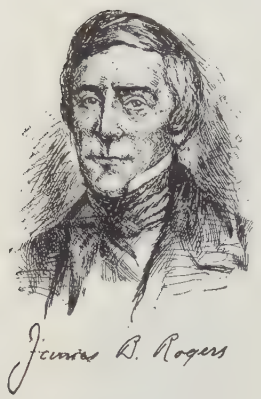
ties, national library and scientific associations. During his life Mr. Parvin was interested in literature, and collected a large and valuable library. He served as librarian of his college society, of the law college faculty of the state, of the Iowa state university, and of the State Historical Society. In 1844, after the organization of the grand lodge of Iowa Masons, he was elected grand secretary, and in this position his first purpose was to create a library. The beginning was made by the presentation of his sole work on Masonry, which became the nucleus of one of the largest and finest collections of Masonic works in the world, the property of the grand lodge of Iowa. A large building was completed in Cedar Rapids in 1885, and Mr. Parvin became librarian of the Iowa Masonic library, which grew rapidly under his direction. Connected with this library, there is a large Masonic and archæological museum, an "Iowa Department," growing out of Mr. Parvin's liberal donation of Iowa authors, and publications by state and local organizations. Mr. Parvin has contributed articles to the press on literary, historic and Masonic subjects, and is the author of "History of Early Education in Iowa" (1830–60) "A Preliminary History of the Territory of Iowa from its Organization to its Admission as a State" (1834–46); and "History of Templar Masonry in the United States" (1769–1886). Through all his political, educational and fraternal activities Mr. Parvin was a man of intense earnestness, unselfishness, enthusiasm, sincerity, and perseverance. In his personal example and precept, he exercised a potent influence for right living among a large number of students. As teacher, guide and friend, he was beloved for his generous hospitality, sympathetic interest and kindly advice. In American Masonry he was a devoted and able pioneer organizer, and as grand secretary of the Iowa chapter he pilotted it through many serious crises during the period of fifty-seven years terminating with his death. He was an impromptu speaker of unusual ability, and his presence was sought at anniversary occasions, and pioneer and historical gatherings. In 1861 the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Miami University and, in 1894, that of LL.D. by the State University of Iowa. Mr. Parvin was married May 17, 1843, to Agnes, daughter of George McCully of Muscatine (Bloomington), Ia., and they had six children: Newton R.; Theodore W.; May, wife of Walter Lee; Harris M., Fred O. and Agga M. Parvin. Mr. Parvin died in Cedar Rapids, Ia., June 28, 1901.

STAPLETON, Patience (Tucker), author, was born in Wiscasset, Me., Mar. 9, 1861, daughter of Capt. Richard Holbrook and Mary G. (Armstrong) Tucker. Her father was a sea captain and came of a family that had followed the sea for generations. She was educated at the famous Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and evinced a strong inclination for literary work from her earliest childhood, having written many verses and plays at an early age, nearly all containing bright promise of the genius for the creation of fiction which developed with her subsequent work. James T. Fields, the author, took great interest in her earlier efforts for publication, and her first success in that direction was a pathetic sketch called "Jim," published in 1878, in the "Youth's Companion," before she was eighteen years old. In 1881 she removed to Denver, Colo., and in 1883, was married to William Stapleton, editor of the "Rocky Mountain News" and Denver "Republican." She did an immense amount of work in a short time. Her published short stories numbered several hundred, and took rank among the best produced by contemporaneous American authors; while her novels, "My Jean" (1885); "The Major's Christmas and Other Stories" (1886); "Kady" (1888); "My Sister's Husband" (1890); "Babe Murphy" (1890), and a tragedy in blank verse, "Rose-Geranium" (1892), secured for her the favor of the critics and the public. Her last literary effort was a series of editorial articles in favor of equal suffrage, which appeared in the Denver "Republican" in the campaign of 1893, and exerted considerable influence in securing to the women of Colorado the voting franchise. She died in New York city, Nov. 25, 1893.

CRAWFORD, West James, merchant, was born in Madison county, Miss., Nov. 1, 1844, son of Erasmus Stribling and Elvira Ann (West) Crawford. His father was a prominent merchant of Mississippi, and his grandfather, James Crawford, was a lawyer and congressman. In the course of his education, the boy studied at schools in Vicksburg, Miss., at Madison College, and finally at the Western Military Institute of Nashville, Tenn., where he remained a year, receiving a training in military tactics which he soon afterwards turned to account on behalf of the Confederacy. During the civil war he served actively in all the important battles of the West, continuing in service until peace was restored. Settling then in Memphis, Tenn., he engaged in various commercial enterprises, and ultimately acquired an extensive interest in cotton concerns, having been a member of some of the principal firms of cotton factors in the South. In 1885 he was president of the Memphis cotton exchange, in which capacity he displayed extreme ability and acumen. A political upheaval in 1889 was responsible for his entry into the publishing field. Following the municipal election of that year he and several business associates established the Memphis "Commercial," a morning newspaper which was published by the Commercial Publishing Co., of which he was president until his death. Not long after it was established the "Commercial" absorbed the "Appeal" and the "Avalanche," two rival sheets, and thereafter it was issued as the "Commercial-Appeal." He was an active member of the Democratic party and was prominent in the benevolent undertakings of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a member. Mr. Crawford was married Nov. 11, 1874, to Annie L. Thompson, niece and adopted daughter of Jacob Thompson and they had three children: Erasmus, Katherine and Marianne West Crawford. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 8, 1923.

ROGERS, James Blythe, chemist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1802, eldest son of Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers, and brother of William Barton, Henry Darwin and Robert Empie Rogers, all famed as scientists. His father, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, having removed to Baltimore, Md., to practice medicine, James Rogers was educated in the schools of that city, preparatory to entering college, and then studied at William and Mary, where his father became a professor in 1819. After his graduation he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas E. Bond, and in 1822 received the degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland. He taught for a short time in Baltimore; entertained thoughts of becoming surgeon to a negro colony to be established in

Africa by some philanthropists, and finally joined a friend, Dr. Henry Webster, in the practice of medicine at Little Britain, Pa., just across the Maryland state line. The work was so distasteful that he returned to Baltimore in a few years' time, and became superintendent of the chemical works of Tyson & Ellicott. He was offered the professorship of chemistry in the Washington Medical College, but declined it, on the ground that he had no facility as a speaker; but after he had been persuaded and had entered upon his duties, he found no difficulty in expressing himself fluently, and at once began the practice of lecturing extemporaneously. He also gave courses on chemistry, and later on physics, before the Mechanics' Institute of Baltimore. In 1835 Prof. Rogers was called to Cincinnati to take the chair of chemistry in the medical department of Cincinnati College, and remained four years; during this period he aided his brother, William, on the geological survey of Virginia. He was offered the position of melter and refiner in the branch mint at New Orleans, but it had little if any attraction for him. In 1840 he returned to Philadelphia to assist his brother, Henry, who a few years previous had been put in charge of the geological survey of Pennsylvania, and after field work was discontinued, in the following year, lectured on chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical Institute, a summer school. He also conducted quiz classes of medical students, and from 1844 until 1847 lectured on general chemistry in the Franklin Institute, the University of Virginia and Franklin Medical College. In 1847 he became professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, succeeding Dr. Robert Hare, and in this position, as in all others held by him, made himself honored and esteemed for his gracious manners and his generous and sympathetic nature. He was one of the organizers of the American Medical Association in 1847, representing Franklin Medical College, and a member of the national convention to revise the pharmacopœia of the United States in 1850. He became a member of the Franklin Institute in 1841; of the American Philosophical Society in 1846, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1847. With his brother, Robert, he prepared the seventh edition of Turner's "Inorganic Chemistry," and Gregory's "Organic Chemistry," published in one volume in 1846. He was married at Baltimore, Md., in 1830, to Rachel Smith, a member of the Society of Friends, who, with two sons and a daughter, survived him. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 15, 1852.



JAMES, John, revolutionary soldier, was born in Ireland in 1732, son of an officer in the British army, who emigrated to South Carolina in 1733 and settled at a village at the time known as Williamsburg, but since called King's Tree. Here the boy was brought up and educated by the Rev. John Rae, a Presbyterian minister who had accompanied his congregation from Ireland to Carolina. At the outbreak of the revolution, James held a royal commission as captain of militia, from George III. He resigned his commission in 1776, and marched with his company to the defense of Charleston. In 1779 he was with Gen. Moultrie, commanding 120 riflemen, and accompanied that officer on his retreat before Gen. Provost. After the fall of Charleston, Maj. James went into the interior and organized the corps which afterwards became celebrated as Marion's brigade. This brigade waged a predatory warfare against British and Tories alike, but during this period all of the property belonging to Maj. James was destroyed, and he was reduced from wealth to poverty. After serving under Marion, James joined the forces of Greene, and fought with the latter at the battle of Eutaw Springs. Shortly after this action, he was pursued by a party of British, commanded by Col. Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford. In this retreat Maj. James was nearly overtaken by two British dragoons, and is said to have escaped by leaping a chasm nearly twenty feet wide. At the close of the war, Maj. James resigned his commission and returned to his farm, where he devoted himself to the restoration of his property until 1791, when he died. Maj. James was a man of great personal courage and presence of mind. An anecdote is related of him which is characteristic. After the fall of Charleston, a British naval officer arrived at Georgetown to carry into effect a proclamation by Sir Henry Clinton, inviting the people to come in and swear allegiance to the king, which many of the inhabitants did; but a considerable portion of that district had not been penetrated by British troops, its inhabitants were generally of Irish extraction, and they were particularly opposed to bearing arms against their countrymen. They accordingly sent Maj. James to the naval officer in command to intercede for them. He proceeded to Georgetown, met the British captain and stated his mission, to which the reply was given that the submission must be unconditional. Maj. James then asked if the inhabitants would not be allowed to stay at home on their plantations, when the captain answered: "Although you have rebelled against his majesty, he offers you free pardon, of which you are undeserving, for you all ought to be hanged; but as he offers you a free pardon, you must take up arms in support of his cause." To this Maj. James suggested that the people he came to represent would not submit on such terms, when the captain, irritated at his language, replied: "You d——d rebel, if you speak in such language I will immediately order you to be hanged up to the yard-arm!" This irritated Maj. James, and rising, he seized the chair on which he had been seated, knocked the captain down and retreating through the back-door of the house, mounted his horse and escaped into the country.

PEIRCE, Benjamin, mathematician and astronomer, was born in Salem, Mass., Apr. 4, 1809, son of Benjamin and Lydia Ropes (Nichols) Peirce. His father (q.v.) was librarian of Harvard College, and his parents were cousins. He received his first education in Walsh's private school at Salem. Among his classmates was Henry I. Bowditch, son of the already famous mathematician, whose attention was early called to the mathematical bent of young Peirce's mind and followed its development with so much interest that on completing his college career, Peirce assisted Dr. Bowditch in reading the proof sheets of his famous translation of Laplace's "Mecanique Celeste." After further preparatory training at the Putnam school, North Andover, Mass., he entered Harvard College, where he was brought into touch with such distinguished classmates as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Park Benjamin, George T. Bigelow, William E. Channing and James Freeman Clarke. He was graduated in 1829, and for two years taught mathematics at the famous Round Hill School at Northampton, then conducted by George Bancroft, the historian. In 1831, the year his father died, the son began his career at Harvard, covering an unprecedented period of forty-nine years. The first years of his activities at Harvard were devoted to teaching, and writing textbooks based upon new and original methods designed to shorten

and condense the traditional processes of demonstration and to harmonize them with the simplicity and directness which were so characteristic of him. In 1839 by a system of his own he began studying the problems in curves, in this as in all other scientific questions, examining independently before consulting the conclusions of his predecessors. A result of his studies was an "Elementary Treatise on Curves, Functions and Forces" (1846). In 1842 he aroused the attention of the American Academy and other scientific bodies by his analytical solution of the motions of the top, and also published papers on Espy's theory of storms and adapted the epicycles of Hipparchus to the analytical form which astronomers now use. His profound ability as a mathematician first became known to the scientific world in 1846, through his investigations showing that there were two possible but very different solutions of the perturbations of the planet Uranus and that while the calculations of the famous French astronomer, Leverrier, were unassailable and his prediction one of the most remarkable in the history of science, he had nevertheless chosen an erroneous hypothesis so that his discovery of Neptune was a "happy accident." Peirce's reply to Mr. Everett, then president of the American Academy, who had advised him to suppress the results of his investigations owing to the improbability of his conclusions, was a reminder of Galileo's "E pur si Muove." He said, "But it is still more improbable that there can be an error in my calculations." About the same time the astronomer, Sears Cook Walker, was studying the problem of Neptune's orbit and the conclusions arrived at by one scientist confirmed those of the other. The rings of Saturn were next made the subject of study and he demonstrated that only large and numerous satellites could sustain a fluid ring and that those of Saturn are sufficient. When in 1849 the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" was established, he was appointed consulting astronomer of the publication, with charge of the theoretical department, serving in that capacity until 1867. In 1852 the almanac began to print lunar tables prepared by Prof. Peirce, which, though originally designed only for a temporary use, long continued to be used by astronomers. During 1852–67, he had charge of the longitude determinations of the United States coast survey and in the latter year was appointed superintendent to succeed Alexander D. Bache, holding the office for seven years. He introduced many improved scientific methods in geodesy and carried out his predecessor's plans for a great geodetic system extending from the Atlantic to the Gulf, thus laying the foundation for a geographical map of the United States independent of those made by local surveyors. He also planned the work of measuring the arc of the parallel of 39° to join the Atlantic and Pacific systems of triangulation. He headed the American expedition to Sicily to observe the eclipse of the sun in 1870 and sent out two parties to observe the transit of Venus in 1874. It was largely through his warm interest and coöperation that Agassiz's researches in deep sea dredging and his expedition to the Pacific ocean were made during Peirce's administration. Even after his retirement from the coast survey he continued in the office of consulting geometer and the scientific part of the work was under his supervision. Among his other important investigations may be mentioned his theory that comets' tails are due to an electrical repulsion from the sun, computing the resulting forms, and comparing them with the observed forms; his method of determining longitude by occultations of the Pleiades; his researches upon personal equation; his remarkable "criterion for the rejection of doubtful observations"; his investigations of the forms of equilibrium of an elastic sac containing a fluid; his theory of the sling; his phylloctactic numbers, and his solution of the "school-girl" puzzle. Availing himself of the popular interest shown in Encke's comet which reappeared in 1842 and the comet of Feb. 27, 1843, he gave a series of lectures which aroused so much interest in astronomy in Boston that it led to the erection of the observatory at Harvard and to the purchase of its great equatorial. He did much work of which no record was kept and he exerted a powerful influence through the force of his personal qualities on the development of mathematical scholarship in the United States. The first copies of his "Linear Associative Algebra," the apex of his life-work, were lithographed in 1870 and published in 1881. Here the author endeavors to show that while only three algebraic systems have been developed and applied to modern science—namely (1) ordinary algebra, (2) the calculus of Newton and Leibnitz and (3) the quaternions of Hamilton, more than seventy such were possible. The calmness and profundity with which he defines these, as though the outlining and classification here involved were an ordinary matter, give us a glimpse of the great and unusual intellect which he possessed. "One flash like that," says Mr. Robert S. Rantoul, in his tribute to the eminent scientist, "lights up the horizon of intellectual vision as the lightning lifts the cloud-veil of the midnight tempest"; and the Rev. Thomas Hill of Portland, declared that "no man could select from among the successors of Descartes, Leibnitz and Newton, twenty names of those who had shown the greatest genius in pure mathematics down to 1875, without including Benjamin Peirce." Indeed, Prof. Peirce was regarded during his life time as the Nestor of American mathematicians and as the essential link between Nathaniel Bowditch and the mathematicians of today. His principal books are: "Elementary Treatise on Plane Trigonometry" (1835); "Elementary Treatise on Sound" (1836); "Elementary Treatise on Plane and Solid Geometry" (1837, printed for the blind, 1840); "Elementary Treatise on Algebra" (1837); "Analytic Mechanics" (1855); "Physical and Celestial Mechanics" (1857); "A System of Analytic Mechanics" (1857); "The Saturnian System" (1866), and "Ideality in the Physical Sciences," a course of Lowell lectures (1881). He was a man of great generosity and nobility of character and was fairly idolized by his students, a number of whom became widely distinguished in scientific circles: William Ferrel, Benjamin A. Gould, Asaph Hall, G. W. Hill, Thomas Hill, Simon Newcomb, J. E. Oliver, George W. Hough, John D. Runkle, T. H. Safford, J. M. Van Vleck, William Watson and Chauncey Wright. Early in his career he became a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and in 1852 he was made one of the fifty foreign members of the Royal Society of London, an honor which had been conferred on only one other American, Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch. In 1853 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he had long been an active member. His

address on retiring from this office brings the man nearer to us and reveals him also as an orator of no mean ability and a writer on pure science who could be both eloquent and humorous. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and the royal societies of London and Göttingen. He was married July 23, 1833, to Sarah Hunt, daughter of Elijah Hunt Mills, U. S. senator, and had five children: James Mills, Charles Sanders, Benjamin Mills, Helen Huntington, wife of William Rogers Ellis, and Herbert Henry Davis Peirce. Prof. Peirce died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1880.

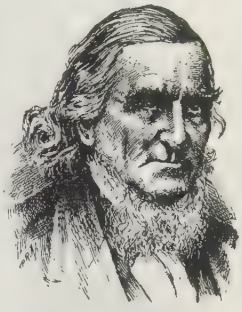
HAYNES, Henry Williamson, archæologist, was born in Bangor, Me., Sept. 20, 1831, son of Nathaniel H. and Caroline J. (Williamson) Haynes. His father was editor of the "Eastern Republican," a leading Democratic newspaper in New England during Jackson's administration, and his mother was the daughter of William D. Williamson, the historian of Maine. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1851, and after teaching for a year or two, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He became professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Vermont in 1867 and two years later was also appointed librarian. He gave up these positions in 1873 to devote himself to archæological researches, being one of the first Americans to take an active interest in the discussions, congresses and researches in the field of prehistoric archæology abroad. He spent six years in Europe after resigning from the university. He was present at the first congress of Americanists held in 1875 in Nancy, France—a noteworthy and appropriate inauguration of the series of international congresses because of the fact that the name "America" was first suggested at St. Dié, near Nancy, by Hylacomylus, an obscure librarian of that town. Endowed with social gifts as well as a scientific temperament, Prof. Haynes formed enduring and valuable friendships with such European colleagues as Dr. Blackmore of Salisbury, William Ransom, John Evans, Reboux, Baron de Baye, Laville, Abbé Duerost, Perrin (Chambéry) and Giglioli. During 1877–78 he discovered in Egypt many stone implements of paleolithic type, and at the Paris exposition of 1878 he was awarded a medal in recognition of his researches. An account of these discoveries was published in the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences" for 1881. In American archæology, Prof. Haynes's researches centered chiefly in the Southwest and Mexico. He wrote a number of articles on these subjects, chief among which are: "Progress of American Archæology during the years 1889–1899"; and the chapters in Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," entitled "Prehistoric Archæology of North America," and "Early Explorations of New Mexico." In the former chapter he expressed the opinion "that the so-called Indians, with their many divisions into numerous linguistic families were later comers to our shores than the primitive population. . . that the so-called 'mound builders' were the ancestors of tribes already found in the occupation of the soil; and that the Pueblos and the Aztecs were peoples only relatively farther advanced than the others." A tangible evidence in support of his theory was a primitive type of stone chopper which he discovered in New England between 1880–90 and presented before the Boston Society of Natural History. He was an indefatigable reader with a knowledge of many languages, and he made a collection of rare books on prehistoric archæology, which was presented to Harvard University. His collection of European and American stone specimens, equalled by only one or two others in the United States, was divided among four beneficiaries—two well-known institutions of Boston and two distinct departments of Harvard University. Prof. Haynes served at different times as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston public library and of the school board, and was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was married in Paris, France, Aug. 1, 1867, to Helen Weld, daughter of John Adams Blanchard of Boston, and died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1912.

PUSHMATAHA, Indian chief, was born probably near Macon, Ga., on the bank of the Moxubee river, in 1765. Distinguishing himself in attacks upon the Osage Indians beyond the Mississippi, he was made chief of the Choctaws, in which capacity he gained a reputation as a staunch ally of the whites. The fact that the Choctaws, as a nation, never made war on the white men is partly attributed to Pushmataha's example and advice. When Tecumseh, war chieftain, visited the Choctaws and endeavored to incite them to attack the whites, Pushmataha followed him about and made eloquent—and successful—pleas for peace with the white man. In order to impress vividly upon the minds of the Choctaws the necessity for being friendly toward the whites, Pushmataha executed a small band of Choctaws who had joined the Creeks against the whites and had subsequently been captured by Pushmataha. It was the effect of the chief's labor for peace that probably saved the whites in the "Tombigbee Settlements" from annihilation. These pioneer settlers, surrounded on every side by Indian tribes, discovered that the land they occupied was claimed by the Indians, that lying between the Black Warrior and Tombigbee rivers was the especial object of their claim. There was danger that the Choctaws might join the Creeks in a war on the whites, but the dispute was settled amicably in a compact between the Indians and the United States. During the Creek war, Pushmataha served Gen. Jackson, doing effective work in the Battle of Holy Ground, not long after which William Weatherford, Creek chief and alleged participant in the massacre at Fort Mims, Ala., Aug. 30, 1813, was forced to surrender. Gen. Jackson called Pushmataha the bravest man he ever met. He died in Washington, Miss., Dec. 24, 1824.

HOVEY, Alvah, college president, was born in Greene, Chenango co., N. Y., Mar. 5, 1820, son of Alfred and Abigail (Howard) Hovey. The earliest paternal American ancestor was Daniel Hovey (or Hoffe), who probably came from Waltham, England, in the "Griffin" in 1633, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. From Daniel the line of descent is traced through his son James and his wife Priscilla Doane; their son James and his wife Deborah Barlow; their son Edmund and his wife Anne Huntington, and their son Amos and his wife Clara Aurelia Calkins, who were the grandparents of Alvah Hovey. Amos Hovey was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Alvah Hovey attended school at Brandon, Vt., taught two years as principal of the Derby

(Vt.) Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1844. He was principal of the New London (N. H.) Academy for one year, and then entered the Newton Theological Institution, where he was graduated in 1848. His first pastorate was the Baptist Church in New Gloucester, Me. He was ordained to the ministry at Boston Jan. 13, 1850, and returned to Newton Theological institution as instructor in Hebrew. He was librarian 1849–54, and professor of church history during 1853–54, when he made a special study of the church fathers of Greece and Rome in the first three centuries. Upon the resignation of Dr. R. E. Pattison in 1854, Dr. Hovey was appointed to the chair of Christian theology, and his services as professor were chiefly in the departments of systematic theology, Christian ethics and Biblical interpretation, especially of the New Testament. He was president of the institution during 1868–99 and from 1899 until his death he was professor of general introduction to the scriptures and apologetics. Dr. Hovey was a man of broad educational interests. He was for many years a trustee of Worcester Academy, Brown University, Wellesley College and the Boston Conservatory of Music. For fifteen years he was a member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union, serving much of the time as chairman. Early in his career he translated Perthes' "Life of Chrysostom," and he wrote "The Life and Times of Rev. Isaac Backus" (1858); "The State of the Impenitent Dead" (1859); "The Miracles of Christ as Attested by the Evangelist" (1864); "The Scriptural Law of Divorce" (1866); "God with Us" (1872); "Religion and the State" (1874); "The Doctrine of the Higher Christian Life Compared with the Scriptures" (1877); "Manual of Christian Theology and Ethics" (1878); "Biblical Eschatology" (1888); "Studies in Ethics and Religion" (1892); "Christian Teaching and Life" (1895); "Barnas Sears" (1902), and numerous addresses, sermons and review articles. He was general editor of "An American Commentary on the New Testament," in seven volumes, which required fourteen years of preparation. The parts relating to the Gospel of John and the Epistle to the Galatians were written by Dr. Hovey. He was also chairman of the committee on the revision of the Bible Union translation of the New Testament. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1856, and LL.D. by Denison University and Richmond College in 1876. Dr. Hovey won the hearts of his students by his careful preparation for the work of the classroom, his impartiality in weighing the diversities of theological opinions, his judicious caution in arriving at conclusions, and his unselfish devotion to the advancement of religious education. He was married Sept. 24, 1852, to Augusta Marie, daughter of Marshall Spring Rice of Newton Center, Mass., and had four children: George Rice, president of Virginia Union University and secretary for education of American Baptist Home Missionary Society, New York; Helen Augusta, wife of Rev. Wilbur S. Parshley, president of the Baptist Theological Seminary, Tokyo, Japan; Hattie Lee, wife of Rev. John R. Gow, and Frederick Howard Hovey. He died at Newton Center, Mass., Sept. 6, 1903.

CAMP, Hiram, inventor and philanthropist, was born at Plymouth, Conn., April 9, 1811. His father, Samuel Camp, and his grandfather, also Samuel, were substantial New England farmers, of that indomitable Puritan stock to which this country is so largely indebted. Samuel Camp, the elder, was a patriot soldier in the revolutionary war, and was well and favorably known to Gen. Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, by whom he was implicitly trusted. He rendered efficient service at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Staten Island, and many other historic places. Four of his brothers, John, Benajah, Job and Ephraim, also served in the patriot army. John Camp became a Congregational minister, and Samuel Camp a deacon in his brother's church. The latter settled in Plymouth, and in his old age was maintained by his son Samuel, who also supported his wife's parents. The heavy burden of responsibility thus resting on the shoulders of the younger Samuel, made it necessary that all the members of his family should aid in sustaining it. The home farm was poor and the soil rocky; and even young Hiram's abilities were utilized while he was yet of very tender years. At the age of four he was tied on a horse used in plowing and taught to guide the animal. He profited by such advantages as the common schools of the time and locality afforded in the preparation for business life. He had a natural taste for mechanical pursuits, and worked with his uncle, Chauncey Jerome, in the manufacture of clocks, making the journey of ten miles across the country to Bristol on foot, carrying all his worldly goods tied up in a cotton handkerchief. He was then eighteen years of age. The business association then formed continued for more than twenty years. At that period clock manufacturing was in its infancy, and prior to 1815 little had been done toward its establishment in the United States. From that time to 1829 it grew slowly, by the limited aid of machinery. Afterwards vast improvements were effected, to which Mr. Camp very largely contributed. He was the inventor as well as the manufacturer of most of the different kinds of clocks in use. One of his most curious inventions is a clock which beats time to music, and whose movements can be regulated at will. It was designed for the use of schools in marking time for gymnastics, calisthenic and military exercises. In 1851 he entered into business on his own account, erected a building, and began the manufacture of clock movements. This enterprise he prosecuted alone until 1853, when he organized a joint-stock association under the title of the New Haven Clock Co., with a capital of $20,000, and of which he himself was president. Gov. James E. English, treasurer, and Hon. John Woodruff, secretary. In 1856 the New Haven Clock Co. bought out the Jerome Clock Manufacturing Co. A little later its capital was increased to $200,000, and Mr. Camp was head of the greatest clock manufacturing establishment in the world. But his energies were not confined within the limits of manufacture and trade. He was a man of deep and earnest feelings, and believing it to be the duty of every good man to do his utmost for the people and state, he entered politics, and held several important offices. He was an unsuccessful Prohibition candidate for governor of the state. He concerned himself in the education and evangelization of his fellowmen, supporting two missions in Nebraska, and a city missionary in another state. He founded the Mount Hermon Boys' School at Gill, Mass., which was under the auspices of the great evangelist, D. C. Moody, and



Hiram Camp

co-operated with him in establishing the Northfield Seminary for Young Ladies. Toward the maintenance of both these institutions, Mr. Camp was a constant and generous contributor, his gifts amounting to about $100,000, and to the end of his life he was officially connected with one as president, and with the other as trustee. He gave the ground for, and built, a mission church at Cedar Hill, New Haven, and he was ever a liberal benefactor of the Church of the Redeemer, of which he was a member and for fifteen years a deacon. In early manhood Mr. Camp was married to Elvira Rockwell Skinner of East Windsor, Conn., who died in 1845. In 1846 he was married to Lucy Davis of Galway, N. Y., who died in 1891. Mr. Camp left three children: Mary A., who was married to John Grove White; Sarah J., who was married to George O. Cruttenden of New Haven; and Jeannette, who was married to Col. George A. Harmount, also of New Haven. Hiram Camp died July 8, 1893.

BOTTS, John Minor, statesman, was born in Dumfries, Prince William co., Va., Sept 16, 1802. His father, Benjamin Botts, was the youngest lawyer engaged in the defense of Aaron Burr. Soon after his birth, his parents removed from Fredericksburg, where they had been living for a few years, to Richmond, and both perished in the memorable conflagration of the Richmond Theatre in December, 1811.

J. M. Botts.

Young Botts was then only nine years of age. After the death of his parents he attended various schools, where he acquired a knowledge of Greek, Latin, French and mathematics. At the age of eighteen, when he had studied law for only six weeks, and entirely under his own direction, he was admitted to practice at the bar, a feat which it is stated had been before achieved by one other person, that being Patrick Henry. Young Botts devoted himself for six years to the practice of law in Richmond, when he became dissatisfied with the confinement of the profession, and in 1828 removed to Henrico county, where he purchased a farm. He now devoted himself to agriculture, and it is said of him that in three years he was famous for producing the largest crops, acre for acre, of any farmer in the state. In the meantime, he had become interested in politics, and in 1833 was returned as a Whig to the state legislature, and having sat by successive re-elections until 1839, he was elected to congress, and served two terms until March 3, 1843. In the house of representatives he sustained the protection ideas of Henry Clay and the views of John Quincy Adams on the matter of the right of petition. In 1847 Mr. Botts was again elected to congress by a larger majority than ever before, although his state had been reapportioned and his district was a much more difficult one than before for a Whig canvass. When John Tyler became president of the United States through the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Botts, who had been his personal friend, separated from him and opposed him throughout his term of office, on account of Tyler's secession from his party. Mr. Botts sustained Mr. Clay as a candidate for the presidency in the convention of 1848, but on seeing the impossibility of nominating him, went over with the Virginia delegation to Gen. Taylor. In 1852 Mr. Botts, having been elected ten times out of the fourteen that he had been a candidate for congress, returned to the practice of his profession in Richmond. He opposed the appeal of the Missouri compromise and was with the southern representatives who fought the Lecompton bill. When the Whig party went to pieces, Mr. Botts joined the American party, and was spoken of in 1859 as a candidate for the presidency. He continued to practice in Richmond until the outbreak of the civil war. He was a strong Union man and made every effort in his power to prevent the secession of Virginia. Finding that this was impossible, he returned to Culpepper Court-house, and resumed his farming life. In March, 1862, a rumor having spread about the South that he was writing a secret history of the war, Gen. Winder sent 100 men to Mr. Botts' house, who took him out of his bed and threw him into prison, where he remained in solitary confinement for eight weeks; then being released. Every attempt had been made that was possible to find his manuscript, but without success. The fact was that the manuscript was in existence, having been placed in the hands of the Count de Mercier, the French minister at Washington, who afterwards returned it to Mr. Botts. From this foundation was written "The Great Rebellion, Its Secret History, Rise, Progress and Disastrous Failure" (New York, 1866.) During the last three years of the war, Mr. Botts lived on his farm, where he was continually subjected to all sorts of annoyances, both armies frequently overrunning his land. In 1866 Mr. Botts was a delegate to the national convention of southern loyalists at Philadelphia, and in 1867, in company with Horace Greeley, he signed the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis, which was in the amount of $100,000. Mr. Botts died at his farm in Culpepper, Va., Jan. 7, 1869.

JOHNSON, Sir John, was born at "Mount Johnson," Johnstown, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1742, son of Sir William Johnson. With the approach of the revolutionary struggle he made preparations to espouse the cause of the crown, fortifying Johnson Hall and with his cousin, Guy Johnson, providing a rallying place for Royalists and Tories. In September, 1775, he was denounced by the Whig county committee before the colonial congress and Gen. Philip Schuyler sent a force of troops to secure his person and he fled to Montreal, Canada. There he was commissioned a colonel in the British army, and thenceforth was one of the most active and bitter foes of his countrymen. In May, 1780, he desolated the northern part of Johnstown with a force of 500 Indians and Tories. He spent his last days in Canada, where he was a member of the provincial council. He was married June 30, 1773, to Mary, daughter of John Watts of New York city, and he died in Montreal, Canada, Jan. 4, 1830.

STEWART, Charles, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1778, son of Charles and Sarah Stewart, of Irish descent. His father, a native of Belfast, died in 1780 and at the age of thirteen the son entered the merchant marine as a cabin boy, quickly winning the command of an Indiaman. When the U. S. navy was reorganized in 1798 he received a midshipman's commission and at the beginning of the war with France he was fourth lieutenant on the frigate "United States," becoming first lieutenant at the end of the cruise. He was in charge of a small schooner, "Enterprise" in 1800 and later was given command of the "Experiment," which, when a few days out captured a French schooner "Duxames" near the West Indies. Shortly afterwards the "Experiment" was chased by a French eighteen-gun brig, accompanied by a three-masted schooner with sixteen guns, "La Diane." Recognizing that the combined force of the two vessels would not justify an engagement, Stewart

made very evident his efforts to escape, hoping thereby to lead the strangers a long chase and if they became separated to attack each one separately. His ruse was successful and by evening the brig was far in advance of her consort. Under cover of the night he allowed the brig to pass him and approaching the schooner about midnight made such a vigorous attack that "La Diane" was compelled to surrender. On this cruise he recaptured a number of American vessels that had been seized by French privateers, including the brig "Zebra" of Baltimore, and in the following December rescued a shipwrecked party of sixty men, women and children from San Domingo. In 1803 he was assigned to the "Siren," a sixteen gun brig which formed a part of Commodore Preble's squadron and participated in most of the actions of the war with Tripoli, including the brilliant capture and destruction of the frigate "Philadelphia," which by grounding off the harbor of Tripoli, had fallen into the hands of the enemy (see Decatur, Stephen), the subsequent blockade of the harbor of Tripoli and the bombardment of that city. Preble's force received a special vote of thanks from the congress at the conclusion of this campaign and Stewart was promoted to the rank of captain, Apr. 27, 1806. His next command was the "Essex," which after peace with Tripoli had been concluded, joined a squadron under Commodore Rogers which sailed to Tunis to check the outbreaks against the American flag and its commerce in its waters. In 1807 he was employed in supervising the construction of gunboats in New York, and for the years before the war of 1812 he was engaged in private mercantile enterprises. He was assigned to command the "Argus" and the "Hornet" in a special expedition to the West Indies in June, 1812, but the order was cancelled and he was made commander of the frigate "Constellation." While trying to get to sea from Philadelphia, he encountered a superior British force, blockading the harbor and the "Constellation" was forced to remain at Norfolk, Va. throughout the war. In December, 1813, he was assigned to the famous "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"). The career of this vessel was a remarkable one in naval annals and Capt. Stewart's command of her included the period of her greatest triumphs and her most brilliant service. The "Constitution" had been blockaded by a British squadron in Boston harbor for eight months, until in December, 1814, Stewart skillfully gave the enemy the slip and put to sea. The news of the Constitution's escape quickly spread among British shipping and the British admiralty made strenuous efforts to find and capture her. Proceeding to Bermuda, Stewart captured the merchant ship "Lord Nelson," Dec. 24, 1814, and then crossed the Atlantic. On Feb. 20, 1815, he encountered two British vessels which proved to be the "Cyane," thirty-four guns, and the "Levant," twenty-one guns, and engaged them. He easily outmanoeuvred the enemy, at one time avoiding the danger of being raked by bracing his main and mizzentop sails flat to the mast and thus backing the "Constitution" astern of both vessels. He raked the "Cyane" several times and fifty minutes after the battle began the English ship surrendered. A prize crew was quickly put aboard and giving chase to the fleeing "Levant," compelled her surrender after a stout resistance. The "Constitution" lost four killed and ten wounded, and the English vessels, seventy-seven in killed and wounded. Maclay, in his history of the navy said: "The boldness of the "Constitution's" attack on what in the hazy weather appeared to be two frigates, the marvellous celerity of her manoeuvres, the precision of her fire and the perfect order and coolness pervading her entire company from the time the enemy was sighted to the close of the battle, reflect the highest honor on Capt. Stewart." Richard Watson Gilder in his "Hours at Home" relates the following anecdote of the "Constitution's" commander. After the surrender the two British captains were engaged in an animated dispute about the details of the fight, each charging the defeat to the mistakes of the other and contending that if different evolutions had been adopted the "Constitution" would have had to surrender. "Gentlemen," interrupted Stewart, "There is no use in getting warm about it; it would have been all the same whatever you might have done. If you doubt that, I will put you all on board again and you can try it over." With his 300 prisoners Capt. Stewart proceeded to the nearest neutral harbor—Port Praya. While transferring his prisoners to the "Susan" a British squadron was seen approaching and Stewart made all haste to escape with the "Constitution" and his two prizes. Again his superior seamanship saved the day, but it was a close call, and in the flight the "Levant," which he ordered to return to Port Praya, was attacked and re-captured by the British despite her refuge in a neutral harbor. In this brilliant cruise Capt. Stewart proved himself an officer of rare ability and was ranked as one of the most remarkable naval officers of his day. When the "Constitution" returned to Boston with the "Cyane" he and his men were received with intense enthusiasm by the people. The Pennsylvania legislature gave him a vote of thanks and directed the Governor to present him with a gold hilted sword, and the national congress awarded him a sword and a gold medal, Feb. 22, 1816. He commanded the Mediterranean squadron from 1816–20, his flagship being the "Franklin," and he commanded the Pacific squadron 1820–24, being stationed at Lima, Peru. Upon his return he was put under arrest for alleged irregularities in connection with South American internal controversies, into which he had been drawn, but during the court martial it was shown that he acted only in the interest of American citizens in South America and he was acquitted. He was president of the examining board of the U. S. navy in 1829, commissioner of the navy from 1830–32, and was in command of the Philadelphia navy yard in 1838–41, 1846 and 1854–61. He was promoted to the rank of senior commodore in 1856, flag officer in 1860 and rear admiral in 1862. His daughter, Delia Tudor, married Charles Henry Parnell, and was the mother of the Irish home rule leader, Charles Stewart Parnell. Captain Stewart died in Bordentown, N. J., Nov. 6, 1869.

MACON, John Alfred, journalist and author, was born in Noxubee county, Miss., Nov. 15, 1851, son of Capt. Jacob Michaux Macon, a Virginia lawyer. His mother's maiden name was Strode. His father was mortally wounded in battle near Williamsburg, while leading a company of Confederate infantry, and the boy was then adopted by his granduncle, William M. Michaux of Powhattan county, Va. He attended

public schools in his early years and matriculated at the University of Virginia, but discontinued study before obtaining a degree. After employing himself for some time in teaching, he entered journalism as a reporter, and later became a member of the editorial staff of the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch," and the New York "World." For a number of years he contributed humorous and dialect verse and prose to "Puck" and "Life," and a number of his writings found publication in the "Century" magazine. In 1881 he published a dialect work, entitled "Uncle Gabe Tucker; or, Reflection, Song and Sentiment in the Quarters," and in the last years of his life he wrote a novel, "The Transplanted Virginians," a poem, "The Forgotten Sea," and many works, which still remain unpublished. Mr. Macon was unmarried. He died in Richmond, Va., in 1891.

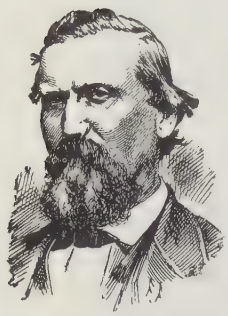
VAN DYKE, Walter, jurist, was born at Tyre, Seneca co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1823, son of Martin and Irene (Brockway) Van Dyke. His family is an old one, of Dutch colonial extraction. His father, a farmer in moderate circumstances, died when Walter was thirteen years of age. The son attended the district school of his native village, and at the age of seventeen entered a select school at Earlville, Madison co. Later he studied at the Liberal Institute in Clinton, Oneida co. As his means were limited, he could only attend school a few months at a time, and in the intervals taught school and studied by himself. In the spring of 1846 he went to Cleveland, O., where he began the study of law, and after two years of diligent application was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio in August, 1848. He began practice at Cleveland, but in the spring of 1849 was seized with the California gold fever, like thousands of others throughout the country, and started across the plains as one of an organized company of fourteen young men. On the trip he contributed articles to a Cleveland newspaper, giving vivid description of the country along their route. In one of his letters from Utah he outlined the route for a Pacific railroad, near the line of the pioneer road subsequently built. After many hardships and privations by the way, he arrived in Los Angeles, Cal., in January, 1850, and a few weeks later went to San Francisco. The spring and summer of 1850 he spent in the mines, returning to San Francisco in the fall, where he joined a company bound for the mouth of the Klamath river, for the purpose of starting a town from which to supply the northern mines. Their vessel was wrecked in attempting to enter the Klamath river, but with the aid of the friendly Indians, all hands reached shore. Soon thereafter Mr. Van Dyke settled at the town of Trinidad, down the coast a short distance, and upon the organization of Klamath county, in the spring of 1851, was elected district attorney. In the fall of 1852 he was elected to the legislature, and during the succeeding sessions of 1853 he was principally instrumental in securing the establishment of Fort Humboldt and having it garrisoned by government troops as a protection against Indians—U. S. Grant being captain of one of the three companies sent up for the garrison. He removed to Humboldt county upon its organization in 1853, and was one of the commissioners to adjust the debt between that county and Trinity county. In 1854 he was elected district attorney of Humboldt county. For many years he edited the Humboldt "Times" in connection with his law business, and it became the leading paper at that time in the northern part of the state. In 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Van Dyke at once took a firm stand in favor of supporting the administration of Pres. Lincoln in its efforts for the preservation of the Union. In the fall of that year, after an exciting contest, he was elected to the state senate as an independent Union candidate. At the ensuing session of the legislature he introduced in the senate Union resolutions as a substitute for three sets of partisan resolutions then under discussion. His resolutions were adopted without alterations, and during the debate to a question as to what party offered them, he replied, "The Union party," that being the first time this name was used in the state. A few days later a Union party caucus was organized with Mr. Van Dyke as chairman. This body was about to issue a call for a state convention, when the Republican state central committee issued a call for a state convention in June, 1862, addressed not to Republicans alone, but to "all who are in favor of sustaining the present national administration and of maintaining the constitution of the United States, and preserving the Union entire," Mr. Van Dyke declared it to be an abnegation of party spirit, and advised his colleagues to respond, which they did. When the convention met at Sacramento, he was unanimously elected permanent president, and leading papers at the time awarded him the credit for the new movement; a fact which led to his wide reputation as "Father of the Union Party of California." Mr. Van Dyke removed to San Francisco in the fall of 1863, and rapidly built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1874 he was appointed U. S. attorney for California and held the office three years, when he resigned. He was subsequently specially retained by the government to attend to some Spanish grant cases in the U. S. supreme court, commenced in the U. S. circuit court while he was in office. In 1878 he was elected a delegate at-large to the constitutional convention, on a non-partisan ticket, by a very large majority. He took an active part in that convention and was chairman of the committee on Article I., which reported in favor of modifying the provision regarding the grand jury. Mr. Van Dyke maintained that, whereas the grand jury was originally established as a protection from persecutions by the government, that such danger had long since ceased to exist, particularly in this country, and that now it was oftener used as a cover for malicious persons to avenge private grievances; stealing into the jury-room secretly and without any just grounds procuring their enemy to be indicted by their ex-parte testimony. He recommended instead prosecutions by information, filed by the district attorney after a preliminary examination before a magistrate. After a lengthy debate a compromise was adopted providing for criminal prosecutions either by indictment or upon information, as proposed. The result is that in California the great bulk of criminal business is by information, and the grand jury has not much to do except to examine the books and accounts of public officers. Early in the session he introduced a proposition to embody in the article on education the substance of the charter act of the State University, and thus remove the university from the domain of party politics and the danger of constant change, in order that "its organization and government shall be perpetually continued in the form and character prescribed in the organic act creating the same." After a bitter struggle the proposition was embodied in the constitution, and thus started the university on its career of greater usefulness. Mr. Van Dyke opposed the railroad commission in its present form;

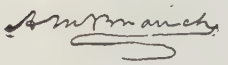
embodying in itself as it does the three governmental powers—legislative, executive and judicial—and being entirely independent of ordinary state control, he foresaw what actually happened: that it was oftener used for the benefit and protection of the railroad than of the people. In 1885 Mr. Van Dyke removed to Los Angeles, became a member of a leading law firm, and three years later was elected judge of the superior court of the county and served by reëlection until his death. On the bench as well as at the bar he maintained a reputation as an able and scholarly lawyer. He was a life member of the Society of California Pioneers, and was a Mason in high standing. He was married Sept. 21, 1854, to Rowena, daughter of Capt. William Cooper of Prince Edward Island, and had eight children: Irene, wife of Franklin Bangs; William Martin; Caroline; Edwin Cooper; Henry Seward; Walter Cooper; Edith and Walter Lincoln Van Dyke. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 25, 1905.

HOWE, Mary Ann, philanthropist and educator, was born in Dexter, Penobscot co., Me., in 1835, second daughter of Samuel and Betsy (Coburn) Howe. At the age of six years she was left fatherless and homeless, save for the kindness of relatives, with whom she lived until her fourteenth year, receiving such educational training as was available at the time. She then repaired to Lowell, Mass., whither her sister, Sarah, had removed three years before, and, like her, worked about four years in the weaving mills. In the midst of this ceaseless and wearing toil, she availed herself of every advantage for self-improvement, reading the best literature, and devoting her spare time and savings to schooling. In 1853 she began her career as a teacher in Bloomfield, where, with the exception of an occasional term devoted to advancing her own educational qualifications, she continued in this occupation for eleven years. At the close of the war, in 1865, there was a call from the South for teachers for negro schools. It was no work to be coveted—the rewards were meager—but it was a pure labor of love to a despised and downtrodden race that enlisted this young teacher, who had herself known adversity. She enthusiastically adopted it as a life-work, and became principal of the first school for freedmen in Richmond, Va., where, during two years, she taught, on an average, 600 pupils yearly. Her rare ability and heroic devotion having attracted the attention of philanthropic workers, her services were secured for a school for poor whites in North Carolina. Here she remained for one year, when, at the earnest solicitation of friends, she accepted a position in the normal department of the Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C. This was a school for colored men, and it was due to her influence that women were admitted. The first class under her instructorship consisted of twenty-four, and on graduation they went forth to devote themselves to the work of elevating their race in all parts of the South. A considerably larger class was on the verge of graduation when the faithful labors of this noble philanthropist were closed forever. By devotion to all that could increase her ability for usefulness, and a determination to succeed in the face of all obstacles, she acquired a beauty and facility of expression, a ready grace of manner, and an intelligent receptivity, that marked her as one truly cultivated. The simple, unaffected beauty of her life, and her intense devotion to the good of downtrodden and wronged humanity won her the respect and love of all she met. Miss Howe died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 28, 1870.

BRASTOW, Lewis Orsmond, theologian, was born in Brewer, Penobscot co., Me., Mar. 23, 1834, son of Deodat and Eliza (Blake) Brastow, and a descendant of Thomas Bristow, of French Huguenot descent, who emigrated from Bristol, England, between 1680 and 1690, and settled in Bristol, R. I. Thomas Bristow's grandson, also named Thomas, was a soldier in the British army at the battle of Quebec; he was a captain in the revolutionary war, and served as guard at Cambridge, Mass., in 1778. He changed the spelling of the name from Bristow to Brastow. Prof. Brastow was prepared for college under private tutors, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1857 with honors and as a member of both the Phi Beta Kappa and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternities. Entering the Bangor Theological Seminary he took the regular course, and was graduated there in 1860, and in the following year accepted a call to the South Congregational Church at St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he remained for twelve years. During the civil war he was chaplain of the 12th Vt. volunteer infantry, which was assigned to the defense of Washington, and later was attached to the army of the Potomac. In 1873 he was a member of the constitutional convention of the state of Vermont, and in that year became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Burlington, where he remained until 1884. In March, 1885, he was appointed professor of practical theology at the Yale Divinity School, New Haven, a chair which he held for twenty-two years, retiring at the age of seventy-three as professor emeritus. His last anniversary address to the graduating class was made the occasion for a condensed review of his course in practical theology and an exposition of the tasks of a minister in the world of today. He made two journeys to Europe, one in 1869 and again in 1909–10. The closing years of his life were years of physical infirmity and much suffering, but he met what came with a simple, soldierly courage that seemed hardly conscious of itself. His interest in "God's good world," as he was wont to call it, was keen to the last. Besides writing numerous articles for the press on subjects related to his ministry and teaching, he was the author of "Representative Modern Preachers" (1904); "The Modern Pulpit" (1906), and "The Work of the Preacher" (1914). The following sentences express the keynote of his preaching and his teaching: "Comprehensively stated, the aim of the preacher is the rescue and reconstruction of manhood." "Concretely stated, it is to win men to Christ and to build them into his moral completeness." "Growth into the likeness of Christ is the product of preaching Christ." But "The rescue and reconstruction are not wholly of individual men in their isolation from their fellows, but of men in their associate life. It is the building in and the building up of men into the body of Christ." "The aim of preaching is ultimately the completion of the body of Christ, or the completion of the Kingdom of God, or the completion of Humanity." In 1880 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D., and in 1885 he received from Yale College the honorary M.A. Dr. Brastow was married May 15, 1872, to Martha Brewster, daughter of Silas T. Ladd of Painesville, O., and had three children: Lewis Ladd, Edward Thayer and George Brewster Brastow. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 10, 1912.

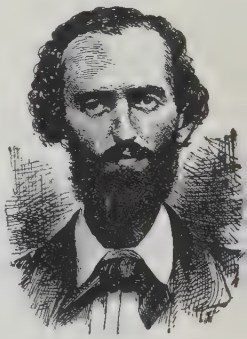
BRANCH, Anthony Martin, lawyer and congressman, was born in Buckingham county, Va., July 16, 1824, son of Samuel and Winifred Jones (Guerrant) Branch. His father, an eminent lawyer, was in the w r of 1812, serving as ensign in the 4th Greenhill regiment of Virginia; son of Samuel Branch, 2d, of Chesterfield county, Va., an officer in the American revolution, who married Jane, daughter of Anthony and Sarah (Holman) Martin. Sarah Holman was daughter of James Holman, captain of Virginia militia (1745) from Goochland county, Va. His paternal great-grandfather, Anthony Martin, served in the revolutionary war in Col. James Livingston's Continental regiment. He was son of Peter and Mary Ann (Perrow) Martin. Peter Martin was son of John and Margaret Martin, Huguenots. The father of Samuel Branch, 2d, was Samuel Branch of Chesterfield county, Va., who was descended from Christopher and Mary Branch of Kingsland, Chesterfield co., Va. This Christopher Branch, "gent.," was a member of house of burgesses, in 1639, from Henrico county, Va., and was first American ancestor. The maternal grandfather of Anthony M. Branch was John Guerrant, Jr., of Goochland county, Va., who married Mary Heath Povall, daughter of Robert Povall, 3d, of Henrico county, Va., and Winifred Jones Miller, daughter of William Miller and Mary Heath; William was son of Thomas Miller and Winifred ——.

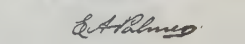




Mary Heath was daughter of Thomas Heath and Winifred Jones of Northumberland county, Va. John Guerrant, Jr., served as lieutenant and paymaster in Virginia Continental line in the revolution from 1776 to end of war; was in Chas. Scott's brigade from Goochland county, Va.; was in battles of Monmouth and White Plains. He was a mem- of Virginia convention of 1788; was president of Virginia state council; as such was lieutenant-governor (1805); was brigadier-general of 3d Virginia brigade of militia (1798). He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Porter) Guerrant, Sr. John Guerrant, Sr., served with Gen. Washington at Valley Forge, and was lieutenant of militia, in 1771, from Goochland county, Va. He was the son of Maj. Peter Guerrant and Magdalen Trabue, the daughter of Sir Anthony Trabue, a Huguenot, who fled from Lausanne, France, to England, in 1687, and settled in Henrico county, Va., about 1700. Maj. Peter Guerrant was the son of Daniel Guerrant, Jr., and Françoise L'Orange, granddaughter of Sir Lorange, of La Rochelle, France; daughter of Jean Velas Lorange, a Huguenot. Daniel Gueran, Sr. (spelled Guerin and Guerrant), the first American ancestor, was of a French family of the nobility, from Champagne, Isle of France, and from St. Nazaire; was a Huguenot; settled in Virginia about 1700. Anthony M. Branch, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, 1842; he was a polished orator, noted for his brilliancy and logic. He went to Huntsville, Tex., in 1847, forming a law partnership with Mr. Yoakun, the historian. In 1863 Gen. Sam Houston made him executor of his will. He served (1859) in legislature; in 1861 in the state senate. During the civil war he was captain of company A, of Col. Carter's Texas cavalry regiment, until 1863, when he was called from the field to serve in the Confederate congress. In 1866 he was elected to the U. S. congress, but was not allowed to take his seat by the dominant party, who objected to all who had fought in the Confederate army. He was married, in 1849, to Amanda Smith of Alabama. He lost his children; but in 1865, at the death of his sister, Martha Winifred Branch, widow of Judge Edward A. Palmer of Houston, Tex., he became guardian of her children. He died at Huntsville, Tex., Oct. 3, 1867.

PALMER, Edward A., jurist and state senator, was born in Buckingham (now Appomattox) county, Va., July 1, 1825, son of Dr. Reuben Darjarnett and Martha P. (Christian) Palmer. His father was an eminent physician and planter, who served as surgeon and first lieutenant in the war of 1812; surgeon in 7th Gray's regiment of Virginia militia, and first lieutenant in Capt. John B. Royall's troop of cavalry, of Halifax county, Va., in 1st Holcomb's Virginia regiment. He was the son of Elias and Hannah (Le Grand) Palmer; and his mother was daughter of John Le Grand, and granddaughter of Pierre Le Grand and his wife, Jane Micheaux, Huguenots, who fled from Bohain, France, in 1686, and settled in Virginia about 1700. Elias Palmer was the son of Thomas Palmer of Halifax county, Va., who was a descendant of Thomas Palmer, member of house of burgesses in 1629, and justice in 1631–32 for upper parts of Charles City county and Henrico county, Va. Judge Edward A. Palmer's mother was a daughter of Henry and Martha (Patteson) Christian of Amherst and Buckingham county, Va. Martha Patteson was daughter of Jonathan, son of David Patteson of New Kent county, Va. Henry Christian was a captain in the revolutionary war. He enlisted, Nov. 22, 1776, as a private in the 10th Virginia regiment, commanded by Col. Edward Stevens; he was captain under Col. Daniel Gaines of Amherst county, Va., who marched and joined the army under La Fayette. Henry Christian's father was William Christian of Virginia, who was on the committee of safety for Charles City county, Va., in 1774. He is descended from Thomas Christian, the first American ancestor of the family, who came to Virginia in 1630. He was descended from the Christians in the Isle of Man, where they were, in 1422, the hereditary judges (deemsters) in the island for a century. The name was originally McChristain, and in 1630 was first written Christian; their genealogy is traced to 900 A.D. Judge Edward A. Palmer, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at the Hampden-Sidney College in 1845, at the head of his class. On account of delicate health he removed to Houston, Tex., in 1846, and began the practice of law. He became one of the most distinguished lawyers in the state. He was in the Texas legislature (1852–54); was in the state senate (1855), and declined re-election. His service in the senate was distinguished by his diligent efforts in perfecting the school fund and internal improvement system, and advocacy of doctrine of state rights, which were adopted, with marked benefit to the state. In 1860 he was elected judge of the district, serving for three terms. He was married, in Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 3, 1846, to Martha Winifred, daughter of Samuel and Winifred Jones (Guerrant) Branch. (For Mrs. Palmer's genealogy, see Branch, Anthony Martin.) They had three children: William Henry Palmer, H. Elizabeth Palmer (married, first, Edward Milby; after his death, married Hon. Joseph C. Hutcheson) and Rosalie Heath Palmer (married Sinclair Taliaferro). Judge Edward A. Palmer died in Houston, Tex., Jan. 15, 1862, being at that time judge of the district.





HUTCHESON, Joseph Chappell, Sr., lawyer and congressman, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., May 18, 1842. His father, Charles Sterling Hutcheson, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., April, 14, 1804, and died there, March 22, 1881; married Mary Mitchell Hutcheson, Nov. 12, 1823. He was a planter and a member of the Virginia legislature; the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Neblett) Hutcheson, daughter of Sterling Neblett and his wife, ——— Chappell of Lunenburg county, Va.; this Joseph Hutcheson was the son of Charles and Frances Collier (Gaines) Hutcheson; and this Charles Hutcheson was the son of Peter Hutcheson of Caroline county, Va., and his wife, who was Miss Collier. His mother was Mary Mitchell (Hutcheson) Hutcheson, born in Mecklenburg county, Va., Aug. 12, 1806, and died there, March 9, 1895. She was a daughter of John Hutcheson, Jr. (born April 7, 1772; married Sept. 10, 1801), and his second wife, Mary Jones Sugget (*née* Jones). John Hutcheson, Jr., was the son of John and Elizabeth (Childs) Hutcheson of Caroline county, Va. Joseph Chappell Hutcheson, Sr., the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Randolph-Macon College in 1861. In the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a private in company C, 21st Virginia regiment; served in the valley under Gen. Stonewall Jackson. His personal courage and conscientious devotion to duty brought promotion, and when he surrendered under Gen. Lee at Appomattox, he commanded company E, 14th Virginia regiment. He studied law at the University of Virginia, and was graduated there in 1866. He then went to Texas, and began the practice of law in Grimes county. In 1874 he removed to Houston, and entered into partnership with W. A. Carrington. He served as a member of the Texas legislature in 1880; was chairman of the state Democratic convention of 1890; he was elected to the fifty-third, and re elected to the fifty-fourth U. S. congress as a Democrat. He declined the re-election for a third term. Mr. Hutcheson is now the senior member of one of the most prominent law firms in Texas; he is also prominent in both political and business circles; he combines in a most happy degree those two great talents, so rarely found united in the same man—deep thought and ready speech. Though one of the most fluent and eloquent speakers known to the Texas bar, he has ever accorded diligent study to his profession. He was married, April 10, 1867, to Mildred Carrington, daughter of Dr. W. Fountain and Elizabeth (Venable) Carrington of Virginia. She died in Houston, Tex., March 19, 1882, leaving eight children: Elise, Mary, Stella, Mildred, Sterling, Joseph, Allen, Willie; and he was married, a second time, at Houston, Tex., Aug. 11, 1886, to Mrs. Betty Palmer Milby, widow of Edward Milby. She was Harriet Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Judge Edward A. and Martha Winifred (Branch) Palmer, of Virginia. They have two children: William Palmer Hutcheson and Rosalie Winifred Hutcheson.

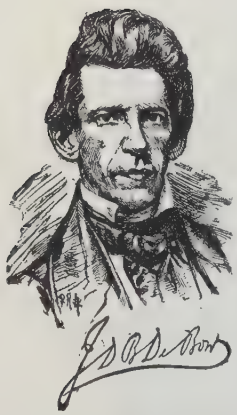
J. C. Hutcheson

TALIAFERRO, Sinclair, lawyer, was born in Gloucester county, Va., Dec. 23, 1853, son of Thomas Booth and Mary M. (Sinclair) Taliaferro. His father was a son of Capt. James Taliaferro, of Roaring Springs, Gloucester county, and Catharine, daughter of Major Booth of Violet Bank, same county, a descendant of the Earl of Delamere. Capt. James Taliaferro was the son of Col. Philip Taliaferro and Lucy Baytop; Col. Philip, of house of delegates 1780, son of William, of King and Queen county, Va., son of Lawrence (died 1726), son of John, lieutenant in a company of rangers raised to fight the Indians in Essex county, Va., in 1692. John married Sarah, daughter of Col. Lawrence Smith of Gloucester county, was son of Robert Taliaferro, "gent," the first of the name in Virginia. The last-named patented land in Gloucester county in 1655, and married a daughter of Rev. Charles Grymes, a large land owner on the Rappahannock river. The mother of Sinclair Taliaferro was the daughter of John Sinclair of "Shabby Hall," now "Sherwood," Gloucester co., and Margaret, daughter of Col. William Green Munford of revolutionary war fame, who had a sword and 20,000 acres of land in Ohio presented to him by congress. John Sinclair was descended from Henry Sinclair, who settled at an early day at "Land's End," Gloucester co. He married a Miss McKey of Scotland. He was heir as Lord of Caithness castle, Scotland, but was stolen when a child from the Firth of Forth by a sea captain. Sinclair Taliaferro, the subject of this sketch, although a youth when the civil war ended, began to shift for himself, feeling that no headway could be made on the beautiful old plantations of his forefathers, as his state was greatly impoverished. Accordingly, he sought his fortune on the sea, before the mast, and made voyages to Central and South American ports. Not satisfied with the hardships of the sea, he began farming in Grimes county, Texas, in 1870, but four years later removed to Houston, and entered the law office of Hon. J. C. Hutcheson, congressman. In 1875 he passed his examination, and has been steadily practicing ever since. In 1881 he was appointed city attorney, and during his term won the famous "Howard Suit," that decided that homestead property was liable for taxes. Up to that time Texas cities had found it impossible to collect taxes on homestead property. On Feb. 4, 1895, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Texas, and this office he still holds. He was married in Houston, June 1, 1882, to Rosalie Heath, daughter of Judge Edward A. and Martha Winifred (Branch) Palmer, originally from Virginia. Their children are Bettie Milby and Thomas Sinclair Taliaferro.

Sinclair Taliaferro

DEBOW, James Dunwoody Brownson, journalist and statistician, was born at Charleston, S. C., July 10, 1820. He was descended from distinguished colonial and revolutionary ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers of South Carolina. His father, Garrett DeBow, whose ancestors, James and John DeBow, were soldiers in Washington's army, was a native of New Jersey, but removed when quite young to Charleston, S. C., where he became a wealthy merchant. Sudden reverses in business, occurring just before his death, left his son an orphan without the means of pursuing his education. Thrown upon his own resources, young DeBow obtained employment in a long-established mercantile house, where he remained seven years, and acquired the methodical business habits which were so useful in his subsequent career. Mercantile pursuits, however, were not congenial to the taste of the ambitious young man. He entered Cokesburg Institute to prepare himself for college. Returning to his native city he entered Charleston College, where he was graduated with distinguished honors in 1843. He then studied law, and was for a short

time a practitioner at Charleston, but his fondness for literary and statistical pursuits led him to be a frequent contributor to the "Southern Quarterly Review," then published in Charleston by Mr. Daniel K. Whitaker. His contributions to this periodical marked him as a writer of high literary merit, and some of them became noted, especially "The Life of Robert Sieur de LaSalle"; "The Characteristics of a Statesman," and "Law and Lawyers," and "The Northern Pacific, California, Oregon and the Oregon Question." The last was translated into French, and gave rise to an animated debate in the French chamber of deputies, and was much discussed by British statesmen. In 1844 he became chief editor of the "Southern Quarterly Review." In 1845 he removed to New Orleans, La., and established "DeBow's Review," a journal which acquired a large circulation. In 1848 he was appointed professor of political economy in the University of Louisiana, but soon resigned to become chief of the bureau of statistics for the state of Louisiana, serving three years, and making a valuable report to the legislature. He was appointed by Pres. Pierce, in 1853, as superintendent of the seventh census of the United States. He introduced new and valuable features in census statistics, a large part of which he subsequently compiled in a volume entitled, "A Statistical View of the United States." Congress ordered 150,000 copies of this work to be printed as a compendium of the census of 1850. He remained as superintendent of the census until the latter part of 1855, but during all this time he gave unremitting attention to the duties of editor of "DeBow's Review," which continued to grow in public favor. In 1853 he published a work in three volumes, entitled: "Industrial Resources of the Southwest," which was mainly compiled from his "Review." After retiring from office, he took an active part in the discussion of the vital political questions which preceded the civil war, was a member of every southern commercial convention, and was president of the convention at Knoxville in 1857. In addition he devoted much time to literary labor, as a lecturer and writer on various subjects, and as a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He was an ardent friend and admirer of Calhoun, and a strong advocate of the secession of the southern states. His "Review" was a powerful factor in the formation of southern sentiment, and its whole influence was thrown in favor of the contemplated movement. Soon after the formation of the Confederate government, Mr. DeBow was appointed its chief agent for the purchase and sale of cotton. After the close of the war he resumed the publication of "The Review," which had been suspended during the occupation of New Orleans by the Federal forces. Soon afterwards he was elected president of the Tennessee Pacific Railroad Co. Animated by the ardent wish to connect his name with "the construction of a railroad running from the Mississippi to the Pacific," he labored so assiduously in behalf of this enterprise, at the same time giving devoted work to his "Review," that his health was broken down. Mr. DeBow was twice married: first, to Caroline Poe of Georgetown, D. C., in 1854, and again, on Sept. 4, 1860, to Martha E. Johns, who survived him with three children—James Dunwoody Brownson, Benjamin Franklin DeBow, and Evilina Johns, wife of Col. John W. Thomas, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. He died at Elizabethtown, N. J., Feb. 27, 1867.

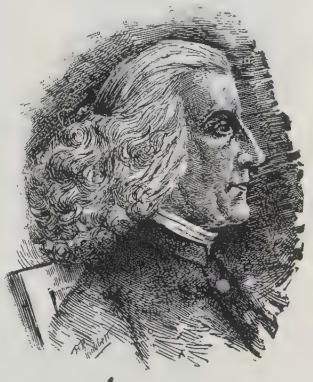


WILSON, William Lyne, tenth president of Washington and Lee University, was born near Middleway, Jefferson co., Va. (W. Va.), May 3, 1843, son of Benjamin and Mary (Lyne) Wilson. He was educated at Charleston Academy and Columbian College, and after his graduation at the latter in 1860 studied at the University of Virginia until the beginning of the civil war. He entered the Confederate army as a private in company B, 12th Va. regiment, and served until the close of hostilities. After the war he became assistant professor of ancient languages in Columbian University and while thus engaged studied law in the law department of that institution and was graduated in 1867. Being appointed professor of Latin, he continued at Columbian until 1871, when he began the practice of law at Charlestown, W. Va., as junior partner in the firm of Baylor & Wilson. His mastery of legal principles and his ability to present them clearly and forcibly soon brought him a lucrative practice. While gaining distinction and success as a lawyer he became well versed in history, political economy and politics, and his intellectual attainments led to his election as president of West Virginia University in 1882. After entering upon his duties, however, in September, he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives, but continued as head of the university until June, 1883. In congress, where he served twelve years, his learning and scholarship soon gained him a position of influence and power in the framing of legislation. As chairman of the ways and means committee in the 53rd congress, he introduced and carried through the house the measure repealing the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law and the tariff act known as the Wilson law which repealed the Republican tariff act, known as the McKinley law, placed numerous commodities on the free list and reduced the duties on others, in order to carry out the Democratic pledge of "a tariff for revenue only." The Wilson law also contained the first income tax measure, which later was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. supreme court. He served on other house committees and was heard on all important public questions. His speech on the Mills tariff bill in the 50th congress was one of the ablest and most lucid that came from the Democratic side during a protracted debate. His unusual intellectual gifts brought him an offer of the presidency of the University of Missouri in 1890 but he declined it. After being defeated for reëlection in 1894, he was appointed postmaster general by Pres. Cleveland in 1895, and on the expiration of his term was elected president of Washington and Lee University, where he served with ability and distinction until his death. As an orator Mr. Wilson was scholarly, impassioned, and convincing. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Columbian University, the University of Mississippi, Tulane University, West Virginia University, Hampden-Sidney College and Central College of Missouri. He was married Aug. 6, 1868, to Nannie, daughter of Andrew J. Huntington, dean of Columbian University and had four children: William Huntington, Arthur, Mary and Bettie. He died in Lexington, Va., Oct. 17, 1900.

WASHINGTON, Mary (Ball), mother of George Washington, was born in Lancaster county, Va., in 1706, daughter of Joseph Ball, and granddaughter of Col. William Ball, who emigrated to Virginia in 1650. After William's death, his son went to England to supervise the estate, and was

there married some years before his return in 1695. During the remainder of his life he was a prosperous planter, a vestryman of Christ Church, Lancaster, Va., and noted in the community for generosity and high social graces. Of the early life of his daughter, Mary, little is known. Her educational advantages were limited, the schools of the period being few and mostly taught by the parish ministers. She was reported beautiful, in youth a great belle, and was recognized among her associates as a person of rare charm and dignity of character. Her father died when she was a very little child, and she lost her mother in 1729, whereupon she went to live with her brother, Joseph Ball, a practicing lawyer in London, England. Here she met Augustine, son of John Washington, of Westmoreland county, Va., who after the death of his wife, Jane Butler, in 1728, is said to have resided for a while in Cookham, Berkshire, where he had fallen heir to some property. Here, it is supposed, they were married, March 6, 1730, and here, on the authority of a Mrs. Morer, whose mother claimed to have nursed him in infancy, it has been asserted that their illustrious son was born two years later. The belief is still current, however, that George Washington was born in the modest farmhouse of his parents in Westmoreland county, Va. Augustine Washington was a typical gentleman of the best breeding of that day, was wealthy as wealth was then estimated, and the owner of several sizable farms in northeastern Virginia. The house to which he took his young wife was situated on the Potomac river between Pope's and Bridge's Creeks, a plain and substantial structure. On its site still remains a tablet placed there by G. W. P. Custis, declaring it the birthplace of the Father of his Country; and it is certain that here the second and third children of Mary Washington were born in June, 1733, and November, 1734. The house was destroyed by fire in April, 1735, and the family shortly after took up their residence at another farm owned by Mr. Washington on the left bank of the Rappahannock river, near Fredericksburg, Va. There Mary Washington gave birth to three other children: John Augustine, in January, 1736; Charles, in May, 1738; and Mildred, in June, 1739. The sudden death of Mr. Washington, April 12, 1743, was a sore affliction to the little family, but Mrs. Washington displayed the sterling worth and heroism of her character. As sole guardian of her children, she had the entire management of their training and education. She conducted daily prayers for her household and read selections for their edification from the Scriptures and books of devotion. As a disciplinarian she was firm and unyielding, demanding implicit obedience from children and servants alike. She was accustomed to visit her farm almost daily, seated in her open chaise, and would personally direct and superintend the work. Her energy would not suffer her to remit her labors even on the approach of old age. It is related that when her son-in-law, Col. Lewis, once proposed that he should relieve her in the management of her affairs, the aged lady gave answer: "Do you keep my books in order, for your eyesight is better than mine; but leave the management of the farm to me." After the surrender of Cornwallis, a grand ball was given at Fredericksburg to the leaders of the victorious army, and Washington attended with his mother. It is said that the foreign officers were anxious to meet the mother of their commander, and were "amazed on beholding one whom so many causes conspired to elevate, preserving the even tenor of her life, while such a blaze of glory shown upon her name and offspring." Washington regarded his mother with a filial affection and obedience unusual even in that day of respect and reverence for parents. At the age of fifteen he had an opportunity to enlist in the royal navy—his baggage was already on board the man-of-war in the Potomac—but his mother's final decision against the project was imperative despite his disappointment. Even in 1754, when desiring to enlist against the French and Indians he delayed his decision until her full consent was obtained. Such a mother and such a son were rare then, as now, but their examples are worthy all emulation. On April 14, 1789, he parted with her for the last time, going from her door to be inaugurated first president of the United States. Shortly after the august ceremony in New York he was seized with an acute malady, and had barely recovered his strength when he received the tidings of his mother's death, on Aug. 25, 1789. Mrs. Washington's piety was childlike and sincere. She would retire daily to a tree-shaded spot on her great farm, to pray and meditate on the sacred themes of some favorite book of devotion, and in accordance with a provision of her will, she was there buried. In 1833 was laid the foundation of a splendid monument to her memory, Pres. Andrew Jackson being present, and making an address, but there the matter rested, and the memorial still remains uncompleted.

CURWEN, Samuel, loyalist, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 28, 1715, son of George and Mehitabel (Parkman) Curwen, and a descendant of Capt. George Curwin, or Corwine, of Workington, Cumberland, England, a wealthy merchant who settled in Salem in 1638. His father was pastor of the First Congregational Church of Salem (1714–17), and his mother a daughter of Deliverance Parkman. Samuel Curwen was graduated at Harvard College in 1735, and then began studies for the ministry, which he was obliged to discontinue on account of ill health. Later a disappointment in love caused him to leave home for a short visit to England, and on his return he became a merchant. In the winter of 1744–45 he served as captain in Sir William Pepperell's expedition against Louisburg; in 1759 he was made impost officer for the county of Essex, and retained the office for about fifteen years, when he was appointed a judge of admiralty. On the departure of Gov. Hutchinson for Europe in June, 1774, Mr. Curwen joined with 119 other citizens of the colony in signing a commendatory address to that official; and, having incurred unpopularity by this act, as well as by refusing to express regret for it, he decided to leave his native country until troublous times were over. He sailed from Philadelphia in May, 1775, for England, and did not return to Salem until 1784. Bristol and London were his chief places of residence, and while thus in exile he kept a journal, which gives a view of society and politics that is entertaining to the general reader and of much value to the historian. This was published in New York in 1842, under the title, "Journal and Letters of the late Samuel Curwen, Judge of the Admiralty, an American Refugee in England." He was married to a daughter of Hon. Daniel Russell of Charlestown, but left no children. He died at Salem, April 9, 1802.



HILL, Henry Wayland, lawyer, and legislator, was born at Isle La Motte, Grand Isle co., Vt., Nov. 13, 1853, son of Dyer and Martha Puilla (Hall) Hill, both native Vermonters, and members of well-known New England families. His father was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1849 and 1850. His early years were passed on his father's farm, and after a careful training in the public schools, he entered the University of Vermont, in 1872, where he became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and was graduated in 1876 with the degree A.B. In 1881 his alma mater also conferred upon him the degree A.M. He was principal of the academy at Swanton, Vt., from 1877 to 1879; of the academy at Chateaugay, N. Y., from 1879 to 1883, and in 1883 was president of the Franklin County (N. Y.) Teachers' Association. In addition to his educational work, he zealously pursued the study of law, and on Jan. 25, 1884, was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y. In the following May he formed a law partnership with Edward W. Andrews, Esq., at Buffalo, N. Y., under the style of Andrews & Hill, which continued until his partner's death, in May, 1896. Mr. Hill has been identified with some important cases, and in a celebrated arson trial is said to have interposed one of the most skilful defenses ever witnessed in Buffalo. He was elected a delegate from the thirty-first senatorial district to the New York constitutional convention of 1894. He actively participated in the deliberations of that body, and served with distinction on the suffrage, educational and civil service committees. He was also selected by his Republican colleagues as one of the committee of five to decide what proposed amendments should receive the consideration of that convention. He ably and successfully advocated measures designed to provide home rule for cities; to secure honest elections; to promote educational interests; and to enlarge the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals, a work of far-reaching importance to the commercial interests of the state and nation. He formulated some provisions that are incorporated in the revised constitution of the state. After the adjournment of the convention, he spoke frequently in favor of adopting the revised constitution, and in 1895 was one of the principal advocates of the appropriation of $9,000,000 for canal improvement, made possible by the constitutional amendment he had been so largely instrumental in securing. He represented the second district of Erie county, embracing the best part of the city of Buffalo, in the New York assembly during the years 1896, 1897 and 1898, having been elected each year by the largest plurality of any assemblyman in the state. During each session he passed a score or more bills, among which was the bill, providing a free public library for Buffalo, and a bill appropriating $375,000 for the 74th regiment armory in that city. He spoke frequently on pending legislation, and usually with force and effect, as evidenced by his speech in defense of the liberty of the press in the session of 1897, and his able speech on the powers of the legislature in the session of 1898. He has been a fearless and an able champion of the commercial interests of the state and identified with many measures of general importance, such as his primary election bill of 1898. In the performance of public duties, he is broad, intelligent and progressive, and has been styled "a model popular representative." Of his literary productions, his paper on "The Development of Constitutional Law in New York State" will be read with interest by the students of free institutions in America. He is one of the managers of the Buffalo Historical Society and a member of various other literary, professional and political organizations in the state. Although he has not reached the meridian of life, he has accomplished much. In August, 1880, Mr. Hill was married to Harriet Augusta, daughter of Francis Smith, Esq., of Swanton, Vt.

Henry Wayland Hill

CUTTER, George F., naval officer, was born in Massachusetts about 1823. He entered the U. S. navy as captain's clerk on board the U. S. ship Cyane, in the Mediterranean squadron, serving from 1838 until 1841. He received appointment as purser June 5, 1844, on the brig Truxton, coast of Africa, 1844–45, and on the same vessel, in the Gulf of Mexico, 1846. In August, 1846, the vessel was wrecked and Purser Cutter was taken prisoner by the Mexicans. He was released on parole in September, and exchanged in December, when he was ordered to the receiving-ship Franklin at Boston, and served until April, 1847. From 1847 to 1850 he was on the Albany of the Gulf squadron; from 1851 to 1854 on the receiving-ship Ohio at Boston; 1854 to 1857 on the Massachusetts of the Pacific squadron, taking part in the Puget Sound troubles; from 1857 to 1860 at the Portsmouth navy yard; during 1860–61 on the flagship Richmond of the Mediterranean squadron; was then ordered home and served on the steamer Richmond of the Western Gulf squadron from June, 1861, to December, 1862, being at the attack of the forts at Pensacola harbor, and in the passage of the forts below New Orleans, the capture of that city, and the passage up the river, firing the batteries at Vicksburg. From April, 1863, to December of the same year, he served as fleet paymaster on the flagship San Jacinto of the East Gulf blockading squadron. From January, 1864, to December, 1867, he was inspector of provisions and clothing at the Boston navy yard. His next cruise was with the Asiatic squadron, 1867 to 1869, as fleet paymaster on the flagship Piscataqua. Returning to Boston he was inspector of clothing and provisions, 1870 to 1872, and in same capacity at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1873, when he was made purchasing and distributing officer at the Brooklyn navy yard, serving until March, 1877. He then became general inspector of provisions and clothing, and in November, 1877, was made paymaster-general, serving until August, 1881, when he retired. He was married, and his only child was an adopted daughter, Marion. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1890.

CALEF or CALF, Robert, author, is said to have been born in England about 1648, though one account declares him to have been a son of James Calef who was settled at Rowley, Mass., as early as 1644. His name appears in the records of Boston in 1691, where he is mentioned as one of the tax-payers of the town; he was a hayward and fence-viewer in 1694; surveyor of highways in 1697; clerk of the market in 1698; overseer of the poor in 1702–04, and assessor in 1706–07, declining a re-election. In 1707 he removed to Roxbury, and at the time of his death was a selectman. He was a manufacturer and dealer in cloth. In 1688 the children of John Goodwin, one of Cotton Mather's parishioners, fell into spasms and uncanny actions, which were attributed to witchcraft and made the subject of investigation by the credulous minister. Calef, having been present at one of the "testings" of the chief sufferer, circulated a paper containing statements that caused him to be arrested for slander against Mather, who called him "a weaver turned minister" and "a coal from hell." Ten years later Calef published in London a book entitled "More Wonders of the Invisible World;

or the Wonders of the Invisible World Displayed in Five Parts: . .n Account of the Sufferings of Margaret Rule." The title was suggested by that of Mather's celebrated work, "The Wonders of the Invisible World" (1692), and the book, which was largely a compilation, was aimed at the ministers of Boston—the Mathers especially. Increase Mather, then president of Harvard, ordered copies publicly burned in the college yard. In 1701 seven of Cotton Mather's congregation, including John Goodwin, published a defense of their pastor, entitled, "A Few Remarks Upon a Scandalous Book Against the Government and Ministry of New England," and bearing the motto "Truth will come off conqueror." To this Calef made no reply. William F. Poole, in his chapter on "Witchcraft" in the "Memorial History of Boston," denies that Calef had, as is usually stated, an important part in bringing about a revulsion of public sentiment, inasmuch as "the storm had passed and the people somewhat recovered their senses" before his book appeared. "What he says in condemnation of the proceedings at Salem," adds the historian, "was said earlier by the two Mathers and Samuel Willard," and he cites several instances of self-contradiction on Calef's part. "More Wonders" was reprinted at Salem in 1796 and again at Boston in 1866 by Samuel G. Drake in his "The Witchcraft Delusion in New England." Calef died at Roxbury, Mass., April 13, 1719.

LITTLE, William, jurist, was born at Marshfield, Mass., Feb. 27, 1692. He was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1710. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar, after which he removed to Edenton, near Chowan, then a flourishing portion of the province of North Carolina. He has left numerous writings on legal subjects, and appears to have been an advocate of note in the colony, being mentioned frequently in colonial records. In Hawks' "History of North Carolina" he is recorded as one of the three best lawyers in the province, and as a zealous member of the Episcopal church. In April, 1724, William Little was appointed attorney-general of North Carolina. At this time George Burrington was governor, but was soon afterwards removed and succeeded by Sir Richard Everard. It was a period when political jealousies were very rife, and men in authority were constantly being accused to the home government of maladministration. Chief Justice Little appears to have taken part in these accusations, and did not escape his own share of abuse. In 1726 he received, in addition to his other office, that of receiver general, and in the following year he was commissioned, with three others, to run the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina. While engaged in this undertaking he was bitterly attacked by the governor, who laid complaints against him before the secretary of state. Little was appointed to the office of chief justice in 1732. Shortly after this he felt called upon to defend himself against some of his accusers, and his reply so offended the dignity of the provincial government that they caused his arrest for "affronting the house." The charges appear never to have been inquired into, although a day was set for that purpose, but the chief justice was in poor health at the time of his imprisonment, and this hastened his death. He left a number of writings, the interest of which is now chiefly historical. It seems probable that he was not guilty of the maladministration of which he was accused. He was married to Penelope Gale, whose father had preceded him as chief justice. Several of his descendants have been prominent in the history of North Carolina and New England. He died in 1734.

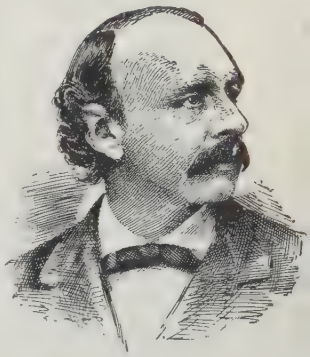
HENDRICKEN, Thomas Francis, R. C. bishop, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, May 5, 1827, son of John and Anne (Maher) Hendricken. The first of his father's family who settled in Ireland was a German who belonged to the army of the Duke of Ormond, and who took part in the battle of Boyne, in 1691. Bishop Hendricken pursued his early studies in the academies of his native city; entered St. Kyran's College in 1844, where he finished a course of rhetoric and mathematics, and in 1847 succeeded in winning a vacancy in the Royal College of Maynooth. After spending six years in this renowned theological seminary, he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Reilly, of the diocese of Hartford, then visiting in Ireland, and immediately set out for this country. His first mission was at the old Cathedral, Providence, in 1853. He then spent a few months between Newport, St. Joseph's, Providence, and Woonsocket. Finally, in 1854, he was settled as pastor in the parish of West Winsted, Conn., which comprised that village and the country for fifty miles around. In 1855 he was removed to Waterbury and appointed pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception, where he ministered for seventeen years, leaving it only to obey his superiors and accept the episcopal labors in another diocese. During his ministerial career in Waterbury he built a costly Gothic church, a school-house, and pastoral residence; purchased and laid out a beautiful cemetery, and founded a convent where the sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, from Montreal, still continue to conduct a flourishing boarding and day school for young ladies. He early identified himself with the cause of education. Shortly after his arrival in Waterbury, seeing that his parishioners were poor and unable to employ a teacher, he opened a school and added the office of school-teacher to his other laborious duties. For many years he was a member of the board of education, and was employed on its most important committees. In 1868 Father Hendricken received from Pius IX. the degree of D. D. On the division of the diocese of Hartford, in 1872, Dr. Hendricken was made bishop of Providence, where he was consecrated April 28th of the same year. The new diocese embraces the state of Rhode Island and a large portion of southeastern Massachusetts. He visited Rome in 1873, and again in 1878 to pay his respects to the new pope, Leo XIII. Since his consecration the number of priests and parishes in the diocese of Providence has been doubled; churches and chapels have been largely augmented; schools have been opened in many places; the Jesuit fathers brought to Providence; the French nuns of Jesus and Mary to Fall River; and the educational establishments of Bay View and Elmhurst have been formed. He also brought the Ursuline nuns to teach the parish schools and academy of St. Mary's, Broadway. Bishop Hendricken has exhibited untiring zeal and indomitable energy in promoting the spiritual and temporal concerns of the different churches over which he has been placed. During the twenty-four years of his ministry he has purchased and paid for properties valued at upwards of $1,000,000. When he arrived in Providence to take possession of his diocese there was a considerable debt upon the Cathedral parish, but it was liquidated within a few months. There was also an imperative demand for a suitable residence for the bishop and clergy, and a building for that purpose was built and paid for at a cost of about $40,000. A cathedral worthy of the city, the diocese, and the growing Catholic population became a necessity, and the bishop undertook the erection of such an edifice. The lot upon which

the old church stood not being large enough for the new building, an additional lot was purchased for the sum of $36,000. A temporary place of worship had to be provided, and the Pro-Cathedral was erected, at a cost of $30,000, on a lot on Broad street owned by the cathedral corporation. Bishop Hendricken died in Providence, R. I., June 11, 1886.

SALSBURY, Nathan, actor and manager, was born at Freeport, Ill., Feb. 28, 1846, son of Nathan and Rebecca (Welch) Salsbury. He is of the sixth generation from the original American representative of the family, who was a Welshman by birth, and a descendant of Sir Thomas Salusbury of the famous Guelph family, now occupying the throne of England. Mr. Salsbury was left an orphan at the age of six years, and thus early thrown upon his own resources, learned the lessons of energy and self-reliance which have proved so valuable to him in after life. He was educated in the common school of Freeport, but has since supplemented the deficiencies of his early training by his close and careful observations of men and things in the course of his extended travels. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 15th Illinois regiment, but was sent home on account of his youth. Later he joined the 89th Illinois, the recruiting officers believing him to be eighteen, and being transferred to the 59th Illinois, fought through all the battles of the army of the Cumberland. He served through the war, and was three times wounded. After his discharge he went on the stage, filling all positions in stock companies for eight years. In 1875 he organized in Chicago the company known as "Salsbury's Troubadours," which was the real pioneer of farce comedy in America, and for over twelve years enjoyed an increasing popularity. About 1883 he conceived the idea of a "Wild West" show, which was brought to a successful accomplishment through the efficient co-operation of Col. William F. Cody of Nebraska, famous for his services as a military scout, and known throughout the United States under the name of "Buffalo Bill." Mr. Salsbury has been manager of this show from the second year and has successfully conducted exhibitions not only in America, but throughout the civilized world, including Europe, India and Australia. His enterprise and experienced familarity with the public taste in matters spectacular have added feature after feature, until at the present time the exhibitions of the company are famous for magnitude and brilliancy. They include not only faithful portrayals of the wild frontier life of the West, but also many splendid examples of skill in riding, marksmanship and agility. Mr. Salsbury has also appeared before the public as a successful playwright, having written and presented two farce comedies, "Patchwork" and "The Brook," the first played for five successive years and the second for seven. Among the various social and honorary organizations of which he is a member are the Grand Army of the Republic, Free Masons, Mystic Shrine, Dramatic Authors' Society of America, Lambs' Club of New York, and Fellowship and Forty clubs of Chicago. He is also a member of the Society of the Retired Officers' Legion of Honor of France. With the profits derived from his various successful enterprises, Mr. Salsbury invested extensively in the cattle business in Montana, and at the present time is interested in one of the largest and most valuable ranches in the Northwest. Mr. Salsbury was married in 1887 to Rachel, daughter of Israel Samuels of Newburg, N. Y., and had two sons and two daughters. He died at Long Branch, N. J., Dec. 24, 1902.

Nathan Salsbury.

RANDALL, James Ryder, journalist and poet, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1, 1839. He studied at Georgetown College, district of Columbia, and then spent several months traveling in South America. On his return Mr. Randall settled in Louisiana and engaged in journalism as a contributor to the New Orleans "Sunday Delta." Subsequently he became professor of English literature and the classics at Poydras College at Pointe Coupée on the Fausse river in Louisiana, and was connected with that institution when the civil war broke out. The account given in the "Delta" of the attack made by the citizens of Baltimore upon the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops, as they passed through that city, April 19, 1861, excited Mr. Randall's feelings to such an extent that he was unable to sleep the night following, and his longing to have some part in inducing his native state to secede was so strong that he was forced, as by inspiration, to give it utterance, and springing from his bed about midnight he lit a candle and with great rapidity wrote down the poem "My Maryland." The favor it met with next morning when read to his pupils, led him to send a copy to the New Orleans "Delta," and soon through the medium of other newspapers it became known throughout the South. Appearing at a time when the enthusiasm of the Southern people was at its highest pitch, it was heartily welcomed and praised, and a few days after its publication, hearing it declaimed by a friend, Miss Hetty Cary of Baltimore began singing it to the classic melody of "Lauriger Horatius." Words and music were thus happily united, in Mr. Randall's native city, and from that time on the song was heard in every home and on every camping-ground in the South, and was styled "the Marseillaise of the Confederate cause." Mr. Randall produced other poems and war ballads, including, "The Lone Sentry," "There's Life in the Old Land Yet," "The Battle-cry of the South," "Arlington," and "The Cameo Bracelet." At the close of the war he joined the staff of the Augusta, Ga., "Constitutionalist," and in 1866 became its editor-in-chief. He was married in 1865 to Kate Hammond of South Carolina, and left one daughter, Ruth. He died in Augusta, Ga., Jan. 14, 1908.



James R. Randall.

BETHUNE, George Washington, clergyman, was born in New York city, March 17, 1805, and was of Scotch descent on both sides. His father, Divie Bethune, came of an ancient family, originally French, was born at Dingwall, Rosshire, Scotland, in 1771, and in 1792 settled in New York city, where he prospered as a merchant and became highly honored for his beneficent life and works, it being his custom to devote one-tenth of his yearly income to charities and to the propagation of the Gospel. His mother was Joanna, daughter of Dr. John and Isabella (Marshall) Graham, the latter celebrated in her day and still praised as a founder and supporter of charitable and religious societies, and as the friend of the outcast and the convict. George Bethune was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1822, then entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and having completed the

course of study, was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1825. He spent a year (1825-26) at Savannah, Ga., as chaplain to seamen in that port, and then returned to the North to accept a call from the Dutch Reformed Church at Rhinebeck, N. Y., and to transfer his church relations to the Dutch Reformed denomination. Four years later he became pastor of a church at Utica, N. Y., and there he remained until 1834, when a Reformed Dutch church in Philadelphia called him to its pulpit. During his fourteen years of ministry in Philadelphia, his reputation for eloquence, and for qualities more essential to him who would satisfy spiritual needs, steadily increased, and among calls from different directions came one from the Reformed Dutch Church, just organized on the Heights, Brooklyn. In 1859 his health failed and he resigned, to spend a year in Europe and chiefly in Italy. He preached for several months, in 1860, as associate pastor of a Dutch Reformed church in New York city. In 1861, at the great meeting held in Union Square, April 20th, directly after the fall of Fort Sumter, he advocated the preservation of the Union in an address as convincing in its arguments as it was impassioned in its delivery. His health having failed again, he sailed for Italy in the summer of 1861, and took up his residence in Florence, never to return. Dr. Bethune was a profound student of English literature and a great lover of it as enshrined in poetry. He prepared an edition of the "British Female Poets" (1840); and published a volume of original productions, entitled "Lays of Love and Faith and Other Poems" (1845). Among his prose works are: "Orations and Occasional Discourses" (1850); "Memoirs of Joanna Bethune" (1863); "Fruits of the Spirit"; "The History of a Penitent," and "Expository Lectures on the Heidelberg Catechism" (1860). Like many another clergyman he was an enthusiastic fisherman, and the first American edition of Walton's "Complete Angler" was supervised by him. He had a fund of original humor that lightened his conversation, and combined with his other talents to make him a popular speaker on anniversary occasions. Dr. Bethune died at Florence, Italy, April 27, 1862.

Geo. W. Bethune

DANA, Samuel Luther, chemist, was born at Amherst, Hillsboro co., N. H., July 11, 1795, son of Luther and Lucy (Giddings) Dana, and descendant of Richard Dana, who emigrated from England to Cambridge, Mass., about 1640. His father, who was a native of Groton, Mass., served in the United States navy as a midshipman, during the revolutionary war, then became a merchant in Amherst, and finally returned to the sea, as master of a ship. In 1804 Capt. Dana removed to Exeter, N. H., where his sons studied at Phillips Academy, and in 1809 to Cambridge, Mass.; two of the boys, Samuel and an older brother, entering Harvard College. Inheriting from their father a zeal for collecting objects of natural history, they during their college course made frequent geological excursions in the vicinity of Cambridge, Samuel collecting insects as well as minerals. They were graduated in 1813, but James Freeman Dana began the study of medicine, while his brother entered the law office of an uncle, Judge Samuel Dana, at Charlestown, Mass. The patriotic spirit of young Samuel soon led him to throw aside his books and to enter the army, but he was disappointed in his hope of securing a cadetship at West Point, being commissioned first lieutenant in the 1st U. S. artillery. After serving in New York and Virginia until the end of the war, he resigned his commission and began the study of medicine at Groton, Mass., under Dr. Bancroft, and having received his medical degree in 1818, settled in Gloucester, Mass. In connection with his brother he published at Boston this same year, a volume entitled, "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and its Vicinity." In 1819 he removed to Waltham, Mass., and there became so interested in the manufacture and coloring of cotton goods, that he decided to devote himself to chemistry, as applied to this industry, and in 1826 gave up his medical practice. He established at Waltham a laboratory for the production of sulphuric acid and bleaching-salts, employing many novel devices and improved processes, and when the works were enlarged and came into control of the Newton Chemical Co. he remained as chemist. In 1833 he went to England to make chemical investigations, and while there published a work entitled "Chemical Changes Occurring in the Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid." Dr. Dana was often called to Lowell as a consulting chemist, and in 1834 settled there permanently, employed by the Merrimac Manufacturing Co. His chief study was madder, its products and its application to dyeing, and to his researches is due the substitution of sodium phosphates for beeves' dung, to remove the excess of mordant in printing calicoes with madder. He was the discoverer also of the so-called "American method" of bleaching cotton fabrics preparatory to printing them, an account of which was first published in 1838, in the "Bulletin de la Société Industrielle de Mulhouse." These and other improvements, most of which were controlled by the company, gave the Merrimac goods a great advantage in the markets of the United States. The action of lead upon water was another subject to which Dr. Dana gave much thought, and besides publishing several pamphlets on the danger arising from the use of lead pipes, he translated from the French Tanquerels "Treatise on Lead Diseases." Although he did not assume the name of agricultural chemist, he was entitled to it by virtue of extensive experiments and observations into the nature and action of manures and of soil, begun soon after his removal to Lowell.

Sam'l Dana

In that city he delivered a course of lectures on chemistry as applied to agriculture, which led to the preparation of the "Farmers' Muck Manual of Manures" (1842, fourth edition 1855), and in 1843 he won a prize offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the best essay on manures. Dr. Dana was a man fond of society, witty in conversation, possessed of a strong sense of humor, and in his college days gave considerable attention to music. He and his brother were among the earliest members of the Linnæan Society of New England, and to this he presented a fine entomological collection made by himself. He was married, in 1819, to Ann Theodora, daughter of Rev. Joseph Willard, D.D., seventh president of Harvard College. She died in 1828, and her sister, Augusta, became his second wife. He left three daughters and a son, James Jackson, who became a brigadier-general in the U. S. army. Dr. Dana died, at Lowell, March 11, 1868.

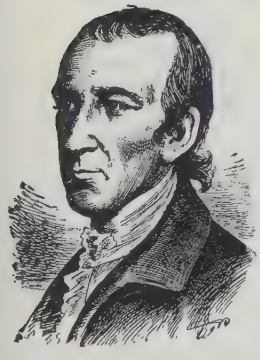
BROOKS, George W., jurist, was born in Pasquotank county, N. C., March 16, 1821, son of William C. and Catherine B. (Davis-Knox) Brooks. His mother was a widow at the time of her marriage to his father. He was educated in the schools of the section, chiefly in the Friends' Academy at

Belvidere, Perquimans co.; was admitted to the bar in 1844 and settled in Elizabeth City, N. C. He represented Pasquotank county in the assembly of 1852 and in the constitutional convention of 1866. He was strongly opposed to secession, took no part in the war, and passed through as an avowed Union man, but with the respect of all parties. In August, 1865, he was appointed by Pres. Johnson, U. S. district judge for the district of North Carolina. In 1871, the state was divided into two Federal districts and he continued to serve the eastern district until his death. Previous to that time the duties were nominal, but from the organization in 1865 they became various and arduous; when the bankrupt act went into operation they became heavier still. The internal revenue law also went into force during his term of office; it was new and strange, and its agents frequently harsh in execution; but by his uprightness of character Judge Brooks enforced the law and at the same time commanded respect. He was, above all things, a just man, and it was useless to argue to him upon any refinement of pleading which deprived the sufferer of redress before some tribunal. In his mind such a condition could not exist. It was this belief that saved North Carolina in 1870 from anarchy and civil war. Owing to the outrages charged to the Ku Klux Klan, Caswell and Alamance counties were declared by Gov. Holden in a state of insurrection in July of that year. George W. Kirk, a ruffian from East Tennessee, was put in command of several hundred mixed troops, more than a hundred citizens were arrested and thrown into prison without legal process, and Gov. Holden declared his intention of trying these prisoners by court martial. Applications were made to Richmond M. Pearson, chief justice of the state, for writs of habeas corpus. These were served on Kirk and disregarded on the ground that he was acting under orders from the government. Judge Pearson declined to undertake to coerce the executive, and declared the judiciary exhausted. At this critical juncture application was made to Judge Brooks for the writ. Under the judiciary act of 1790 he could claim no pretense of jurisdiction, but an act of the federal congress, passed Feb. 5, 1867, and intended to protect southern negroes, gave the federal judges a large discretion in the matter of granting writs. Resting on this act and on the fourteenth amendment, Judge Brooks issued an order, on Aug. 6, 1870, requiring Kirk to produce his prisoners in the federal court in Salisbury within ten days. Attorney-general Ackerman approved the action of Judge Brooks, and advised Holden to yield, which he did. Judge Brooks was hailed as a deliverer and on his return to Raleigh was carried on the shoulders of the enthusiastic and grateful citizens from the depot to the capitol. Thus a federal judge came to the help of the citizens of a prostrate state against their own laws and made, perhaps, the earliest application of that guarantee of the federal constitution which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. He was married, June 20, 1850, to Margaret, daughter of James Costin of Gates county, who bore him three sons and two daughters. Judge Brooks died in Elizabeth city, N. C., Jan. 6, 1882.

HEILPRIN, Michael, author, was born at Piotrkow, Poland, in 1823, son of Phineas Mendel Heilprin, a Jewish merchant, who was a learned and philosophic Hebraist, and a descendant of a long line of Jewish scholars. His mother was a German, so that even in babyhood he began to be initiated into the idioms of two languages, thus early commencing a training for linguistic attainment. He was never sent to any institution of learning, but received his education under the scholarly tuition of his father. His fifth year was deemed a seasonable period for him to begin the study of Hebrew, and with each succeeding year a new language, or some other recondite branch of study was added to his tasks. The boy was not less eager than his tutor, however, and rapidly mastered each new subject with the energy of an intensively active mind, while his extraordinary memory enabled him to retain all that he learned. At the age of fifteen he had in his turn become a teacher, and not only supervised the education of his younger sister but of a small body of youthful disciples as well. A visit to Prussia, about this time, confirmed in Michael a more than usual interest in national government and in languages. It is customary amongst his countrymen to marry young, and he was no exception to the general rule, for at the age of twenty he was already the father of a boy, whom with his young wife he carried with him in that year to Hungary, whither he and his father were constrained to emigrate, for the sake of escaping from Russian repression. Plunging with all the ardor natural to his temperament into the study of the language, history and institutions of his new home, he could not avoid sympathizing strongly with the patriotic fever that was spreading throughout the country, and culminated in the insurrection led by Louis Kossuth in 1848. During this period Mr. Heilprin supported his family by conducting a book store which he had opened in the town of Miskolcz, and gave vent to his patriotic fervor in a series of revolutionary poems, published in leading journals. Voicing the sentiments of the insurgents, these poems became their battle hymns, and Heilprin was brought into high favor with the party leaders. The rare honor was accorded him, commoner though he was, of admittance to the social club of nobles at Miskolcz, and he became the friend and adviser of the brilliant though unfortunate Kossuth. During the war he was leader of the literary bureau of the department of the interior, and declared so boldly his sympathy with the cause of freedom, that when that cause received its death blow, he was obliged to flee for his life from the vengeance of the conquerors. He went to Paris, and beguiled his exile by listening to the lectures of Michelet and Louis Simon, at the Sorbonne, and by making a long pedestrian tour through the country traversed by the Loire, but his eyesight became so poor at this time, that he was unable to pursue any occupation by which to support himself, and came consequently into financial straits. The authorities in Hungary relaxing a little in severity, the fugitive at length ventured to return, but he was unable to remain in the country, and therefore, accompanied by his father and his wife and little ones, he sought his fortune in England. There he again fell in with Kossuth, and through him was introduced to Mr. Seward and William Henry Channing, who strongly advised his emigration to America. The family accordingly arrived in 1859 at New York, and there Mr. Heilprin earned a precarious living by teaching for a few years, after which he began to labor on Appleton's "American Encyclopædia," doing an immense amount of valuable work in the revision of all the historical, geographical and biographical articles in that publication, as well as writing voluminously for it himself. His article on Hebrew has been called one of the most scholarly portions of the work. He afterward wrote for the New York "Evening Post," and for twenty years was on the staff of the "Nation." He took little interest in politics, excepting in two cases, when his sympathies were

aroused. The first was in connection with the emancipation question, when he became a warm advocate of freedom for the negro. In 1860 he wrote an article for the New York "Tribune" controverting the position of a prominent Jewish rabbi, who had tried to justify slavery by citations from the Bible. The second cause which interested him was that of his unfortunate countrymen, exiled by Russian oppression, and he did his utmost to aid in the scheme of establishing them in agricultural colonies in Oregon, Dakota, Kansas and New Jersey. Of his voluminous writings the greater part were anonymous, and he was of so modest and unpretentious a nature that he preferred to have it so; but he signed his name to one work, "The Historical Poetry of the Ancient Hebrews, Translated and Critically Examined," of which the first and second volumes were published in 1879 and 1880, and the third was left unfinished in manuscript. In the New York "Nation" the work was described justly as "The ripe result of a whole life-time's careful and enthusiastic study and investigation," and the "Unitarian Review," in a memoir of the author, eulogized it in the following terms: "His translations of the poems and fragments attest equally his familiarity with Hebrew and English. For vigor and for beauty they are alike remarkable, so that it is not difficult to appreciate the fact that, as a poet, he first won his literary reputation." Michael Heilprin resided in Brooklyn, closely associated with the exiled relatives of Kossuth. He died at Summit, N. J., May 19, 1888.

STONE, Thomas, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Pointon Manor, Charles co., Md., in 1743, son of David and great-grandson of William Stone who was governor of Maryland under Cromwell (1649–53). He acquired his classical education at a school taught by a Scotch gentleman of superior attainments, and then, having decided to study law, borrowed money to pay his expenses and entered the office of Thomas Johnson, subsequently governor, at Annapolis. For several years he practiced at Frederick, Md., but in 1771 he returned to his native county, where he bought a farm, in the vicinity of Port Tobacco. At an early day he attracted attention by his approval of resistance to the government of Great Britain, and on Dec. 8, 1774, was elected a delegate to the Continental congress. He took his seat, May 15, 1775, and kept it for three years. With the other delegates from Maryland he was much in advance of the provincial assembly; and with them, in disregard of instructions, voted for the resolution of May 15, 1776, which absolved the colonies from allegiance to the crown. All restrictions were removed in June, however, and Stone was enabled to vote for and sign the Declaration of Independence. He was not especially prominent in debate, but served on important committees, including that for the framing of articles of confederation, and was a member of the committee until the articles were voted on, Nov. 15, 1777, Maryland through its convention declining to enter the confederacy. Stone left congress in 1778, declining a re-election, but entered the state senate, where he was equally useful as a patriot. In 1783–84 he again served in congress and on important committees and was for a time presiding officer of the body. Returning to Maryland, he resumed his law practice, and took again his seat in the state senate, where in 1785 he opposed the proposed issue of paper money. In 1786 he was elected to the convention which framed the U. S. constitution, but the illness of his wife prevented his attendance. Her death, in June, 1787, had a profound effect upon his health and spirits. He gave up his practice and planned a voyage to England, but it was too late. He was a modest and retiring man, of strongly domestic tastes, who left the privacy of home rather at the call of duty than from desire of fame. He died at Port Tobacco, Oct. 5, 1787.



Tho: Stone

BROOKS, Maria (Gowen), poet, was born at Medford, Middlesex co., Mass., about 1795, and was descended from a Welsh family. Her grandfather, who was a man of wealth, settled in Charlestown before the revolutionary war, whence he was driven when the town was burnt by the British. Her father numbered among his friends some of the professors of Harvard College, and from childhood Maria was associated with cultivated people and had an inherited taste for letters stimulated thereby. At the age of fourteen she became engaged to Mr. Brooks, a Boston merchant, who educated her, as her father had died bankrupt, and then married her. A few years later, Mr. Brooks himself lost his fortune; in 1823 he died, and his widow removed to Cuba to live with an uncle who left his property to her. At the age of nineteen, Mrs. Brooks had finished a poem in seven cantos, which was never published, and at the age of twenty-five she published her first book, "Judith, Esther and Other Poems; by a Lover of the Fine Arts." This was followed by the first part of "Zóphiël, or the Bride of Seven" (Boston, 1825), a poem, the greater part of which was written in Cuba. After her uncle's death, Mrs. Brooks returned to the United States and for several years lived at Hanover, N. H., her son Horace, subsequently a general in the U. S. army, being a student in Dartmouth College. In 1830 she visited Europe, and in England formed friendships with a number of celebrated authors. The poet Southey, with whom she had corresponded, encouraged her to finish "Zóphiël," which she did at his house at Keswick in the spring of 1831, and he declared Maria de'l Occidente, as he named her, to be "the most impassioned and imaginative of poetesses." "Zóphiël" was published in London in 1833, a small edition was published in Boston in 1834, and a new edition in the same city in 1879. Returning to the United States, Mrs. Brooks made her home with her son, who was an assistant professor at West Point, and subsequently was stationed at Governor's island, N. Y. In 1843, she published for private circulation a prose romance, partly autobiographical, entitled "Idomen, or the Vale of Yumuri," and in the same year wrote an "Ode to the Departed." In December, 1843, she returned to Cuba to live on her estate, and there planned an epic entitled "Beatriz, the Beloved of Columbus." She died at Matanzas, Nov. 11, 1845.

Maria Brooks

DENNETT, John Richard, journalist, was born at Chatham, N. B., Nov. 5, 1838, son of John Richard and Mary (Dalton) Dennett. When he was about five years old the family embarked for Massachusetts, where they arrived after many adventures, having been shipwrecked on the voyage. They finally settled at Woburn, Mass., and there the boy was sent to school. He was an unusually bright and promising lad, but was naturally of a sensitive disposition, and that defect was increased almost to morbidness by the adverse circumstances

which darkened his youth. While he was still a mere child, his father was killed in an accident, and, added to the grief of this, he was from that time forward obliged to struggle for an education. He was fitted for college in the Woburn High School, and entered Harvard at a somewhat more advanced age than his schoolmates. Throughout the college course he was distinguished for his literary attainments, being editor of the "Harvard Magazine," and class poet. His class-day poem was commended by James Russell Lowell. After his graduation in 1862, he spent two years at Beaufort, S. C., as a superintendent of abandoned plantations, and then returned to Cambridge to study law. At this time he became a regular contributor to the New York "Nation," with which he continued to be connected until his death. In 1865 he traveled in the southern states as correspondent to that journal, and contributed to its columns a series of letters, "The South As It Is," which discussed the problems of the time. On returning north he was admitted to the bar, but did not practice, continuing instead his literary work as critic on the "Nation" staff. His editorial writings were unusually successful, but Dennett was so indifferent to fame that he made no effort to republish them in an enduring form and under his own name. He was, however, extremely zealous for the journal's reputation, and therefore prepared all his articles under the same severe criticism that he meted out to others. His wide and deep knowledge and keen appreciation of things made him an extremely interesting talker, though the pleasure of hearing him was only accorded to a few, for he was too shy to talk before strangers. In 1869 the assistant professorship of rhetoric at Harvard was offered him, and he accepted it, but though his scholarship made him well suited to the position, its duties were irksome to one of his peculiar temperament, and he resigned after two years, and resumed his work on the "Nation." Of his literary work that journal said, in an obituary notice, published Dec. 3, 1874: "His writings on all subjects were somewhat marred by excessive watchfulness over his statements. He had the hatred of exaggeration, of looseness, of reckless generalization, of flashy coloring, and indeed, of all gross disproportion between means and results, which comes of the highest literary culture, but which nevertheless, often reminds one that literary culture, like other culture in special fields, may be too high for much of the inevitable work of the world." His early death occurred at Westborough, Mass., Nov. 26, 1874.

J. R. Dennett.

NICOLAY, John George, author, was born in the village of Essingen, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 26, 1832, son of Jacob and Helena Nicolay. In 1838 the family emigrated to America, making their first home in Cincinnati, O. From there they followed the westward drift of emigration, successively, to Indiana, Missouri and Illinois. During this movement the boy received about two years' tuition in elementary schools in Cincinnati and St. Louis, in which the German and English languages were taught together. By the death of his parents, he was thrown upon his own resources, and for a year, 1846–47, was clerk in a small retail store. In July, 1848, Nicolay went to learn the trade of printer in the office of the "Free Press," a county paper, published at Pittsfield, Pike co., Ill. He remained in this office about eight years, and during that time he became, successively, publisher, editor, and proprietor of the "Free Press." At the close of the Frémont and Dayton campaign of 1856, Nicolay sold his paper, and became clerk in the office of the secretary of state at Springfield, Ill., where he continued until 1860. While thus occupied, he formed a close friendship with Abraham Lincoln, who, when he was nominated for the presidency, quite without solicitation, appointed Nicolay his private secretary. The presidential election of 1860 was no sooner over than the correspondence of the president-elect increased to such an extent that an assistant was necessary, and to aid him, Nicolay chose John Hay, a young law student, with whom he had formed an intimate friendship, and this choice was confirmed by Mr. Lincoln. They both accompanied the president-elect in his memorable journey from Springfield to Washington. During the whole presidential term they occupied a room together in the White House, performing the important and often delicate duties devolving upon them, and enjoying the closest confidence of the president. Here also they formed the design, with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Lincoln, of writing his biography, which design, in later years, they carried out in collaboration. Shortly before his assassination, the president appointed Mr. Nicolay U. S. consul to Paris, France, and at the same time appointed Col. Hay secretary of legation in the same city; but they had not yet entered upon their new duties when the president's death occurred. Mr. Nicolay held the office of consul at Paris until the spring of 1869. Returning to Washington, he was, in December, 1872, appointed marshal of the supreme court of the United States, and filled that office until December, 1887. Nicolay and Hay began the active writing of their biography of Lincoln in 1874, though the previous six years had been occupied in gathering and arranging the necessary material. Its serial publication, under the title "Abraham Lincoln: A History," was begun in the "Century Magazine" in November, 1886, and continued, without interruption, until February, 1890. In the latter year the completed work, including many important chapters not printed in the serial, was issued by the Century Co., in ten volumes, and immediately achieved a permanent place in American standard literature. Of the joint work each author wrote about one half, and concurrently also they collected, catalogued and edited "Abraham Lincoln's Complete Works," which were published by the Century Co., in two volumes uniform with the "History," in 1894. Besides this principal literary task, Mr. Nicolay wrote, in 1881, "The Outbreak of the Rebellion," it being the initial volume of the series called "Campaigns of the Civil War." Of this work Clarence King wrote in the "Century": "It contains the most accurate and valuable account yet printed of the events immediately preceding the war and of its opening scenes down to the battle of Bull Run, and shows the author to possess the indispensable qualifications of a historian—calmness of temper, unfailing candor of statement, untiring industry in the collection and arrangement of facts, and unusual clearness and decision of judgment." Mr. Nicolay also wrote the article on Pres. Lincoln in the English edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and has contributed numerous articles to American magazines. All his accomplishments and tastes are of a high order: he has patented a number of inventions; is a lover of art and music, a good linguist, and a poet of considerable merit. Of the several achievements of his career he, however, derives the most satisfaction from having earned Mr. Lincoln's friendship and perfect trust, as well as of having, in collaboration with Col. Hay, successfully carried out

their design of writing the biography of the great president, which is at the same time an elaborate history of his administration and of the war between the states. Mr. Nicolay's last years were spent in Washington, D. C., devoted chiefly to literary pursuits. He was a founder of both the Literary Society and the Columbia Historical Society of Washington, and a life member of the American Historical Association. He was married June 15, 1865, to Therena, daughter of Dorus Bates of Pittsfield, Ill., and had one daughter: Helen Nicolay, a writer of history and biography. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1901.

BAIRD, Robert, author and clergyman, was born in Fayette county, Pa., Oct. 6, 1798. His classical studies were pursued at Uniontown, his college course at Washington and Jefferson colleges, in his native state, his graduation occurring at the latter in 1818. After spending a year as principal of an academy at Bellefonte, he studied theology at Princeton, N. J., and was ordained a minister by the presbytery of New Brunswick in 1828. During his third year in the seminary he served as tutor in the college, and upon graduation founded a grammar school at Princeton, which he conducted for about five years. In 1828 he became prominently identified with a movement to supply every family in the state with a copy of the Bible. Acting as general agent for the Missionary Society of New Jersey, he did much, by the publication of a series of letters on education from prominent men throughout the country, to lay the foundation of the present school system of that state; the state legislature, in the following year, having passed a measure embodying all the essential features advocated by him. He next spent five years in the service of the American Sunday School Union, visiting all parts of the country in the interests of that society. For over eight years from 1835 he labored for the advancement of several branches of Christian benevolence on the Continent; in particular for a revival of the Protestant faith in southern Europe, and the advance of the cause of temperance in the northern countries. He returned to the United States in 1843, there continuing the work. He was secretary of the Foreign Evangelical Society and of the American and Foreign Christian Union. In 1846 he was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance in London, and the same year was present at the world's temperance convention in Stockholm. Soon after the outbreak of the civil war he again visited Europe, and did most effectual service to the cause of the Union, in public addresses to large audiences, in London and elsewhere in Great Britain. He labored zealously throughout a long career for the promotion of temperance and all other Christian reforms, and he left behind the memory of an unselfish life, devoted to the true well-being of his fellowmen. In the course of his extensive travels and continual exertions in behalf of religion, morals and humanity, he came into close personal relations with many of the most prominent men of the time, including Louis Philippe and other crowned heads. While a firm Presbyterian and a devoted believer in the tenets of evangelical religion, his spirit was catholic and non-sectarian; "his Presbyterianism was, to a great extent, merged in the common Christianity." He wrote numerous books, all with the same tendency. Some of them were translated into nearly every European language. Among his published works were: "View of the Valley of the Mississippi" (1832); "History of the Temperance Societies" (1836); "Visit to Northern Europe" (1841); "A View of Religion in America" (1842); "Protestantism in Italy" (1845); "Impressions and Experiences of the West Indies and North America in 1849" (1850). He was married, in 1824, to Fermine A. Du Buisson, a lady of Huguenot ancestry. They had six sons and two daughters. He died March 15, 1863. (See his life, written by his son, Rev. Henry M. Baird.)

R. Baird.

BAIRD, Henry Martyn, educator and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1832, son of Robert and Fermine Amaryllis (Du Buisson) Baird. He studied in France, Switzerland and the United States, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1850. After pursuing special studies at the University of Athens, Greece, and at Rome, he studied at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1858. He then pursued a post-graduate course at Princeton, and at the same period (1855–59) served as tutor in the college. In 1859 he was called to the chair of the Greek language and literature in New York University, and assumed the duties of his position, which he continued to discharge until his death. Prof. Baird was a contributor to the church reviews, especially the Methodist and Presbyterian, chiefly on topics connected with Greek and Huguenot subjects. His printed works are: "Modern Greece; a Narrative of a Residence and Travels in That Country" (1856); "Life of the Rev. Robert Baird, D.D." (1866); "History of the Rise of the Huguenots of France" (New York, 1879; London, 1880); "The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre" (New York and London, 1886); "The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes" (New York and London, 1895). He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Rutgers College in 1877; LL.D. from Princeton College in 1882, and L.H.D. from Princeton University at the sesquicentennial celebration in 1896. He died in Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1906.

Henry M. Baird

BAIRD, Charles Washington, clergyman and author, was born at Princeton, N. J., Aug. 28, 1828, second son of Rev. Robert Baird, D.D. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1848, and at Union Theological Seminary in the same city in 1852. From 1852 until 1854 he officiated as chaplain of the American embassy at Rome, Italy. His next public office was that of pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Bergen Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y., whence, in 1861, he was called to the Presbyterian Church at Rye, N. Y., serving there until his death. His first publications were a translation of Malan's "Romanism" (1844), and of Merle d'Aubigné's "Discourses and Essays" (1846). Then followed "Eutaxia; or, the Presbyterian Liturgies" (1855, republished in London as "A Chapter on Liturgies" 1856); and "A Book of Public Prayer, compiled from the Authorized Formularies of the Presbyterian Church" (1857); "Chronicles of a Border Town: A History of Rye, N. Y." (1871); "History of Bedford Church" (1882); "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America" (1885, republished at Toulouse, France); and several minor publications. He died in Rye, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1887.

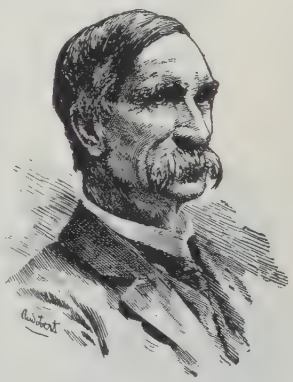
HOOPER, Lucy Hamilton, journalist and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1835, the daughter of Bataile Muse Jones, a prominent city

merchant. Her earliest publications appeared during her school days, but she first entered seriously upon a journalistic and literary career, when some years after her marriage, her husband, Mr. Robert M. Hooper, suddenly became impoverished. Previous to this, Mrs. Hooper had been the brilliant leader of the cultured and fashionable society of Philadelphia. She now became a regular contributor to magazines and weekly and daily papers, and for a season was assistant editor of "Lippincott's Magazine." In 1874 her husband was appointed vice-consul general at Paris, and the family immediately removed to that city, where they subsequently resided. Settled in Paris, Mrs. Hooper entered upon an astonishing career of literary and journalistic activity, and at the same time established herself as a leader in the American colony, and a reigning favorite amongst intellectual people of the capital. Their house became there, as it had been in Philadelphia, a rallying place, on the one side of tourists,

Lucy H. Hooper

on the other of literary, artistic and scientific people of the metropolis and other parts of Europe. For nearly twenty years Mrs. Hooper was Paris correspondent to the "Evening Telegraph" of Philadelphia, and at the same time organized and carried on for long periods letter bureaus with the Baltimore "Gazette," and the American issue of the "Art Journal," besides contributing to the "Paris American Register," "Lippincott's Magazine," "Appleton's Journal," and other periodicals. In addition to this vast amount of journalistic work, she published a volume of "Poems, with Translations from the German of Geibel and Others" (1864); "Poems" (1871); "The Nabob, translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet" (1878); a novel "Under the Tricolor; or, the American Colony in Paris" (1880), and "The Tsar's Widow," published in the "No Name Series" (1881). "Under the Tricolor" was a somewhat transparent description of actual American residents in Paris, and, being a pointedly true account, aroused much resentment and a lengthy discussion in the newspapers. Various "keys" to the characters were published. Mrs. Hooper also wrote two plays, "Helen's Inheritance," which was produced in the Madison Square Theatre of New York, in 1889, and was afterwards purchased by Miss Maude Granger for $2,000; and, in collaboration with the French dramatist Daurencia, "Her Living Image." The most lasting of all her work was, however, her brilliant newspaper correspondence concerning the theatrical, artistic, political and social life of Paris. Her marriage to Robert M. Hooper took place in 1845, in Philadelphia, and her death occurred at Paris, Aug. 31, 1893.

CONNELL, William, congressman, was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Sept. 10, 1827, of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1844 the Connell family removed to the vicinity of the present city of Hazleton, Pa., and both father and son secured employment in mines operated by Ario Pardee. William Connell's first position was that of driver boy at a salary of forty cents a day. Within a year he became laborer, subsequently a miner, and when he attained his majority, he was placed in charge of a stationary engine at a salary of thirty dollars a month. Although deprived in his youth of the opportunity to attend school, Mr. Connell's ambition led to careful study, and the effects of this, together with diligent application to business duties, led, in 1856, to his appointment as outside foreman at the mines of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Co., located within the limits of the present city of Scranton. Scranton was at that time a mere village. In a short time he became the company's sole representative on the ground, and from 1856 to 1872, when the company went out of existence, he handled all its money, had practical supervision over all the details of its operations, and was often the adjuster of difficulties arising among its directors and stockholders. In 1870, when the charter of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Co. expired, and the incorporators wished to close it up, Mr. Connell purchased the property largely on credit, and organized the first of the numerous large ventures with which his name is now identified, the firm of William Connell & Co. In 1890 he organized the Connell Coal Co., purchasing and leasing large holdings of coal land in Lackawanna, Old Forge and Ransom townships. On this tract that company erected two model breakers with a maximum daily capacity of 3,000 tons. Another enterprise begun in 1872, the Third National Bank, owed its inception in part to Mr. Connell, and he has been its president since 1880. In course of time he also became president of the Lackawanna Mills Co., the Scranton Button Co., the Weston Mill Co., the Hunt & Connell Co., the Meadow Brook Land Co., the Melville Coal Co., the Consumers' Coal and Ice Co., the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, and the Scranton Tribune Publishing Co. He also became identified with the directorate of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co., the Dickson Manufacturing Co., the Clark & Snover Tobacco Co., the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co., the Lehigh Salt Mining Co., the Retsof Mining Co., the Scranton Packing Co., the Scranton Forging Co., the Lackawanna Lumber Co., the National Elevator and Machine Co., and many other important financial and industrial institutions. He has never invested a dollar in a "wild-cat" project; he has steadily refused to lend his name to mere speculative enterprises; he has handled millions of dollars, and been concerned in thousands of business transactions, large and small, without ever having originated or being involved in a law suit; and while his circle of interests has widened steadily in consequence of his readiness to promote local industry and enterprise, it is an interesting coincidence that not one of the enterprises to which he has given personal attention has failed to become a financial success. A Republican in principle, Mr. Connell never held public office other than the position of school controller until the summer of 1896, when a unanimous nomination for congress, as representative from the eleventh district of Pennsylvania, induced him to accept. He was elected by a plurality of 7,857, the largest ever received by any candidate in Lackawanna county, and served in the lower house of the national congress until 1903. He was a trustee of Wesleyan University, Syracuse University, Drew Theological Seminary and Wyoming Seminary. He was married Jan. 2, 1852, to Annie, daughter of William Lawrence of Llewellyn, Pa., and had eleven children, of whom eight survived. He died in Scranton, Pa., Mar. 21, 1909.



W. Connell

McMILLAN, Daniel Hugh, senator, was born in York, N. Y., March 7, 1846, son of Daniel McMillan and Margaret, daughter of Malcolm McNaughton. He is of Scotch origin, tracing his lineage from Alexander McMillan, whose monumental cross, erected in 1348, still stands, with its inscriptions, at the family burial place in Kilmory, Scotland. His grandfather, John McMillan, was "John, the Upright," arbiter of the Hollanders of the Mohawk Valley during the latter part of the eighteenth century. His father was revered and honored by all who knew him as a man of high integrity, kind and generous, and of the utmost purity of character. Mr. McMillan attended the district and village school and Le Roy Academy, and completed his education at Cornell University. In 1869 he began the study of law at Buffalo in the office of Lanning, Cleveland & Folsom, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He is at present at the head of the law firm of McMillan, Gluck, Pooley & Depew. In 1885 he was elected by the Republicans to represent the Buffalo district in the state senate. His career in that body was most satisfactory, and in 1887 he was renominated; this nomination he declined. While in the senate he was chairman of the committee on canals, and a member of the committees on judiciary, cities, claims and Indian affairs. He prepared and procured the enactment of the bill authorizing the lengthening of the locks on the Erie canal, by which the cost of transportation between the Great Lakes and tide water was reduced upwards of forty per cent; also the bills providing for the application of electricity in carrying into effect the death penalty, for a uniform policy of fire insurance to be used by all companies, and for the utilization of the power of Niagara Falls, which resulted in establishing the largest electrical power plant in the world. In 1893 Mr. McMillan was elected one of the fifteen delegates-at-large to the convention to revise and amend the state constitution, and in this body he took an active and leading position. In 1888, 1892 and 1896 he was chosen at the Republican state convention one of the four alternates-at-large to the Republican national convention. He has been president of the Buffalo Library, and it was largely through his efforts that in 1897 it became a free circulating public library under maintenance of the municipality; he is a manager of the Buffalo State Hospital, a trustee of the State Normal School, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Buffalo Historical Society and of the Society of Natural Sciences, the American and the State bar associations, and was an examiner of applicants for admission to the bar. He was married in 1872 to Delphia, daughter of William Jackson, and had two sons: Morton and Ross McMillan. He died in Denver, Colo., June 2, 1908.

D. H. McMillan

BLOOMER, Amelia (Jenks), reformer, was born at Homer, Cortlandt co., N. Y., May 28, 1818, the daughter of Ananias and Lucy (Webb) Jenks. At the age of six she was taken by her parents to Seneca county, N. Y., and there she was educated in the public schools. She was engaged in teaching from 1837 to 1840, and then was married, and removed to Seneca Falls, N. Y. Her husband, Dexter C. Bloomer, was a lawyer and journalist; he edited a newspaper at Seneca Falls, for some years, and in 1849 became postmaster at that place, and his wife was appointed his assistant. This position she filled with great ability for four years. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Bloomer had become interested in the subject of temperance, and throwing herself into the work of reform with all the force of an enthusiastic nature, she was drawn through it to the study of the political and legal disabilities of women, and became as zealous an upholder of women's rights, as of the temperance cause. For some years she contented herself with advocating her views through the columns of her husband's newspaper, and anonymously in other journals, but shortly after the first women's rights convention, she founded and began to edit at Seneca Falls a periodical, "The Lily," devoted to temperance and the interests of women. This she conducted for six years, making it, through her own labors and with the assistance of Mrs. Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and other women suffragists, the most powerful publication of the kind in America. In 1851 Mrs. Bloomer published an editorial in "The Lily," advocating the general adoption by women of a costume which had been described in another newspaper. In it the long skirt was to be replaced by Turkish trousers and a short skirt. Soon afterwards Mrs. Elizabeth Miller appeared publicly in the new dress, and then Mrs. Stanton, and finally Mrs. Bloomer followed her example, but after vainly endeavoring for some years to introduce it into general use, they all discarded what was popularly called the "Bloomer costume." In 1852 Mrs. Bloomer, with the Rev. Antoinette Brown and Miss Anthony, made a lecturing tour through the state of New York, and all three wore the new costume. In 1853 Mrs. Bloomer appeared before the legislature as chairman of a committee appointed to petition for a prohibitory liquor law. She removed to Mount Vernon, O., in that year, and there continued to issue the "Lily," and to lecture on the various reforms, and also assisted her husband in editing a weekly journal, entitled "The Western Home Visitor." In 1855 she sold the "Lily," and removed to Council Bluffs, Ia. She lectured on Jan. 8, 1856, before the Nebraska legislature on woman suffrage, and in consequence a bill in favor of the movement was introduced into that body. Mrs. Bloomer continued to lecture and write in the interests of women until a few years before her death, and to further the cause she aided in organizing the Iowa State Suffrage Association, serving as its president for many years. During the last years of her life she discontinued her labors, and avoided public life on account of ill health. She died at Council Bluffs, Ia., Dec. 30, 1894. Her biography was published by her husband, with the title of "Life and Writings of Amelia Bloomer."

Amelia Bloomer

WICKERSHAM, Morris Dickenson, lawyer, was born in Chester county, Pa., March 14, 1839, son of Caleb and Abigail (Pyle) Wickersham. His paternal ancestry was of English extraction; the first American representatives of the family emigrating from Shoreham, England. They settled early in the seventeenth century in Chester county, Pa., receiving their land charters from William Penn. His maternal ancestors were of Scotch extraction, and, like the ancestors of his father, were Quakers. Of three brothers who grew to manhood, James Pyle Wickersham became a well-known educator and author; some of his writings upon educational subjects have been translated into the French, German, Spanish and Japanese languages; his theories of education formed the basis of the modern school system of Japan. Dr. Swayne Wick-

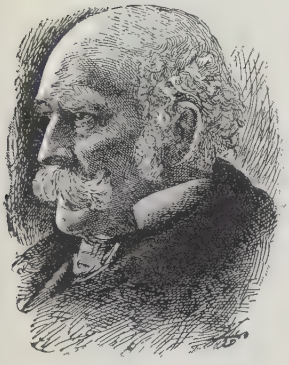
ersham was for three years health commissioner of Chicago, and Henry N. Wickersham served at an early age in the legislature of his native state. All four of the brothers volunteered to serve the Union during the civil war. Morris D. Wickersham received a public school education and began to teach at the age of nineteen. In 1859 he was appointed an instructor in the state normal school at Millersville, Pa. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army and became captain of company E, 79th Pa. vounteer infantry, serving first in the army of the Ohio, under Gens. Sherman and Buell; then in the army of the Cumberland under Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas, until its dissolution in 1865. He was promoted colonel in October, 1865, and appointed chief of the quartermaster's department of Alabama with headquarters at Mobile, and in April, 1866, he was transferred to Macon, Ga., in the same department. In 1866 he retired from the army and settled permanently in Mobile, Ala. He was treasurer of the city for two terms and in 1873 was appointed postmaster of Mobile, serving about nine years. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and later became a member of the bar of the U. S. circuit court of appeals, and of the U. S. supreme court. He was U. S. attorney for the southern district of Alabama during 1889–93 and again 1897. He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for president in 1876. In 1896 he was a presidential elector for the state at large on the Republican ticket. In 1872, by appointment of Pres. Grant, he served as a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis, Md. He steadfastly adhered to his Republican convictions during his residence in Alabama, actively participating in the campaigns of the Republican party, was frequently a member of his party's county, district, and state committees, and always embraced in the party's list of campaign speakers. He was a Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. In 1865 he received the degree of A.M. from Franklin and Marshall College. He was twice married: (1) July 3, 1866, to Eugenia Fristoe of Virginia, who died in 1874, leaving a daughter; (2) June 4, 1883, to Agnes E., daughter of J. M. McGrew, by whom he had a son, Morris D., Jr. He died in Mobile, Ala., Dec. 31, 1903.

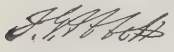
HARRISON, John Cleves Short, banker, was born at Vincennes, Ind., May 7, 1829, only child of Benjamin and Louisa Smith (Bonner) Harrison and grandson of Pres. William Henry Harrison. After studying for two years at Asbury (now DePauw) University, he entered mercantile life as a clerk in the establishment of D. S. Bonner of Vincennes, Ind. Removing to Indianapolis, Ind., in 1847, he clerked in a general store owned by Alfred Harrison, who later gave him a third interest in the business. In 1854 the partners wound up the business, and founded the Harrison Bank in Indianapolis with which Mr. Harrison was connected for thirty years. He was appointed state sinking fund commissioner in 1864, and a delegate to the National convention at Cincinnati, in July, 1876. Retiring from the banking business in 1884, he was a government director of the Union Pacific railway for eight years. In 1891, he removed with his family to Los Angeles, Calif. He was a life member of the Metropolitan Club of New York. Mr. Harrison was twice married: (1) Apr. 9, 1851, to Mary Frances, daughter of Alfred Harrison, by whom he had six children: Caroline Louisa, Francis Hanson, Benjamin, George Washington, Julia Cleves, and Hannah Douglas. Mrs. Harrison died in April, 1866, and on Oct. 2, 1867, he was married (2) to Margaret Ruth, daughter of Nicholas McCarty, and had four children: Margaret McCarty, Nicholas McCarty, John Cleves Short, and Cleves Harrison. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., in April, 1904.

PAINE, Elijah, jurist and statesman, was born at Brooklyn, Windham co., Conn., Jan. 2, 1757, the son of Seth Paine, a farmer, and grandson of Seth Paine of Pomfret, Conn. In 1774 he entered Harvard College, but his studies were interrupted soon afterwards by the outbreak of the revolutionary war, for which he promptly enlisted. Serving until the close of the struggle, he then returned to Harvard and was graduated in 1781. He was the first president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard, and delivered its first oration. On leaving college he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1784 he went to Vermont and settled first at Windsor, and afterwards at Williamstown. He was the first farmer in Vermont to raise merino sheep. He established a large manufactory of broadcloths on his estate, employing between 100 and 200 men, erected the first saw and grist mills in the neighborhood, and constructed twenty miles of turnpike road from Brookfield to Montpelier at a cost of $10,000. At the same time he practiced law and was active in politics. In 1786 he served as secretary of the convention to revise the constitution of the state; from 1787 to 1791 he represented Williamsburg in the general assembly; for the following three years he was judge of the superior court, and during 1795–1801 he was U. S. senator succeeding Stephen R. Bradley. In 1800 he was offered reëlection for a second term, but having been previously appointed U. S. district judge for Vermont, he declined the nomination, and held his judicial position during the remainder of his life, a period of forty years. His remarkable versatility brought him into prominence throughout the United States. He was one of the commissioners who settled the controversy between New York state and Vermont (1789–90); he was a friend of Gen. Washington; and when Lafeyette visited America, he was chosen to deliver the address of welcome. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College and by the University of Vermont. He was president of the Vermont Colonization Society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a trustee of Dartmouth College. A part of his large fortune was devoted by him to the advancement of education and to public benefactions in Vermont. He was liberal toward charities, and a man of orthodox religious convictions. He is described by E. P. Walton as a "tall, well-proportioned gentleman, dressed in the style of Pres. Washington, of a grave countenance and dignified bearing, scornful to none but affable to all." One of his most prominent traits was punctuality, in which he exacted of himself the most rigorous standards. It is related of him that, one night, realizing his failure to pay a note due a townsman on that day, he drove to his creditor's house shortly before midnight and discharged his obligation in the last moments of the legally designated date. Another time he borrowed $1,000 for a few days in the expectation of receiving his salary from

Washington, and when the remittance failed to arrive on time, he drove eighty miles, riding throughout the night, to procure the amount to pay his creditor as promised. He was married June 7, 1790, to Sarah, daughter of John Porter, a lawyer of Plymouth, N. H., and had four sons: Martin, Elijah, Charles (q.v.), and George Paine. Judge Paine died Apr. 28, 1842.

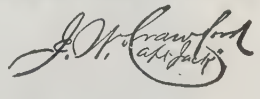
ABBOTT, Josiah Gardner, lawyer, jurist and congressman, was born at Chelmsford, Mass., Nov. 1, 1814, the son of Caleb Abbott, a merchant of Andover, Mass., and of Mercy Fletcher Abbott. The family first came to America from Yorkshire, England, settling in Andover in 1643. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors took part in the war of the revolution. Josiah Abbott attended the Chelmsford Academy when Ralph Waldo Emerson was principal, and afterwards entering Harvard College, was graduated in 1832, the youngest member of a class many of whose members have become distinguished.





He studied law in Cambridge and Lowell, and in the latter place began to practice in 1837. At the age of twenty-two he was elected a member of the house of representatives, and in 1842–43 was elected to the senate, being chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. At the same time he was a member of the staff of Gov. Marcus Morton, and editor of a newspaper in Lowell. In 1853 he was a delegate from Lowell to the convention for the revision of the constitution. From 1855 to 1858 he was judge of the superior court of Suffolk county, but resigned that position to resume his legal practice, which he prosecuted in Boston after 1861, having declined an appointment to the supreme judicial court of the state. In 1875–76 he was member of congress and also a member of the commission to determine the election of president. An active Democrat, he attended as delegate the several Democratic national conventions between 1844 and 1884, frequently being chosen chairman of the Massachusetts delegation. Throughout his political and legal career he was also connected with various business enterprises and corporations in Lowell, Boston and Lewiston, Me. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1862. He was a firm supporter of the government during the civil war, and three of his sons served in the Union army, one of whom, Brevet Maj. Edward G. Abbott, was killed at Cedar mountain, and another, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Abbott, in the Wilderness. On July 18, 1838, he was married to Caroline, daughter of Edward St. Loe Livermore, chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire. She bore him seven sons and two daughters. Judge Abbott died at Wellesley Hills, Mass., June 2, 1891.

CRAWFORD, John Wallace, scout and poet, was born in Carndonagh, county Donegal, in the North of Ireland, in 1857. He came of an adventurous race, his ancestors on both sides having fought with Wallace and Bruce for the freedom of Scotland. Susie Wallace, his mother, was the daughter of William Wallace, a Scotch refugee in Ireland, who was descended from Sir William Wallace, the famous chief. Several members of the family came to America in colonial days, three of them, William, James, and David Wallace, settling on the Brandywine, and fighting in the revolutionary war. John's father, John A. Crawford, was banished from Scotland for his revolutionary speeches, and with a price on his head fled to Ireland. In 1854 he left his family there and sailed for America, where he was several years later joined at Minersville, Pa., by his wife and children. Capt. Crawford inherited the daring spirit of his ancestors. As a child he was famous among his companions for his skill in outdoor sports, hunting, fishing and games. Of schooling he had next to none, since he attended school for only one month in his life. At the outbreak of the war his father was one of the first to respond to Pres. Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers. He was twice badly wounded: once at Antietam and once at Cold Harbor. From wounds received in action he died shortly after the close of the war. At that time he was a poor boy, picking slate in a coal mine. He twice ran away with the design of going to the front with the Federal army, but on account of his youth had difficulty in enlisting. The mother had meanwhile been obliged to assume almost entirely the responsibility of bringing up her children, and her love and devotion made a lasting impression on the mind of her adventurous son "Jack," who frequently makes loving mention of her, both in his prose and poetical writings. He eventually succeeded in joining the 48th Pennsylvania volunteers. He was severely wounded in action, and while lying in a military hospital in West Philadelphia, a sister of charity taught him to read and write. The education thus commenced laid the foundation for the many things that have in prose and verse given him a name in contemporary literature. After the war he went to the West with letters recommending him to the officers then in charge of the frontier army forces, and for years thereafter his life was that of an army scout for the government in the then unsettled territories. He served under Gen. Crook in the Sitting Bull campaign in 1876, and for his services was appointed chief of scouts by Gen. Wesley Merritt in the same year, serving as such to the close of that historic campaign. Among his other feats, at that eventful time, was the carrying of the New York "Herald" report of the battle of Slim Buttes nearly 400 miles in four days through a territory alive with hostiles. Subsequently he served through the campaigns against the Apaches in the eighties, which made New Mexico a region of desolation and bloodshed, and well nigh stopped the settlement of the territory. In 1886 he retired from army life and settled down at old Fort Craig, New Mexico, where he is interested in mining and ranching. While pursuing his adventurous life in the West, he was a correspondent to many newspapers, including the best New York dailies. He also wrote stories and poems which were widely published in the magazines. In 1887 he collected his poetical works, and published them under the title "The Poet Scout; a Book of Song and Story." The first part of this title, "The Poet Scout," is a designation of his own, and he is equally well known as "Captain Jack." Among the thrilling experiences of the "Poet Scout" there occur incidents in his life as a miner and rancher, vocations which he also followed at intervals during his residence in the West. In fact these are only a few of the numerous offices he has filled. In 1894 appeared a second volume of poems, entitled "Camp Fire Sparks," a collection of army poems. He continues to contribute to maga-



zines, and more than a hundred of his stirring tales were published. In the spring of 1898 he went to the Klondike gold regions in Alaska, as head of a prospecting and mining corporation, his object being to find out for himself the truth of the reported fabulous riches there, and, as he expressed it, "to scatter sunshine among the miners." He died in Woodhaven, Queens, Long Island, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1917.

CONGER, Edwin Hurd, soldier and statesman, was born in Knox county, Ill., Mar. 7, 1843, son of Lorentus E. and Mary (Hurd) Conger, and sixth in descent from Reuben Conger, the first paternal representative of the family in America. He was graduated at Lombard University in 1862 and enlisted at once as a private in company I, 102nd Ill. volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the civil war. He was given the rank of captain and the brevet of major for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field." On the return of peace he studied law at the Albany Law School, receiving his degree in 1866, and after practicing for two years at Galesburg, Ill., removed to Dexter, Dallas co., Ia., where he engaged in farming, stock-growing and banking. He was treasurer of Dallas county during 1877–80 and state treasurer in 1880–84. He was a member of the 49th and 50th and 51st congresses as a Republican. He labored to secure liberal pension legislation for his old army comrades and also for the general benefits of agriculture, and as chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures in the 51st congress, took an active part in the silver legislation of that congress. While he did not excel as an orator he exercised great influence among his colleagues because of his clear judgment, quick perception and executive ability. In September, 1890, he was appointed by Pres. Harrison, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil and after serving there for three years returned to his banking and farming interests in Iowa. In 1896 he was Republican elector-at-large from Iowa. He was reappointed minister to Brazil in 1897 and in the following year was transferred to China, reaching Peking in June, 1898. During his term of office the Boxer rebellion of 1900 broke out, when for two months the diplomatic corps were gathered together in the British legation in Peking and endured the horrors of a siege He had charge of the negotiations following the relief of the foreigners by the allied troops and admirably discharged his duties under the most trying circumstances. His term of office expired in 1905. Mr. Conger was married June 21, 1866, to Sarah J., daughter of Edward T. Pike of Galesburg, Ill., and had one daughter, Laura Conger. Mrs. Conger was the author of "Old China and Young America," and "Letters from China, with Particular Reference to the Empress Dowager and the Women of China," the latter containing many interesting incidents of her residence with her husband in Peking. She refers to the special compliment paid to the American minister and his wife when the family of Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of China, made a social call on Mrs. Conger, the first time in their lives that they visited the home of a foreigner. Mr. Conger was a member of the Knights Templar, Loyal Legion and of the Military Order of the Dragon. He died in Pasadena, Calif., May 17, 1907.

CARUTH, George William, diplomat, was born at Scottsville, Allen co., Ky., Mar. 7, 1842, son of Henry Clay and Mary (Mansfield) Caruth. His paternal grandfather was an officer in the revolutionary war, and one of the pioneers of Kentucky, going there from North Carolina. His father's business connections becoming extended, the family removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1852. While there he attended the public schools until old enough to be sent to college, and matriculated at Dickinson College but did not complete the course. His family having removed to Louisville, Ky., he began the study of law in the office of James Speed, subsequently attorney-general of the United States, and at the same time attended the lectures of the law department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated in 1863. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession and met with marked success at the Louisville bar until 1877, when he removed to Little Rock, Ark. There he speedily secured a large and lucrative practice, and became one of the leaders of the bar. An enthusiastic Democrat, he took an active interest in Arkansas politics, though never himself a candidate for office. In April, 1893, Pres. Cleveland appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal, where he served four years. On Oct. 11, 1866, he was married to Hattie, daughter of the Kentucky jurist, Henry Pirtle. Their only child, a daughter, died young. He died in Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 15, 1921.

DAVIS, Rebecca (Blaine) Harding, author, was born at Washington, Pa., June 24, 1831, daughter of Richard and Rachel Leet (Wilson) Harding. While she was quite young her parents removed to Alabama, and subsequently to Wheeling, then in Virginia. At the age of twenty she sent a story entitled "Life in the Iron Mills" to the "Atlantic Monthly," which accepted it and published it serially. The story was unsigned, and the stern but artistic realism led many to believe that the author was a man. In the following year the "Atlantic Monthly" published a second story from her pen, "Margaret Howth," still anonymously. After her marriage she continued her literary activities and in 1869 accepted a position on the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune." Besides a number of short stories which would fill several volumes, she wrote "Dallas Galbraith" (1868); "Waiting for the Verdict" (1868); "John Andross" (1870); "A Law unto Herself" (1871); "Berrytown" (1872); "Natasqua" (1881); "Silhouettes of American Life" (1892); "Kent Hampden" (1892); "Doctor Warrick's Daughters" (1895); "Frances Waldeaux" (1896), and "Bits of Gossip" (1904). Her life was quiet and uneventful and spent mostly in retirement. To a friend she once said: "I have never belonged to a club nor to any kind of society; never made a speech and never wanted to do it." Rebecca Harding Davis was the first writer in the United States to introduce the labor question into fiction. She was married in 1863 to Lemuel Clarke Davis, editor of the "Law Reporter" in Philadelphia and later of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," and they had two sons: Richard Harding Davis (q.v.), and Charles Belmont Davis, and one daughter, Nora, wife of F. P. Farrar of London, England. She died in Mount Kisco, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1910.

DAVIS, Richard Harding, journalist and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 18, 1864, son of Lemuel Clarke and Rebecca Blaine (Harding) Davis, of Welsh and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, who was managing editor of the

Philadelphia "Inquirer" and of the "Public Ledger," was a prolific contributor to the leading magazines and author of "The Stranded Ship" (1869), a novel that passed through several editions; his mother (see above), was also of note as a novelist and short story writer. With literature as a part of his home environment, he developed literary inclinations that determined his future work. He inherited his profession; no other calling was even considered. He was educated at Swarthmore College and Lehigh University, where, as editor-in-chief of the college paper, he denounced hazing as barbarous; and at Johns Hopkins University, studying subjects such as political economy, that would be of service to him in journalism. After his graduation at Johns Hopkins (1886), he became a reporter, first on the Philadelphia "Record" (1887), and later on the Philadelphia "Press." His early work in journalism was distinctive, especially his account of the Johnstown flood, and laid the ground for the subsequent reputation he acquired as the greatest reporter of his day. He was on the staff of the New York "Evening Sun" one year and in 1890 became associated as managing editor with "Harper's Weekly," but his editorial functions were interrupted by visits abroad in which he discovered his real field of work as a roving observer and writer on the world's highways. In 1891 appeared his first book, "Gallegher," the success of which brought him into sudden prominence. Thenceforth nothing he wrote failed of immediate recognition. When his work in New York threatened to become mere routine, he turned to other lands and people. Seeking to write about English undergraduate life, he went to Oxford, in 1892, and lived for a term with the students of Balliol College. He set forth again to write a book on Paris; he visited Portugal, Gibraltar, Cairo and Athens; in 1895 he toured South and Central America; and the following year found him in Cuba, then at war with Spain, when he had his first experience as a war correspondent. From Cuba he went to Europe as correspondent of the New York "Journal" (now the "American"), proceeding from Florence to Moscow, where he reported the coronation of the Czar. The McKinley inauguration of 1897 drew him to Washington; then the first Greco-Turkish war came and took him to the war zone; and before the year was out he was in London describing the Queen's Jubilee festivities. During the Spanish-American war he hastened to Cuba as correspondent of the New York "Herald," London "Times," and "Scribner's Magazine," accompanying Adm. Sampson there on the flagship "New York." In his dispatches he criticized the conduct of the war and protested against the suffering and mortality borne by the troops through inadequate training. This brief conflict over, another war in 1899 took him to South Africa, where, as correspondent for the New York "Herald," the London "Mail," and "Collier's Weekly" he was first attached to the British forces in their campaigns against the Boers, and afterwards was with the Boers in Pretoria. In the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 he rode through Manchuria with the Japanese, but as the latter discouraged war correspondents from describing the fighting at too close a range, he returned to America and resumed literary work under normal conditions. He reported the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 and investigated the alleged Belgian atrocities in the Congo for "Collier's Weekly" in 1907. He went to Belgium immediately after the European war began and reached Brussels in time to witness the entry of the German legions. His account of the occupation of Brussels, published in the New York "Tribune," revealed his gift for descriptive writing at its best. Afterwards he attempted to leave the city and penetrate through the German lines to the south to reach Paris, towards which the Kaiser's troops were headed and at Enghien was arrested by German soldiers as an English spy. He described the attacks on Rheims; interviewed Pres. Poincaré, who sent a message through him to the American people; proceeded to the Bulgarian front at Salonika; witnessed part of the battle of Strumitza, and accompanied the French and Serbians in their retreat from that region. By this time the ordeals of campaigning undermined his health and compelled his permanent return home in February, 1916. As a war correspondent Davis was resourceful and cool in danger; his unmatched experience of warfare made him an unofficial military observer whose judgment of field operations imparted a permanent value to his dispatches. He was of commanding presence, tall and broad-shouldered, and physically well equipped for his work in which he showed a tireless energy and buoyancy to the last. Socially he fraternized with people of all classes and races in every quarter of the globe, and numbered among his world-wide circle of acquaintances almost every personage of note in the many countries he visited. He accumulated a wealth of anecdote and local color, much of which became interwoven in his descriptive and fictional works. Notwithstanding his abundant contributions to fiction, he preferred to be judged by his work as a press correspondent and as a recorder rather than as an interpreter of events. He was always listening to the murmur of the great living world about him and echoing its vibrations in what he wrote. His fiction was of a like impressionism, and its spell even crept into his matter-of-fact press writings. His observations of men and women in the main were external impressions, and the various parts of the world, civilized or barbarous, which he described in his books were treated frankly from the viewpoint of the observant stranger who did not probe beneath the surface. He was thus as much a novelist of London, Paris, Vienna, Tangier or Rio de Janeiro as he was of New York or Chicago. His greatest appeal was to youth. He dealt in romance because he believed in it, and never wrote a dull line. His books are: "Gallegher and Other Stories" (1891); "The West from a Car Window" (1892); "Van Bibber and Others" (1893); "Rulers of the Mediterranean" (1893); "Our English Cousins" (1894); "The Exiles" (1894); "About Paris" (1894); "The Princess Aline" (1895); "Three Gringos in Venezuela" (1895); "Cinderella and Other Stories" (1896); "Cuba in War Time" (1897); "Soldiers of Fortune" (1897); "Dr. Jameson's Raiders" (1897); "The King's Jackal" (1898); "A Year From a Reporter's Note-Book" (1898); "Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns" (1898); "The Lion and the Unicorn" (1899); "Episodes in Van Bibber's Life" (1899); "With Both Armies in South Africa" (1900); "In the Fog" (1901); "Ranson's Folly" (1902); "Captain Macklin" (1902); "The Bar Sinister" (1903); "Kits and Outfits" (1905); "Farces" (1906); "Real Soldiers of Fortune" (1906); "The Scarlet Car" (1907); "The Congo and Coasts of Africa" (1907); "Vera, the Medium" (1908); "The White Mice" (1909); "Once Upon a Time"

(1910); "The Man Who Could Not Lose" (1911); "The Consul" (1911); "The Red Cross Girl" (1912); "The Lost Road" (1913); "The Boy Scout" (1914); "With the Allies" (1914); "Somewhere in France" (1915); "With the French in France and Salonica" (1916); and "The Deserter" (1917). He also wrote a number of plays. Mr. Davis's books were translated into German, French and Russian, and were more widely read probably than those of any other American author of his day. His versatility extended to music, the drama, and athletics, and in all these fields he possessed marked talent. Decorations were conferred upon him by Russia, Venezuela, Turkey and Egypt. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, and the American Geographical Society. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 4, 1899, to Cecil, daughter of John M. Clark of Chicago, Ill.; (2) July 9, 1912, to Elizabeth Genevieve McAvoy, who as Bessie McCoy, had a brief career on the stage. By this marriage there was one daughter, Hope Davis. He died at his home in Mount Kisco, N. Y., Apr. 11, 1916.

GIBSON, James Alexander, judge, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1852, son of Thomas and Mary (Berry) Gibson. His father, of Scotch Irish descent, was killed in the civil war while serving in the 38th Mass. volunteers. Thus the son was thrown upon his own resources at an early age and when twelve years old became a printer's apprentice in the office of the Newburyport "Herald." Later while employed in the Walworth Manufacturing Co., makers of brass goods, he studied law and continued his preparation for the bar in Colton, Calif., where he settled in 1874. He began the practice of his profession in San Bernardino City in partnership with Maj. H. S. Gregory. He was elected judge of the superior court of the county in 1884, resigning four years later to become commissioner of the supreme court, with offices in San Francisco, and he served in that capacity until January, 1891. He practiced law in San Diego for seven years and then removed to Los Angeles. He was one of the organizers of the Great Bear Valley Irrigation System of San Bernardino county and was attorney for the company controlling it, as well as for several other land and water corporations and he was largely instrumental in founding the city of Redlands. He held the rank of major and assistant adjutant general in the national guard of California and was president of the Los Angeles county law library. He was trustee of the Southern California Hospital for the Insane during 1895–97. He was twice married: (1) in 1882, to Sarah, daughter of Justin C. Waterman of Colton, Calif., who died in 1889, leaving two children: Mary W. and James A. Gibson, and (2) in 1894, to Gertrude, daughter of Dr. E. V. Van Norman of San Diego, by whom he had two children: Martha and Horace V. Gibson. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 3, 1922.

THOMPSON, Thomas Larkin, diplomat, was born in Charleston, Kanawha co., Va. (now W. Va.), May 31, 1838, son of Robert Augustin and Mary Smith (Slaughter) Thompson, grandson of Philip Rootes and Sarah (Slaughter) Thompson and great-grandson of Rev. John Thompson, a native of Ireland and an A.M. of the University of Edinburgh, who was called to St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper co., Va., in 1740. His education was completed at the academy in Buffalo, Putnam co., where he spent two years, and in 1855, he joined his father, who had gone to California to serve as judge, under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo to settle Mexican land title issues. Having decided to remain in the state, he adopted journalism as a profession, and in the same year (1855) established the "Petaluma Journal," the pioneer newspaper of Sonoma county. Subsequently he purchased "The Sonoma Democrat" of Santa Rosa and conducted it as editor and publisher from 1860 until his death, He was a Tilden delegate to the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati, O., in 1880, and in 1882 was elected secretary of state under Gov. George Stoneman. Before the expiration of his term of four years he was elected to congress from the first district but failed of reëlection on the tariff issue with Mr. Cleveland in 1888. Mr. Thompson was the third of his family in direct line to serve in the house of representatives. As a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago, Ill., in 1892, he served on the general and sub-committee on resolutions, and supported Mr. Cleveland's nomination for reëlection to the presidency. In 1893 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, entering upon his duties on the day of the inauguration of the naval revolt, which culminated in the revolution of Sept. 6, 1893. This revolution terminated in March, 1894, soon after the United States took action to maintain commercial integrity against an irresponsible power attempting to restrain commercial operations between two friendly nations. During his term as minister he negotiated a treaty of extradition between the United States and Brazil, and was instrumental in securing rebates to importers of American products on customs charges, aggregating nearly $1,000,000, illegally collected by the Brazilian government, under the reciprocity agreement. He resigned Jan. 28, 1897. Mr. Thompson was married Aug. 22, 1859, to Marion, daughter of William Satterlee of San Francisco, and had five children: May Charlott, wife of Edwin Laurens Whipple; Frances Williams, wife of Rev. Webster Loring Clark; Hugh Satterlee; Ethel Marion, wife of Ray Washington Taylor and Grace Evelyn, wife of Royal Arthur Holcombe. He died in Santa Rosa, Calif., Feb. 1, 1898.

CHASE, Dudley, statesman, was born at Cornish, N. H., Dec. 30, 1771, son of Deacon Dudley and Alice (Corbett) Chase, who were among the early settlers of that place, and a brother of Bishop Philander Chase, founder and first president of Kenyon College. He was a lineal descendant of Aquila Chase, who went to New England in 1640, and died in Newbury, Mass., in 1670. His boyhood was spent in Cornish and Sutton, Mass., amid many hardships and privations. He succeeded, however, in obtaining an education, and entering Dartmouth College, was graduated in 1801. After graduation he determined to take up the profession of law, and entered the office of Hon. Lot Hall at Westminster, shortly after being admitted to the bar. He then settled at Randolph, Vt., and was state's attorney for Orange county from 1803 to 1811, and was representative in the state legislature from 1805 to 1812, during the last five years being speaker of the house. He was immediately afterwards elected for a full term of six years to the U. S. senate to succeed Stephen R. Bradley, but in 1817 he resigned to accept the posi-

tion of chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont. He was reëlected to that post each year until 1821, when he retired to return to the practice of law. He was sent to the legislature in 1823 and again elected U. S. senator in 1825. At the close of his term in 1831 he retired finally to private life, devoting his attention to farming and gardening, of which he was exceedingly fond. A little of the scattering and disorganized opposition to Gov. Galusha, in 1819, centered about him, giving him 618 of the 2,618 votes cast against Galusha for governor. Judge Chase was of attractive and winning address, portly in person, commanding in presence, well balanced mentally, with a poise of mind that fitted him admirably for judicial position, and a real kindness of heart that could not fail to make him a favorite among men. He was perhaps somewhat lacking in the aggressive quality, like that of Galusha or Bradley or Niles, that makes the political leader of enduring power or that leaves permanent impress in statesmanlike work. Still there are events and movements in Vermont history with which Dudley Chase's name is identified. He was always earnest in advocacy of the support of district schools by a tax on the grand list so as to give poor children an equal opportunity with the rich to obtain an education. He helped in the framing of the act of 1805, regulating marriage and divorce; he was a member of the committee that fixed upon Montpelier for the location of the state capital, and the state bank was established in 1806 on lines largely laid down by him. He was that year also a member of the legislative committee that drafted the famous "address of the Vermont legislature" to Pres. Jefferson, entreating him to be a candidate for a third term. He was a member of the committee that provided for the location of the state prison at Windsor. He supported Bradley's resolution in 1807 for a constitutional amendment empowering the president to remove supreme court judges on address by a majority of the house and two-thirds of the senate. Judge Chase married Olivia Brown in 1796. They had no children of their own, but adopted several, whom they educated. Mr. Chase died at Randolph, Vt., Feb. 23, 1846.

ABBOTT, Edward, clergyman and author, was born in Farmington, Franklin co., Me., July 15, 1841, fourth son of Jacob Abbott, the widely known author; his three elder brothers being Benjamin Vaughan and Austin Abbott (q.v.), lawyers, of New York, and Lyman Abbott (q.v.), pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and editor of the "Outlook." He was educated at a private school in Norwich, Conn., the Farmington Academy, and the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1860. He studied for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary in 1860–62. In 1863 he served on the U. S. sanitary commission in Washington and with the army of the Potomac. He was ordained to the ministry of the Congregationalists, and in 1865 founded Pilgrim Congregational Church in Cambridge, Mass., serving as pastor until 1869. From 1869 to 1878 he was associate editor of the Boston "Congregationalist"; from 1878 to 1888 was editor-in-chief of the "Literary World" and in 1895 again became its editor. He was the author of "The Baby's Things, a Story in Verse" (1871); "Conversations of Jesus" (1875); "A Paragraph History of the United States" (1875); "A Paragraph History of the American Revolution" (1876); "Revolutionary Times" (1876); "Long Look Series," juvenile (1877–80); "History of Cambridge," in Drake's "History of Middlesex County" (1880); "Memoirs of Jacob Abbott," memorial edition of "The Young Christian" (1882); "Phillips Brooks" (1900), and contributed, editorially and otherwise, to a number of leading journals and periodicals. In 1879 he was ordained by the bishop of Massachusetts to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and became rector of St. James' parish in Cambridge, Mass. In 1889 he was elected missionary bishop of Japan, but was obliged to decline. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1890, by his alma mater. Dr. Abbott was a member of the school committee of Cambridge and chaplain of the Massachusetts senate; a member of the board of visitors of Wellesley College; of the missionary council of the Episcopal church; vice dean and dean of the eastern convocation; president of the Cambridge branch of the Indian Rights Association; of the Cambridge City Mission; and of the Cambridge Associated Charities; a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Massachusetts, and a deputy from that diocese to the general convention. Dr. Abbott was twice married: the first time in 1865, and again in 1882. Of his three children, the eldest, Madeline Vaughan Abbott, was the secretary of Bryn Mawr College. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 5, 1908.

EWING, James Stevenson, diplomat, was born in Woodford county, Ill., July 19, 1835, son of John Wallis and Maria (Stevenson) Ewing, grandson of Adlai Osborn and Sophie Gillespie (Wallis) Ewing, great-grandson of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Osborn) Ewing, and great-great-grandson of James Ewing, of County Londonderry, Ireland, who emigrated to Prince Edward county, Va., in 1725. From the fifth year of his age until death his home was Bloomington, Ill. He was prepared for college at Jubilee, Ill., and was graduated at Centre College, Kentucky, in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in the following year and after spending a year in the law office of John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, Pa., began the practice of his profession in Bloomington. He practiced continuously in the courts of Illinois and in the federal, district, circuit and supreme courts of the United States, and became eminent as a lawyer of ability and an advocate of great power. His law partner for forty years was Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the United States. During the civil war he served as private in a company of Illinois volunteers, receiving his discharge in 1865. Mr. Ewing was a Democrat in politics, and, while never a candidate for office, his strong political convictions impelled him to actively engage in the presidential campaigns. He was a Douglas elector in 1860; a delegate-at-large to the Democratic conventions of 1864, 1868, 1876, 1880, 1888, 1892, and 1900. He was appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to Belgium in 1893 by Pres. Cleveland, and at the brilliant court of Brussels fully maintained, as a diplomat, the high reputation he had won as a lawyer. In his official position he conducted the negotiations on behalf of Pres. Cleveland regarding the settlement by arbitration of the boundary dispute between the French and Belgian Congo. He was dean of the diplomatic corps in 1895–96. At the expiration of his term he returned to his law practice, the extent of which enabled him to accumulate an ample fortune. He was a member of the Illinois

Bar Association and of the Iroquois, Bloomington Country and Bloomington clubs of Bloomington. His chief personal characteristics were his studiousness and intellectuality. He was married, June 28, 1866, to Katherine, daughter of Hamilton Spencer, of Bloomington, Ill., and had six children: Clara; Cornelia, wife of Rev. F. W. Clampett, of Paris, France; Spencer; Fanny S.; Davis; and Louise W. Ewing, wife of Edmund V. Dexter. He died in Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 7, 1918.

BALDY, Peter, merchant, was born in Berks county, Pa., March 2, 1789, son of Paul and Catherine (Ream) Baldy. His father (1757–1823) was a native of Reading, Pa., and his mother (born 1763) of the same city. Mr. Baldy removed to Danville in 1814, and there started in business as a merchant and broker in grain. In the course of his extended career he made a fortune of over $1 000,000, although obliged to begin his venture with borrowed capital. Throughout his life he was noted as one of the most enterprising business men of the state, and at the same time as one whose probity and integrity were unfailing. Plain and simple in his life and manners, he never sought public office or desired the emoluments of political preferment, but, true to the character of his forefathers, he was a consistent American of truly Democratic sentiment. He was chiefly instrumental in effecting the establishment of the Episcopal Church at Danville, and was its vestryman and warden until his death. He bequeathed $50,000 to the parish, which was employed in erecting the present church structure. A Democrat until 1856, when the slavery plank drove him out of the party, his loyalty to the Union during the civil war found constant expression, and only his advanced age prevented the offer of his personal services. Each man in the first company recruited in Danville in 1861 received, from his hand, two gold dollars. Members of the second company recruited next year, received, each, ten dollars.

Peter Baldy

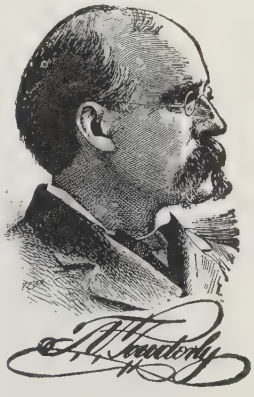
Mr. Baldy was married, in 1814, to Sarah Hurley (1791–1875), daughter of Daniel and Martha (Reed) Hurley, of Sunbury, Pa. They had five children: three sons and two daughters. Their daughter, Mary Catherine, became the wife of William Israel Greenough of Sunbury. Mr. Baldy died at Danville, Pa., Nov. 24, 1880.

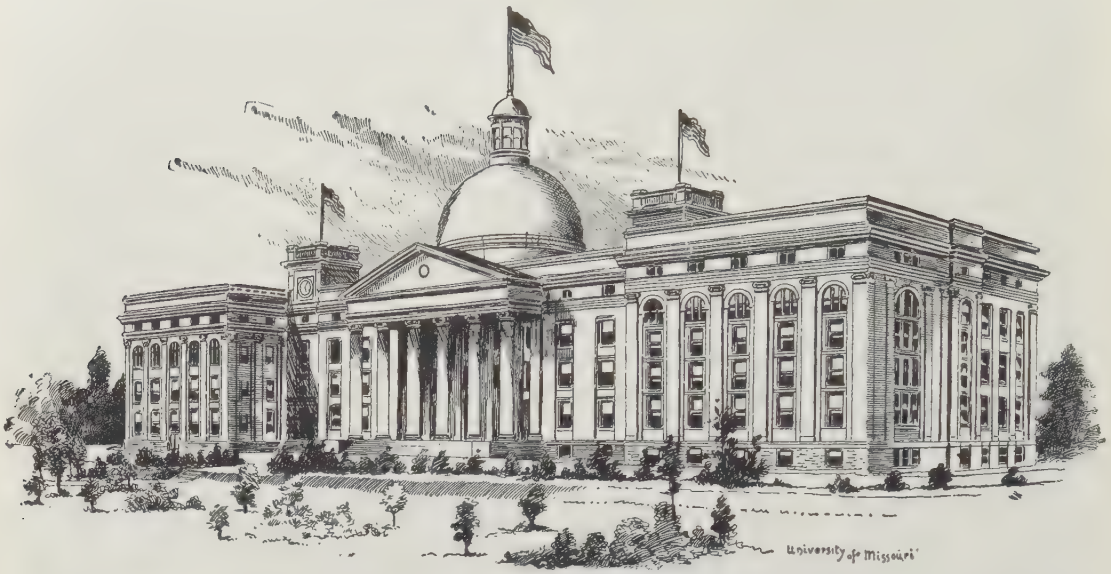
DUANE, William, journalist, was born near Lake Champlain, in New York, in 1760. His youth was spent in Ireland, where he was taken by his mother to be educated. At the age of nineteen he offended his family by marrying without their consent, and, being now thrown on his own resources, supported himself by following the printing trade. He went in 1784 to India, and there, by successful speculations, acquired a large fortune, and established himself as editor of a newspaper which he called "The World." His natural opposition to authority eventually led him to embrace the cause of some rebellious troops against the local government, and for this offense he was carried a prisoner to England and punished by the confiscation of his property. In England he was editor, for a time, of a journal in London which afterwards became merged into the "Times." In 1795 he returned to America. Establishing himself at Philadelphia, he issued there a journal, the "Aurora," which under his management became the official organ of the Democratic party, and was largely instrumental in accomplishing the election of Jefferson as U. S. president. For this service, the new president rewarded him by granting him a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. Early in the war of 1812 he was promoted to the rank of adjutant-general, and was in service until the cessation of hostilities. In 1822 he retired from his editorial position and traveled leisurely through the newly-established republics of South America, collecting material for a work, which was published shortly after his return, with the title "A Visit to Columbia in 1822-23." He was the author of several other works, all of little importance, the titles of which are: "The Mississippi Question" (1803); "Military Dictionary" (1810); "An Epitome of the Arts and Sciences" (1811); "Hand-book for Riflemen" (1813); "Hand-book for Infantry" (1813); "American Military Library" (1819). For some years immediately preceding his death he held office as prothonotary of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1835.

KOERNER, Gustave, jurist and author, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, Nov. 20, 1809, son of Bernhard Koerner. His father was a man of great strength of character and marked individuality, a publisher by occupation, who by reason of his well-known opposition to all forms of oppression was frequently elected to the legislative council of Frankfort, the oldest of the four free cities of Germany. Gustave Koerner was educated in the superior schools of his native city, and then entered the University of Heidelberg. At that time, 1830, there was throughout Germany a profound sympathy with the revolution in France, which had led to the dethronement of Charles X., and young Koerner soon became a member of a secret political society called the Burshenschaft, which, composed of university students and young professional men, had as its aim the overthrow of monarchical institutions in Germany. He was graduated in 1832 with the highest honors, and with the degree of LL.D., and in the same year was admitted to practice as a lawyer. On Aug. 3, 1833, an attempt at revolution was made at Frankfort by the Burshenschaft; a conflict with the soldiery ensued, and in the struggle young Koerner was wounded. He recovered, but the insurrection had been quelled meantime, and it was necessary for him to take refuge in flight. Accordingly he escaped into France with the aid of friends, reaching Havre, where, in the same year, 1833, he took passage for the United States. On arriving in New York, he went immediately to St. Clair county, Ill., where many German families had settled, and began the study of the English language. He entered the law school at Lexington, Ky., in 1834, and while a student there formed a friendship with Henry Clay, who showed great interest in his welfare. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Belleville, first in partnership with Adam W. Snyder, and later with James Shields, continuing this practice in conjunction with his son, Gustavus A. Koerner, down to the last day of his life. His ability was soon recognized, and in 1842 he was elected to the state legislature, where he attracted the attention of Abraham Lincoln. In 1845 the governor of Illinois appointed him to the supreme bench of the state, at that time composed of nine justices who held by assignment the circuit courts under the old English system of *nisi prius*. In 1846 he was re-elected by the legislature, but in 1849, when the position was made elective by the people, he did not become a candidate. While holding the circuit court at Belleville, a case came before him involving the question whether Illinois was a slave state, and setting aside the verdict of the jury, and opposing popular feeling with great fearlessness and independence, he joined the opponents of slavery. When the slaveholders began to

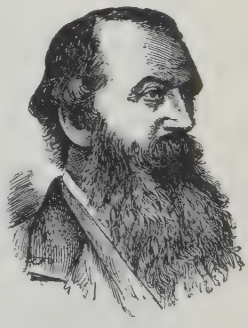
dominate the Democratic party, Judge Koerner allied himself with the Republicans, but when the tariff and other issues came to the front, he rejoined his old associates. From 1853 until 1857 he was lieutenant-governor of Illinois. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and with Lyman Trumbull and John M. Palmer helped to nominate him for the U. S. senate and for the presidency, and also aided in writing his platform. When Lincoln became a candidate for the presidency, Judge Koerner stumped the state for him. He was instrumental in raising the 43d Illinois regiment, but before its organization was completed was appointed colonel of volunteers, and assigned as aide to Gen. Frémont, performing most effective service. On the removal of Frémont, he was transferred to Gen. W. Halleck's staff, but on account of severe illness he was compelled to resign in April, 1862. After this he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln minister to the court at Madrid, but resigned the position in 1864 and returned to his home at Belleville, Ill. He was appointed president of the board of trustees that organized the Soldiers' Orphans Home at Bloomington, Ill., and in 1870 became president of the first board of railroad commissioners of Illinois. He was one of the founders of the Belleville Public Library, served on its board of directors, and was ever its generous patron. As a lawyer he was remarkable for the profundity and scope of his learning, his legal culture, including a knowledge of the vast system of civil law as well as of the Anglo-American system; for the acuteness and logical compactness of his intellect; for the soundness and fairness of his decisions. His culture was broad, his reading embracing every branch of learning, and he frequently contributed erudite articles to periodicals, including "The Open Court," of whose staff he was a member for many years. In private life he showed the same nobility, integrity and loyalty to duty that marked his public career as legislator, official and diplomat. He was the author of "Collection of the Important General Laws of Illinois, with Comments" (St. Louis, 1838); "From Spain" (Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1866); and "The German Element in the United States, 1818–1848" (Cincinnati, 1880, 2d ed., N. Y., 1885); all in the German language. Gov. Koerner died at Belleville, Ill., April 9, 1896, leaving a son who is a prominent attorney, and two daughters. His wife, Sophie Engelmann, with whom he was united in marriage June 17, 1836, died March 1, 1888.

POWDERLY, Terence Vincent, labor union organizer, was born at Carbondale, Pa., Jan. 22, 1849. His parents emigrated from Ireland in 1826, and were among the first settlers of the Lackawanna Valley in Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age and then went to work as a switch tender for the Delaware and Hudson railroad. At the age of fifteen he was appointed car inspector, at sixteen became a brakeman, and at seventeen was apprenticed to the machinist trade in the shops of the Delaware and Hudson Co. At the age of twenty, his apprenticeship ending, he removed from Carbondale to Scranton, Pa. In 1869 he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. and studied mechanical engineering during his evening hours. He joined the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union in 1870, and from that time on took an active interest in industrial measures of reform. In 1874 he joined the Knights of Labor, and shortly after was elected secretary of the district assembly to which his local assembly was attached. That year he attended the Louisville convention of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union and soon after induced many branches of that organization to join the Knights of Labor. In the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, held in St. Louis, Mo., in January, 1879, he was elected general worthy foreman; in September of that year was elected general master workman of the order, and retained the position for fourteen years and two months, being elected at each annual convention until 1886, and biennially thereafter. In November, 1893, on account of factional disputes in the Knights of Labor, he became dissatisfied, his policy of conciliation and conservatism aroused a spirit of opposition among his associates, combinations were made between anarchistic members and those having selfish ends in view, and he resigned. His resignation was accepted, but he was immediately re-elected. When it became apparent to him that members of the general executive board opposed to his policy would be elected, he again tendered his resignation, and although an attempt was made to table it, he insisted on its being accepted. On Dec. 3, 1893, he entered the office of Judge P. P. Smith, of Scranton, as a law student, applied himself closely to his studies, and on Sept. 24, 1894, was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county, Pa. He at once opened a law office and continued in active practice of his profession until Aug. 3, 1897, when he was sworn in as commissioner-general of immigration of the United States, Pres. McKinley selecting him from among a number of applicants because of his close study of the question of immigration in its relation to labor. In 1878 he was the candidate of the Labor Greenback party of Scranton, Pa., for mayor; was elected by a handsome majority; was re-elected in 1880, again in 1882, and on retiring from the office was succeeded by a Democrat. In 1886 the Democratic party of Scranton nominated him by acclamation for the office of mayor, but he declined to accept the nomination. In the fall of 1886 he was requested to accept the nomination of the Democrats of the eleventh district of Pennsylvania for congress, but refused to entertain the proposition, stating to the committee that he was a Protectionist, not a Democrat, and could not consistently be their candidate. In 1888 he for the same reasons again refused a nomination for congress. In 1891 he was nominated by the Republican state convention of Pennsylvania as delegate-at-large to the proposed constitutional convention. He was elected by the largest majority of any candidate on either ticket, although the effort to hold a convention was defeated. Mr. Powderly was admitted to the bar of the U. S. supreme court in 1901. In the '90's he was a stump speaker for the Republican party, speaking chiefly in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and the Middle West. He was commissioner of immigration for five years, being removed by Roosevelt, and in 1906 was appointed a special representative of the department of commerce and labor to study the causes of emigration from Europe. His last position was chief of the division of information in the bureau of immigration to distribute immigrants throughout the United States. He was a prolific writer, having been connected for thirteen years with the "Journal of the Knights of Labor," and having contributed many articles on economics to the leading magazines. His book, "Thirty Years of Labor," is an authority in its field. He died in Washington, D. C., June 24, 1924, and was survived by a second wife, who was Margaret M. Fichenscher.





ROLLINS, James Sidney, statesman, was born at Richmond, Madison co., Ky., April 19, 1812, son of Anthony Wayne and Sallie Harris (Rodes) Rollins. His grandfather, Henry Rollins, of Scotch-Irish descent, emigrated from county Tyrone, Ireland, to Pennsylvania after the outbreak of the revolution, but not too late to take part in the contest, on the patriot side, and was present at the battle of Brandywine. His wife, Ellen Carson, was a typical Scotch woman, serious-minded, resolute and energetic. The maternal grandfather of James S. Rollins, Robert Rodes, was the son of a landed proprietor in Albemarle county, Va., and after serving in various military campaigns, emigrated to Kentucky and rose to be circuit judge of Madison county, and eminent at a bar noted for its learning. Anthony Wayne Rollins surmounted the obstacle of poverty in his desire to obtain an education, and having taken the full course of liberal study at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, taught for a time, studied medicine, and became a successful practitioner. He gave his son the best advantages he could afford, and the latter passed through Richmond Academy, and at the age of fifteen entered Washington College, Pennsylvania. Two years later he entered the State University of Indiana at Bloomington, where he was graduated with honors in 1830. He then removed to Columbia, Mo., where his father was residing, spent a year in farming, and two years in the study of law in a private office, and on returning to Kentucky, completed the law course at the University of Transylvania. On his graduation in 1834 he went back to Columbia to practice, but on account of imperfect health was obliged for a while to engage in farming. During the Black Hawk war he served as a volunteer, and was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Richard Gentry. In 1836 with his law partner, Thomas Miller, he founded a Whig journal, the "Columbia Patriot," which he edited for many years. The first railway convention ever held west of the Mississippi assembled at St. Louis in 1836, and the young journalist guided its deliberations, was appointed chairman of the committee to memorialize congress, and drafted the first petition asking the national legislature for a grant of public lands in aid of the system of internal improvement projected by the convention. From 1838 until 1844 Mr. Rollins was a member of the lower house of the state legislature; from 1846 until 1850 a member of the state senate, and in 1839 introduced, and secured the passage of, a bill establishing the State University at Columbia. In 1844 he was a delegate to the national Whig convention at Baltimore; in 1848 was the Whig candidate for governor, but was defeated; in 1852 was an elector on the Whig presidential ticket and canvassed the state with great ability, gaining the title of the "silver-tongued orator"; in 1857 again stood as a candidate for the governorship, and again was defeated. A slave-holder himself, and ready to protect the system to the full extent of the law, he, nevertheless, believed it to be the duty of congress to prohibit it in the territories, and having a passionate love for the Union he took a middle course as the alienation between the North and South increased, and in 1860 offered himself for congress on the Bell and Everett ticket. He was elected and served from July 4, 1861, until March 3, 1865. While supporting the administration in its war policy with enthusiasm, and becoming the adviser of Pres. Lincoln on many important questions, he yet, as a conservative, dissented from some measures advocated by congress; such as the proposition to expel from that body Mr. Long of Ohio, for uttering treasonable sentiments in the house of representatives, which he declared to be a violation of the right of free speech, the policy of enlisting negroes in the Federal ranks, and the emancipation proclamation. He voted for the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, and in a speech advocated its passage in most eloquent and logical language. The agricultural college bill was supported by him and to him is due the introduction of the bill to aid in the construction of a railway and telegraph from the Missouri river to the Pacific. On leaving congress Mr. Rollins retired to private life, but in 1866 he was returned to the state legislature and devoted himself to the task of re-establishing the almost ruined university at Columbia; securing the passage of a bill recognizing it as the state university, which Missouri was constitutionally pledged to maintain. In 1867 he was re-elected, and re-introduced a bill that had failed the year previous, estab-



James S. Rollins

lishing an agricultural and mechanical college as a department of the State University; this was passed three years later. Other bills introduced and urged to final passage by him were those securing a permanent endowment to the institution, and making the matriculation fee almost nominal. The board of curators, of which he was president from 1869 until 1886, in returning formal thanks to him for his labors in behalf of higher education, declared that he had won the honorable title of "Pater Universitatis Missouriensis." He was influential moreover in the establishment of a normal professorship at the university, of normal schools at Warrensburg and Kirksville, and of asylums for the insane at Fulton and St. Joseph. Mr. Rollins made a vigorous fight against the congressional policy of "reconstruction," and later allied himself with the Liberal Republicans. Had the fusion ticket of Greeley and Brown been successful doubtless he would have received a very high official position under that administration. In June, 1852, he was appointed by Pres. Fillmore, a member of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1873 he was a delegate to the "water-ways" congressional convention at St. Louis, and took a conspicuous part. In 1878 he was urged to become a candidate for re-election to the legislature, but declined on account of delicate health, which had obliged him to retire from active life. He was married, June 6, 1837, to Mary E. Hickman, and to them eleven children were born. He died at his home, "La Grange," near Columbia, Jan. 9, 1888.

LATHROP, John Hiram, first and fifth president of the University of the State of Missouri (1841–49, 1865–66), and chairman of the faculty (1862–65). (See vol. V., p. 178).

HUDSON, William W., acting president of the University of the State of Missouri (1849–50), and third president (1856–59), was born about 1808, and presumably was a member of the old New England family of his name. Being graduated at Yale in 1827, in the same class with Horace Bushnell, Nathaniel P. Willis and others who, like himself, became eminent, he was called to the University of Alabama; thence to Columbia College, Mo., where as early as 1841 he was professor of mathematics and physics. When the University of the State of Missouri was organized and Columbia College became one of its branches, Prof. Hudson's work went on without interruption and continued until the day of his death, a fact that cannot be stated of any other person ever connected with the institution. After 1846 he was assisted in the department of mathematics by a tutor. In 1849–50, during the interim which lasted from the time Pres. Lathrop retired, to the inauguration of Pres. Shannon, Prof. Hudson acted as president *pro tempore*. Upon the retirement of Pres. Shannon, he was elected president, July 4, 1856, but retained the professorship of physics, astronomy and engineering. Under him the university had a vigorous and healthful growth, and it was well that during some of its most plastic years his hand was the one that molded it. An alumnus, Hon. Squire Turner, wrote of him: "He was the very Napoleon of figures, thoroughly in love with his great science. A hard student, he was to his professorship the most devoted suitor that mistress ever had . . . and worshiped her with a more than Eastern devotion. If Lathrop and Shannon were emperors of thought in the realms of metaphysics, and in moral, political, social and speculative philosophy, Hudson was, in our firmament, the undisputed field marshal of all that was exact in mathematics or possible in calculation. He was a most successful instructor. He was quick-tempered, without being irascible; impetuous without being hasty; indulgent, forbearing and kind to all who were attentive and evinced a desire to learn, however dull they might be, but utterly merciless to those whom he thought should, could, but would not learn. He was generous, kind, facetious—a trifle peppery at times, but always scrupulously just and impartial." The testimony of another alumnus may well be added: "He taught until the student knew and trained him until he could do. Having the rationale of his subject, he carried to the waiting mind a conviction of its truth; then connected that truth with the duties of life—showed its practical application in the arts and practices of every-day life." Pres. Hudson's fidelity to his duties continued almost to the last. He was "a sort of godfather to the university," as was aptly said; the little observatory he constructed and equipped, partly with his own means, developed into the fine Laws observatory, and other foundations laid by him were built upon by his successors, to the greater glory of the university. From 1852 on, Pres. Hudson suffered from a bronchial affection that slowly undermined his health. He died at his residence in Columbia, June 14, 1859. His wife and two children survived him.

SHANNON, James, second president of the University of the State of Missouri (1850–56), was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, April 23, 1799, and was graduated at the famous University of Dublin, which bears on its roll the names of Burke, Sheridan, O'Connell, Curran, Grattan, Moore and other great men. Rev. William McWhir, also a native of Ireland, who had taught in Sunbury Academy, Liberty county, Ga., being about to visit his native country in the summer of 1821, was asked by the trustees to bring back with him a gentleman fitted to take charge of the academy. Mr. Shannon was recommended to Dr. McWhir as in every way competent, and returned with him in 1821. He was then not more than twenty-one years of age, was youthful in his appearance, was very affable and refined in his manners, and was deeply pious. He was preparing to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian church, but after living in Georgia for four years he took charge of the Baptist Church at Augusta. Four or five years later Mr. Shannon removed to Athens, Ga., to assume the duties of professor of ancient languages in Franklin College, the state institution, and retained the chair until he was called to become president of the State College of Louisiana, then situated at Jackson. In 1840, he became president of Bacon College at Harrodsburgh, Ky. On Nov. 9, 1849 he was elected president of the University of the State of Missouri and to the chair of ethics, civil polity, constitutional and international law and political economy, which he was to hold "during good behavior." How admirably he was fitted for the place, let an alumnus, Hon. Squire Turner, tell: "He was under, than above, the usual stature; his physical structure, while classic in outline, was of the Doric order; his step, indeed his every movement, was quick, decided, nervous; his muscular strength was singularly indicative of his mental and moral characteristics. With his little hand, small and soft as a woman's, he could wring with pain that of the brawniest man. His eyes, of deep, steel blue, were, to use no stronger word, peculiar. They were truly, in his case, the windows through which the inner man looked out upon the world. They melted with tenderness, sparkled with humor, softened with pity, glistened with contempt, burned with indignation, flashed with resentment, or blazed

James Shannon

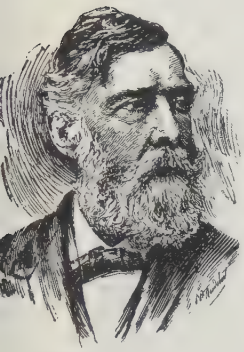
with fury, according to the emotion which, for the time, swayed the mighty soul within him. He was intense in everything; thorough in everything; affirmative in everything; neutral in nothing. He was always in action, always at work. With him effort was achievement, attempt success. He had surveyed the whole field of human lore, and conquered most of it. With him the germinal idea flashed into thought, thought rushed into action, and action flew to achievement. Is this genius? Then James Shannon was in the highest and best sense a genius. As a linguist, he had few superiors and not many peers. In moral and political science and in constitutional and international law, of which he was ex-officio our professor, both as to his exhaustive learning and research, and his facile power of instruction therein, he stood without a peer. No student could be passive in his lecture room. He forced him to think. By his inimitable wit, raillery or humor, he would betray him into argument, draw out the young powers which lay in ambush there, and purposely leave the boy the victor. He forged in his vast mental workshop the subtle lightning which flashed thought into the brain of all around him. He left impressed on all his students imperishably his sublime motto: 'Think for yourself and call no man master.'" Pres. Shannon was a minister of the Gospel, and strove to impress upon

the young men under him the value of a knowledge of the truths of religion as well as of the special branches he taught. His success as an instructor and his personal magnetism resulted in an increased attendance of students; the average yearly number being 140 and of graduates eleven. He took an active part in political discussions, and the professional politicians who were anxious to find some excuse for meddling, made this a ground of complaint, and, joining with those who objected to his decided stand in religious matters, warred against him. The opposition became so strong that the general assembly, Dec. 5, 1855, declared vacant all the offices held by the president and other instructors. The curators unanimously re-elected Pres. Shannon to hold office from July 4, 1856, until July 4, 1862, but he declined to accept. In the fall of 1857 he accepted the presidency of Christian University at Canton, Lewis co., Mo., where he died Feb. 25, 1859. He was buried at Columbia.

MATTHEWS, George Henry, ex-officio president of the University of the State of Missouri (1860), was born on the island of Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 7, 1808. His father was a native of Dartmouth, England; his mother, a daughter of Dr. Johnson Bartlett, surgeon-general of Washington's army. Young Matthews received his education in high schools of Cincinnati, O., and other schools of that state. In 1840 he accepted the professorship of ancient languages in Bacon College, Kentucky, where he remained until 1850, when he was called to fill a similar position in the University of Missouri. On Oct. 10, 1859, the board of curators considered a memorial from the faculty proposing a reconstruction of the university on a plan substantially that of Virginia University. The plan was: to establish seven independent departments; the professor of each department to report to the curators and be responsible to them alone; and, instead of a president, the curators to appoint annually some professor as chairman of the faculty, who should be ineligible for two years in succession. This plan was adopted by a vote of six to five, and Prof. Matthews became head of the department of Greek language and literature, and at the same time was elected chairman of the faculty and given the use of the president's house and grounds. The opponents of this change claimed that the organic law of the institution was violated thereby, and on Jan. 14, 1860, the state legislature, ever ready to interfere, elected a new board of curators "for the purpose of reorganizing the university." On March 15, 1860, this board resolved that the university should be reorganized with a faculty of five regular professors, thus returning to the original organization, and on May 15th, the chairs were filled, Prof. Matthews taking that of Latin and Greek, with A. G. Wilkinson as an assistant. Prof. Matthews was elected ex-officio president and served until July 2, 1860, when Benjamin B. Minor, Esq., became head of the institution. In the spring of 1862 the number of students had decreased to forty, the rest having enlisted, and the graduating class that year had only five members, but Prof. Lathrop, aided by Prof. Matthews and a few others of the faculty, unpaid and with no present prospect of obtaining salaries from the curators, went on with the work of instruction. On Nov. 24, 1862, the university was reopened with two chairs: English language and literature, filled by Prof. Lathrop, and ancient languages and literature filled by Prof. Matthews, and the incumbents were required "to distribute among themselves such other subjects as the wants of the students may require." On Aug. 11, 1863, the university was reorganized with a faculty of five members, of whom Prof. Matthews was one; his chair being the same as before, and although these devoted men were working on half pay, they agreed, in the summer of 1864, to continue in their chairs for the session of 1864–65. On June 27, 1865, the university was once more reorganized, and Prof. Matthews was re-elected. He retired from his professorship in 1868, and died at Columbia, in 1869.

MINOR, Benjamin Blake, fourth president of the State University of Missouri, (1860–62), was born in Tappahannock, Essex co., Va., Oct. 21, 1818, son of Dr. Hubbard Taylor and Jane (Blake) Minor. He was named for his materna grandfather, who was a successful merchant, owning several vessels for trading with the West Indies and along the Atlantic coast, and also a Virginia planter. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Minor, of Spottsylvania county, also was a planter, but served his country through the revolutionary war, as lieutenant, captain, and aide-de-camp. His great-grandfather, James Taylor, of Caroline county, was a personal friend of Washington, a prominent patriot and public servant; and a kinsman of Presidents Madison and Taylor. Benjamin Minor was educated in private schools in Essex, until he was twelve years of age and then was sent to the classical academy of Thomas Hanson in famous Fredericksburg. There, with the aid of some additional instruction in mathematics and French, he was prepared for college. In the fall of 1833 he was admitted to the junior class in Bristol College, Penn-

sylvania, and at the end of the session gained an honor and was advanced to the senior class. Bristol College was a manual labor institution, and Mr. Minor found the experience gained in its carpentry department very useful in after-life. He preferred the University of Virginia, however, and continued his studies there, obtaining diplomas in several departments, including that of moral and political science under Prof. George Tucker, and studied law at the same time. During his second year he received, through Prof. Charles Bonnycastle, an offer to become principal of a school at Baton Rouge, but declined. At the university he took an active part in the Washington and Jefferson literary societies. Much of his leisure time was spent in superintending Sunday-schools. His collegiate course of five years was closed at venerable William and Mary, where he obtained another diploma in moral and political philosophy, under the distinguished president, Thomas R. Dew; also the degree of LL.B. under Prof. Beverly Tucker. Not being of "lawful age," he wrote in the clerk's office in Fredericksburg until October, 1840, when he settled in Petersburg and began law practice. In the spring of 1841 he removed to Richmond for the same purpose. His literary tastes, however, were very decided, and in 1843 he purchased the "Southern Literary Messenger"; uniting with it in 1845 W. Gilmore Simms' "Southern and Western Magazine." In 1847 he disposed of the periodical in order to take charge of the Virginia Female Institute at Staunton, to which he had been urgently called without solicitation. There he delivered a course of free illustrated lectures on astronomy and the Bible. Voluntarily resigning his position at Staunton, he returned to Richmond to resume the practice of the law and at the same time fathered the "Home School" for young ladies, but did not teach in it. While engaged in practice he edited new editions of some of the Virginia law reports, and employed his pen in divers ways. In the summer of 1860 he was elected president of the State University of Missouri, and was installed on Oct. 2d of that year. He completed the session of 1860–61, and began the session of 1861–62, continuing even while the university building and grounds were occupied by Federal soldiers. It was the unanimous decision of the faculty that such was their duty, that "the seed corn should not be destroyed." But the curators who had elected Pres. Minor were displaced by the authority then in power and new ones appointed, who in March, 1862, closed the institution; "discontinuing" the faculty, and stopping their salaries. Pres. Minor was allowed to occupy his residence for a short time and was then turned out by military authority. The only ground of complaint against Pres. Minor was his political opinions. These were well known at the time of his election and he had never attempted to conceal them. He remained near Columbia with his family until the end of the four years for which he was elected, teaching a boys' school and delivering illustrated lectures with great success in Columbia and other towns. In September, 1865, leading citizens of St. Louis invited him to open a boarding and day seminary for girls in that city, which he did. Four years later, he suspended the school by an arrangement with one of his chief competitors, and for a time was engaged in the business of life insurance, but finally devoted himself to lecturing on astronomy.



In this work he was seconded by every prominent educational institution in Missouri. His tours were made in seven or eight states besides Missouri, including Colorado, where, at Leadville, he achieved one of his most brilliant successes, a splendid comet being visible at the time. In 1888 he was constrained by personal and family considerations to return to Richmond, where he engaged in literary work, and served as secretary of the Virginia Sons of the American Revolution. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Missouri in 1891. He was married May 26, 1842, to Virginia Maury, daughter of Bishop James H. Otey (q.v.), and had eight sons and three daughters. He died in Richmond, Va., Aug. 1, 1905.

READ, Daniel, sixth president of the University of the State of Missouri (1866–76), was born at Marietta, Washington co., O., June 24, 1805. He was graduated at Ohio University, Athens, O., in 1824, and then became principal of the preparatory department where he remained eleven years, studying law at the same time. He was admitted to the bar but never practiced. He was professor of ancient languages in the university from 1836 until 1838, and then served both as professor of Latin and of political economy until 1843, when he resigned to become professor of languages in Indiana State University. In 1850 he was a member of the Indiana state constitutional convention. In 1853–54 he served as president of the university. He resigned his professorships in 1856 to take the chair of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Wisconsin, to which he was called by Dr. John H. Lathrop, chancellor of that institution. From Dr. Lathrop Mr. Read acquired new ideas as to the purpose of a state university, and when, on recommendation of Dr. Lathrop, he was called to become president of the University of the State of Missouri, he accepted with the determination to develop these ideas. The condition of the university when he took charge has been graphically described as follows: "Dr. Read, looking over the ground, saw war's blight and desolation, viz.: The university buildings, dingy, dilapidated, hastening to decay; library despoiled; apparatus scanty, broken; president's house in ashes; teaching force, six professors; total number of students, 104; the university's perplexing pecuniary embarrassment, its sole endowment, $123,000 bank-stock, paying small dividends occasionally, the total annual income $7,282.78; a debt of $20,000; teachers poorly paid in warrants, hawked on the street at sixty cents on the dollar; the warfare raging between local factions, social and political; the inertness, the inertia of the public mind on education; the fierce contest between rabidly Republican legislatures and fiercely Democratic Columbia; even the public mind doubting seriously that this was the university intended by the constitution,—and then proved by facts and figures, to the curators in a report, and to the legislature in an address before it, that the university must surely suspend from debt —from downright starvation and inanition, unless the legislature performed a plain constitutional duty by coming to the rescue with aid for support and maintenance." The honor of originating the idea of locating the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts at Columbia as a distinct department of the university, is due to Dr. Lathrop, but the se-

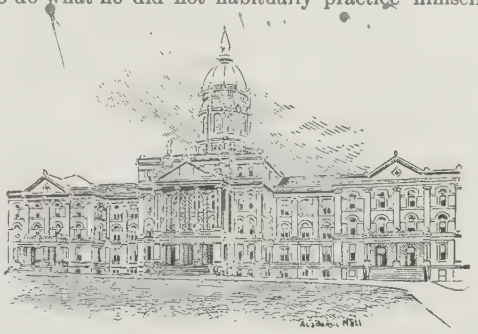
curing of a favorable vote by the legislature was the result of four years' hard work by four men, of whom Pres. Read was one. The others were Daniel S. Rollins, state representative F. T. Russell and Robert L. Todd. Read, Rollins and Russell argued before the legislature; Todd aided them in contributing articles to Merwin's "Journal of Education," in which the advantages of engrafting the College of Agriculture into the university were set forth in its most persuasive manner. Pres. Read had the pleasure of assisting at the laying of the corner-stone of the new college, in 1871. In 1870 the university was completely reorganized according to a plan warmly recommended by Pres. Read in his first report to the curators, and became better adapted to meet the actual wants of the people of the state. Before this date a military department and a normal school had been established (both in 1868). In 1871 a school of mines and metallurgy was opened at Rolla; in 1872 the law school was formally opened, and in 1873 the medical school; also the department of analytical and applied chemistry. Other departments were contemplated, but were not established during the incumbency of Pres. Read, who resigned July 4, 1876. Pres. Read died at Keokuk, Ia., Oct. 3, 1878.

LAWS, Samuel Spahr, seventh president of the State University of Missouri (1876–89), was born in Virginia, March 24, 1824, son of a clergyman who was a native of Delaware, and grandson on his mother's side of John Spahr, a native of German Switzerland. The first of the family in this country (the name originally was spelled Law) was a member of the Society of Friends who settled in Maryland in 1672, some of whose descendants intermarried with the Washingtons of Virginia. Both Samuel Spahr's grandmothers were Virginia women: a Cropper on the father's side; a Wheeler on the mother's. The families of both paternal and maternal grandparents took an active part in the revolutionary struggle. Samuel Spahr spent the first ten years of his life in the country. At the age of eleven he became a clerk in a grocery store, from which he passed to a drug store; then entered a hardware manufactory, receiving in later years an opportunity to become a partner with full charge of the shops. While in the hardware business, he attended night and special schools, intending to take a collegiate course and study for the ministry, and having made considerable progress in Latin and other advanced studies, he entered Miami University at Oxford, O. The average grade of his course in this institution was the highest ever recorded on its books, and he delivered the valedictory on the occasion of his graduation in 1848. He next entered Princeton Theological Seminary, taking the full course, and was elected class orator, as well as a member of Whig Hall. Mr. Laws removed to St. Louis on leaving Princeton, and was installed pastor of the West Presbyterian Church in that city. In 1854 he accepted the chair of physics in Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., and in 1855 was elected president of the institution and professor of philosophy and sacred literature. The civil war seriously affected the finances and patronage of the college, which under Dr. Laws had become the most prosperous in the state, and its doors were temporarily closed. Dr. Laws thereupon retired to the congenial labors of his study, but on refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal government he was imprisoned for several months. On being released on parole he went to Europe, and on returning to this country settled in New York, where he remained thirteen years, engaging in business; putting to good use the mechanical knowledge and skill acquired in early days and becoming president of one of the exchanges. While serving in this capacity he invented and put into operation, without assistance, the system of telegraphic reporting in offices and business houses the fluctuations of the market. It was quickly adopted by business men, and the net income soon amounted to $30,000 a year. Mr. Laws then sold out to a company but retained a royalty, and before long resigned his office to devote himself to the extension of his system. He left $165,000 in the treasury of the exchange against $11,000, the amount it contained when he became manager, and received on leaving a handsome testimonial. Before he gave his reporting system into other hands, he studied at Columbia College Law School and was admitted to the New York bar. Subsequently he was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and spent an extra year in study. His thesis, submitted to the faculty, was entitled "Neuro-Psychology, or the Dual Constitution of Man," and gave a new classification of the cranial nerves. The paper was published in the "Proceedings" of the Missouri State Medical Association, of which Dr. Laws was made an honorary member, and his classification bids fair to supersede those of Willis and Sœmmering. In October, 1875, Dr. Laws was unanimously elected president of the University of the State of Missouri, and on July 5, 1876, was inaugurated. During his administration the religious bodies of the state, for the first time, were fairly represented in the faculty, and the most cordial relations were established between the university and the state. A progressive and successful educator, Dr. Laws tempered his reforms by sober conservatism, and by his thorough acquaintance with industrial matters, he was able to bring the labors and processes of the workshop into the schoolroom. At Westminster he had taken the initiative in Missouri in organizing college work on the university plan, making the departments independent but associated schools, equal in rank. His work at Columbia was carried out on the same high plane. The chair of Hebrew and Semitic literature as associated with theological opinions and purely on a philosophical basis, was first established by him; the chair of English language and literature was given special prominence, contrary to the old English and American notions; the engineering, military science and tactics, and art departments were opened; the astronomical observatory was rebuilt and re-equipped through the generosity of the president himself; the Missouri Medical College became connected with the university as Medical School No. 2; the Missouri agricultural experiment station was legally established and organized; the main building of the university was enlarged and improved, and rededicated (1885); and an alumni association was formed. Dr. Laws resigned the presidency, July 1, 1889. During his ten years of service, the annual appropriation by the state legislature increased continuously; the average number of students rose from 261 to 578; and the whole number, including those in the medical school at St. Louis and the mining school at Rolla, rose to 850; while the fixed endowment fund increased from $227,000 to $530,000. The praise bestowed upon Dr. Laws, on the occasion of his retirement, for his wisdom and efficiency, was echoed in resolutions passed, that same year, by the State Teacher's Association, which gratefully acknowledged the value of his services as president of that body and of the Academy of Teachers in establishing friendly relations between the public schools

and the university. During 1893–98 he was Perkins professor of natural science in connection with revelation and Christian apologetics at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C. In 1899 he was delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council in Washington. He was made LL.D. by Westminster College in 1871, D.D. by Washington and Lee in 1894, and Litt. D. by Miami University in 1914. He was married in January, 1860, to Ann Maria, daughter of William Broadwell of Fulton, Mo., and he died without issue in Asheville, N. C., Jan. 9, 1921.

FISHER, Michael Montgomery, chairman of the faculty of the University of the State of Missouri (1889–91), was born near Rockville, Parke co., Ind., Oct. 8, 1834. He was prepared for college at the Academy at Waveland, Montgomery co., and then entered Hanover College at Hanover, taking the four years' course and receiving his degree in 1855. Soon after graduation, he was elected professor of Latin in Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., then under the presidency of Samuel S. Laws. In 1860 he was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Fulton, but retained his professorship. In 1870 he founded a college for women at Independence, Mo., and later he founded Bellewood Female College, near Louisville, Ky. In 1874 he returned to Westminster, and combined with his professorship the chairmanship of the faculty. In 1877 he was called to the chair of Latin in the University of the State of Missouri. He filled his new position with signal ability, and as a teacher and student of the Latin language and literature became known throughout the United States, and in Europe as well. In 1888 he went abroad, and spent a year, chiefly in Rome, for the purpose of studying its antiquities and collecting materials for the more successful prosecution of his educational work. Soon after his return, Prof. Laws resigned, and on June 7th Prof. Fisher was made chairman of the faculty and acting president, with permission to continue his professorial labors. The position was an unenviable one. During his administration Pres. Laws had excited bitter antagonisms and evoked harsh criticisms in his efforts to remove incompetent instructors and to better the working force of the university, and toward the end of his term divisions occurred within the institution itself. Without display of authority or arbitrary exercise of the powers with which he had been vested, Prof. Fisher restored order and brought about a state of harmony such as had not been known for years. In an address at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the university, July 4, 1890, he referred to his predecessor as follows, his language showing his own modesty and his unwillingness to receive entire credit for the gratifying status of the university: "Many a star glitters in our crown of rejoicing, but how many of these stars were set there by Dr. Laws! But for him, the rejoicing of this day would be impossible." Prof. Fisher hoped to resign his position as acting president in 1890, and that Hon. John S. Wilson of West Virginia would take the helm, but the latter declined, and Prof. Fisher served for another year, his burdens being lightened by an assistant professor in the Latin department. In the report of the board of curators for 1889–91 is the following tribute to Prof. Fisher: "He understood the domestic, social, political and military life of the Romans as he knew his own country. He was familiar with all their history, poetry and philosophy. But common association did not assuage his boundless enthusiasm. With a vivacity and earnestness springing from a continuous sense of novelty, he communicated his spirit to his students. In his presence lethargy and inattention were impossible. He was born to be an instructor. Diligent study qualified him for the task. Duty with him was pleasure. To do good was happiness. No man ever knew him do a rash act or utter an ignoble sentiment. He was a model companion of youth. He did not ask others to do what he did not habitually practice himself.

W. M. Fisher



His own conduct was the law he laid down; his own example the standard he set up. He did not thrust the truth on unwilling minds; he clothed it with such charms that the heart welcomed it. He did not drive; he led his students. Life mingled in him its choicest elements, the love of labor and the love of truth. His presence was an inspiration; his word enthusiasm. His influence will long be felt in the university life." The published works of Prof. Fisher, aside from contributions to periodicals, are: "The Three Pronunciations of Latin" (1878; 3d ed., 1884); "Education," an historical work; "Method of Teaching Latin"; "Banking in Ancient Pompeii"; "Civil Engineering among the Romans"; also a series of Latin text-books. He received the degree of D.D. from Westminster College in 1868, and that of LL.D. from Hanover in 1881. He died at Columbia, Feb. 20, 1891.

BLACKWELL, James Shannon, chairman of the faculty of the University of the State of Missouri (1891), was born in Kentucky, Nov. 30, 1844. His parents came from Virginia, where his family, of English stock, had been domiciled since 1688, contributing many notable characters to the history of the Old Dominion. At an early age James Blackwell manifested a strong disposition to the acquisition of languages. He knew German well before he reached his teens; French, which he soon spoke fluently, followed as an easy exercise; Latin and Greek became his next passion, and under competent teachers, he had assimilated more Latin in six months than is read in a college course in four years; Horace, Juvenal, Homer, and Sophocles became favorites with him. Having a natural bent for music, which he cultivated, his scansion of Sophocles realized some of the harmony for which the old Greeks were noted. On entering college, at the age of twenty, young Blackwell took up the study of the Semitic languages, beginning with Hebrew. Soon finishing the Scriptures, he took up the Mishnah, and read Maimonides, studying besides the Aramaic and mongrel Hebrew in the various Talmuds and other works of rabbinical literature, and acquiring an easy style of composition in Hebrew. The study of Arabic, Æthiopic, Syriac, Assyrian, and old Egyptian followed. Returning to the Aryan tongues, he learned to read and write Sanskrit, and mastered Pali, Persian, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, old Slavonic, modern Greek, Dutch,

Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon and many more. The results of these studies are shown in contributions to many periodicals, and in papers read before the various societies of which he is a member. A critical paper on the "onyx" of the Garden of Eden, read before the American Philological Association in 1881, attracted the attention of the learned world in England and Germany. His "Contribution to the Sounds of *C* and *S* in Latin, as Shown from the Talmud," was widely commented on, and resulted in making him a member of the Royal Philological Society of Great Britain. His "Views on the Study of Language" were widely quoted, while his "German Prefixes and Suffixes" is said to be the only book of the kind in any language. The last named book is used in many colleges, east and west. In 1879 Dr. Blackwell was called to the chair of Hebrew and Semitic literature and modern languages at the University of the State of Missouri. In January, 1891, it became necessary to provide a chairman of the faculty, Dr. Fisher being incapacitated by severe illness. Accordingly, Dr. Blackwell was elected to the position and served until June 3d, when Prof. Jesse was inaugurated president. He resigned in 1894. From 1908 until his death he was professor of Latin at the University of Louisville. He was a member of the Philological Society of Great Britain. He made translations in more than sixty languages. He was married (1) July 8, 1870, to Mary Evaline Smith; (2) June 16, 1884, to Evelyn, daughter of Francis T. Russell of Columbia, Mo. He died in Louisville, Ky., May 27, 1923.

JESSE, Richard Henry, eighth president of the University of Missouri (1891–1908), was born in Lancaster county, Va., Mar. 1, 1853, son of William Thomas and Mary (Claybrook) Jesse. From King William county, Virginia, the grandfather moved to the adjoining county of King and Queen, where Pres. Jesse's father was born and reared. More than one of the name have been distinguished in England as writers, but it is not definitely known whether or not they are related to the subject of this sketch. The great-grandfather on the mother's side came from Wales, and likewise settled in King and Queen county, Va. His wife was an English woman. Their son, the Rev. Richard Claybrook, moved to the neighboring county of Middlesex, where Pres. Jesse's mother was born and reared. The Rev. Mr. Claybrook served in the war of 1812. Born and reared an Episcopalian, he joined the Baptist church at the age of twenty-five. Ordained a minister two years later, he preached the gospel for twenty-five years. Although he died pastor of the wealthiest Baptist church in the state at that time, he declined through life to accept any compensation for his services, supporting himself and his family out of his own means, which were considerable. Pres. Jesse received his preparatory education in Lancaster county, Va., at an academy founded by his father. The father was a merchant and farmer, and a thorough man of business, but he spent his means liberally for the education of his children. For this purpose he erected a building on his own land at the nearest village, and saw that it was well supplied with competent teachers. Later young Jesse was sent to the Hanover Academy, at that time the oldest and best fitting-school in Virginia. Thence he went to the University of Virginia, graduating with distinction in 1875. The next year he returned to Hanover Academy as instructor, chiefly in French and mathematics. For the next two years he was principal of an endowed high school in Princess Anne, Md. This position he resigned, to the regret of everybody, intending to return to the University of Virginia and fit himself for the bar. But in the summer of 1878 the trustees of the University of Louisiana wrote to the University of Virginia asking that a dean be recommended for the academic department. The University of Louisiana had been founded at New Orleans in the year 1840. The academic department

R. H. Jesse.

or college proper had been established in 1856 under Dr. Francis Lister Hawks, who was then president of the university. At the outbreak of the civil war, the University of Louisiana was closed, and in consequence of the troubles and sorrows of the reconstruction period, the academic department was not opened again until the fall of 1878. The professors in the University of Virginia to whom was addressed the request for a dean united in recommending Mr. Jesse, without his knowledge or consent. Unanimously elected, he gave up with some reluctance the idea of reading law, and determined to give his entire time and energy to the upbuilding of his department in the University of Louisiana. In the face of the greatest difficulties and of strenuous opposition from those interested in other institutions, and in spite of the apathy of the legislature and the city council, he achieved brilliant success in building up the academic department, which finally absorbed all the resources of the institution, the law and medical departments being compelled to content themselves with their fees. In a few years Paul Tulane, of Princeton, N. J., gave a large sum for the endowment of a university in New Orleans. The trustees appointed a president, but did not take immediately any further steps toward an organization. Dean Jesse strove with great energy to effect a consolidation between the Tulane University and that of the state. He soon won to his ideas Judge E. D. White, one of the Tulane trustees, now justice of the supreme court of the United States, Judge Charles E. Fenner, of the supreme court of Louisiana, another trustee, and the newly appointed president, William Preston Johnston. These men finally took the lead in the movement, and the consolidation was effected in June, 1884. Offered a choice in the consolidated university between the chairs of Latin and Greek, Mr. Jesse chose that of Latin, and was made senior professor in the fall of 1884. He was thoroughly tired of administrative work, and determined thenceforth to devote his life entirely to teaching and to scholarly research. This design he pursued for seven years. He was made one of the original trustees of the Howard Memorial Library, the largest and best library in the South. In 1890, without the knowledge of Mr. Jesse, a distinguished professor at the University of Virginia recommended him as president of the University of Missouri. Many friends joined in urging his name, and on Dec. 19th

he was offered the position by the unanimous vote of the trustees. He accepted Jan. 19, 1891, and in the following June was inaugurated. During his administration the University of Missouri made great progress within and without. On Jan. 9, 1892, its buildings were destroyed by fire, and about $700,000 were expended in the work of reconstruction. The legislature gave to the university large sums for improvement and additions. The new institution now embraced the graduate, law, medical, sanitary, architectural, engineering (civil, electrical, mechanical, mining) departments, and the college of agriculture and mechanic arts, to which was attached the agricultural experiment station. Pres. Jesse was especially successful in fostering secondary education in Missouri. He was a member of the committee of ten of the National Education Association, whose report on secondary schools became famous, and he was chairman for 1898 of the section of higher education in the National Education Association. He retired from the presidency in 1906, under the Carnegie foundation by special invitation and from 1909 until his death he was emeritus professor of ancient and medieval history. During the latter years of his life he was active as a lecturer and writer. Dr. Jesse was an open-communion Baptist, and was indeed kindly disposed towards all forms of Christian faith. Tulane University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1891. He was married July 13, 1882, to Addie Henry Polk of Princess Anne, Md., and had six children: Richard Henry; Mary Polk; Caroline Elizabeth, wife of J. C. Blankenagel; William Polk; Adeline and Bredelle Jesse. He died at Columbia, Mo., Jan. 21, 1921.

PURINTON, George Dana, scientist, was born at Rowlesburg, Preston co., Va., Oct. 1, 1856, son of Jesse Martin and Nancy Alden (Lyon) Purinton, and grandson of Rev. Thomas Purinton, a Massachusetts lawyer, clergyman and physician. His father was a Baptist minister and his mother a direct descendant of John Alden, the "Mayflower" pilgrim. After acquiring an academic education he entered the teaching profession, becoming principal of the George's Creek Academy, Pa., and, later, of the Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequa, I. T. (now Oklahoma). During alternate years he attended the West Virginia University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1879, later receiving the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from that institution. During 1879–80 he was joint president of Broadus College, West Virginia, and during 1880–81 superintendent of schools at Piedmont, W. Va. At the end of the latter engagement he was elected vice-president and professor of physical science and natural history in the University of Des Moines, Ia., where he served for a time as acting president. He resigned in 1882 to accept the chair of chemistry and physics in Furman University, South Carolina, where, in addition to his college duties, he acted as analytical chemist and assayer for various cottonseed oil and fertilizer companies. As professor of chemistry, mineralogy and biology at the Arkansas Industrial University (1885–87) he introduced experimental scientific agriculture on the university farm with such success that a state agricultural experiment station was established at the university by the legislature and he was made director. From there he went to the University of Missouri as professor of biology and in the following year accepted the position of director of the Delaware State Agricultural Experiment Station. After building and equipping its laboratories and organizing the work he returned to the University of Missouri and remained there as professor of botany and director of the museum until 1894. He had meanwhile taken the medical course at the University of Missouri and in 1891 was graduated with the degree of M.D. Three years later he resigned as professor of botany and began the practice of medicine in St. Louis, in which he was engaged during the remainder of his life. In addition to his activities as a teacher he found time to write a number of text-books. He was the author of: "Systematic Descriptive Botany," "A Guide to the Botanical Laboratory," "Analytical Chemistry," and "Plant Analysis." He was a regularly ordained Baptist minister and preached frequently for many years and he also found time to take a scientific course at Harvard University. Dr. Purinton's attainments both as a scientist and a scholar were exceptional. He had superior ability as a teacher, having the rare faculty of arousing in his pupils an interest in their studies as eager as his own. A man of versatile tastes and accomplishments and broad culture he was held in high esteem in whatever community he served. He was married May, 1879, to Helen Blanche, daughter of Daniel Fordyce, a manufacturer of Morgantown, W. Va. They had two children: Ada May and Robert Lawrence Purinton, both of whom died in infancy. He died at St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 27, 1897.

LEARNED, Walter, banker and author, was born in New London, Conn., June 22, 1847, son of Joshua Coit and Jane E. (Dickerman) Learned, grandson of Edward and Nancy (Coit) Learned, and a descendant of William Learned, who emigrated from England in 1625 and settled in Charlestown, Mass. Being unable to go to college, he began his business career as a clerk in the Savings Bank of New London, of which his grandfather was a founder, his father an officer, and an uncle treasurer. There he was destined to spend his entire business life, serving in turn as assistant treasurer, treasurer, and vice-president and treasurer, until within a year of his death. He became one of the best known financiers in Connecticut. He was president of the New London Gas & Electric Co. until it was taken over by the Connecticut Power Co., president of the New London Street Railway Co., and the Rockville & Willimantic Lighting Co., and director of the New London City National Bank and the Union Bank & Trust Co. He was also president of the board of trustees of Manual Training School, and a director of the Memorial Hospital, New London. He had a decided taste for literary pursuits, and at intervals of leisure throughout his business life, devoted himself to authorship. He contributed verse to the New York "Evening Post" and to "Scribner's," "Century" and other magazines. His first volume of verse called "Between Times" was published in 1889. He edited "Treasury of Favorite Poems" and "Treasury of American Verse" for the F. A. Stokes Co., and translated "Ten Tales from Coppee" (1891) and "The Rivals of Coppee" (1893) for Harper & Bros. He was an omnivorous reader and his intimate acquaintance with the best in literature made him a valuable president of the New London Public Library Association. He was a lover of nature, spending many hours in the fields and woods. He was a member of the

American Folk Lore Society; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; New York Zoölogical Society; National Geographic Society; Bibliophile Society, New York, and of the Grolier, National Arts, Authors and Reform clubs, of New York, and the Thames Club of New London. He possessed a singularly lovable and gentle nature, a childlike simplicity of character, a courage which no danger could daunt and an intellectual power which commanded respect and achieved well-merited distinction. His sister, Alice, was the wife of Henry Cuyler Bunner (q.v.), the poet. Mr. Learned was twice married: (1) in 1871, to Alice Flagg, daughter of Jason Beckwith, of New London, Conn., who died in 1915, leaving one daughter, Mary Carleton Learned; (2) at Waterford, Conn., in 1915, to Helen Kilduff, daughter of Edward Gay (q.v.), the artist. He died in New London, Conn., Dec. 12, 1915.

POORE, Ben[jamin] Perley, journalist and author, was born near Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 2, 1820, son of Col. Benjamin and Mary Perley (Dodge) Poore. His first paternal American ancestor was Samuel Poore, who emigrated from Wiltshire, England, to this country in 1635, settling first on the Parker river in Massachusetts, and in 1650 on Indian Hill farm, near Newburyport, Mass. The line of descent from Samuel Poore is traced through his son Samuel, who married Rachel Bailey; their son Samuel and his wife Hannah Morse; their son Benjamin and his wife Judith Noyes and their son Daniel and his wife Lydia Merrill, who were the grandparents of Ben Perley Poore. Benjamin Poore, his father, after engaging in a mercantile business in New York city, went to California in the gold rush of 1849 and later was shipwrecked and lost at sea. The son accompanied his parents to Europe when he was eleven years old, and was introduced on the trip to many notables of the day, including Sir Walter Scott, Sir Thomas Moore and Gen. Lafayette. He was sent to Dummer Academy to be fitted for West Point, but, disliking the restraints of school life, he ran away from school and apprenticed himself to a printer at Worcester, Mass., where he remained two years. During 1838–40 he edited the "Southern Whig" of Athens, Ga., which his father had bought for him, and in 1841 he went to Brussels, Belgium, as an attaché of the American legation, remaining there three years. During 1844–48 he was in Paris, France, as historical agent for the state of Massachusetts, copying important papers relating to the history of America from 1492 to 1780, which were preserved in the archives of France. The documents when printed, filled ten folio volumes. For the following six years he filled various journalistic engagements, being editor of the Boston "Bee" and the "American Sentinel" and staff writer on the Boston "Atlas" and "Journal." He went to Washington, D. C., in 1854, as correspondent of the "Journal" and other newspapers and became so well known for his accuracy in reporting events that any article signed "Perley," his nom de plume, was considered authoritative. He was correspondent of the "Journal" in Washington for twenty years, holding also the position of clerk of the U. S. senate committees on foreign relations and on printing. In 1861 he organized and commanded the 1st rifle battalion of Boston, the first voluntary military organization to offer its services to Pres. Lincoln when the civil war began and he became major and later lieutenant colonel of the 6th Mass. regiment, serving in Maryland under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Ill health forced him to withdraw from the military service in December, 1861, and he resumed his work in Washington. In 1867 he compiled and edited the first "Congressional Directory" and thereafter for many years had editorial charge of its annual issues, as well as the indexing of the "Congressional Record" and the annual abridgment of the public documents of the United States. He was interested in the collection of rare books, autographs, and revolutionary relics and occasionally wrote biographical sketches for the popular magazines and reviews of the day. He was the author of "The Rise and Fall of Louis Philippe" (1848); "The Conspiracy Trial for the Murder of Abraham Lincoln" (1865); "Federal and State Charters" (1877); "The Early Life of Napoleon" (1851); "Life of Gen. Burnside" (1882); "Life of John A. Logan" (1844); "Life of Gen. Grant" (1885); "Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, 1774–1881" (1885), and "Reminiscences of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis" (1886). Maj. Poore was also deeply interested in agriculture and on his ancestral estate, Indian Hill farm, put into practice many of his advanced ideas in that field. He wrote an agricultural history of Essex county, Mass., and was secretary of the U. S. Agricultural Society and editor of its "Journal." Maj. Poore was a man of versatile tastes and talents, of unusual literary attainments and was on intimate terms with many of the leading statesmen of his day. He was married June 12, 1849, to Virginia, daughter of Francis Dodge of Georgetown, D. C., and had two daughters, one of whom, Alice, was the wife of Frederick S. Moseley of Newburyport, Mass. He died in Washington, D. C., May 30, 1887.

BURLEIGH, George Shepard, poet and reformer, was born at Plainfield, Windham co., Conn., Mar. 26, 1821, son of Rinaldo and Lydia (Bradford) Burleigh, grandson of John and Persis (Harwood) Burleigh and great-grandson of John Burleigh, who came to this country from England in 1708 and settled at Union, Conn. His mother was a descendant of Gov. William Bradford of the Plymouth colony. His father was principal of the academies at Plainfield, Woodstock and Colchester, in Connecticut. The son was educated at a district school, making up its deficiencies as best he could. He worked on his father's farm until after attaining his majority. The influence of five gifted brothers could not have failed to affect sensibly the development of the boy, who began his career of verse-making before he could form words with a pen. In common with his brothers, he was early interested in reforms, devoting a number of his poems to temperance and giving an unwavering support in the cause of religious liberty, the anti-slavery movement and to the rights of women. In 1846 and 1847 he was associated with his brother, William H. Burleigh, in editing the "Charter Oak," a free-soil and liberty paper at Hartford, Conn., one of the earliest publications to oppose slavery. He put forth a volume of poems in 1849, and in the summer of 1856 published anonymously, "Signal Fires, or the Trail of the Pathfinder," a volume of poems on picturesque incidents in the life and explorations of John C. Fremont, issued as a campaign document. A translation in verse of Victor Hugo's "Légende des Siècles," first series, was privately published in 1867. The continuation of that great work and of Hugo's "Religion and

Religions'' were among the manuscripts found on the author's desk. Aside from these, Mr. Burleigh's work was largely for magazines and newspapers, particularly prose and verse for children's magazines. He also wrote many poems of occasion; for college commencements, commemorational exercises and birthdays. Some of the finest examples of his later verses are the sonnets that perpetuate the varied phases of the ocean, an ever-present inspiration for the fifty years of his life spent at Little Compton, R. I. He was married Mar. 17, 1849, to Ruth, daughter of Thomas Burgess of Little Compton, R. I., and had two children: Lilly and Sydney Richmond Burleigh. He died in Providence, R. I., July 23, 1903.

BRECKINRIDGE, Clifton Rodes, planter, merchant, banker, legislator and diplomat, was born in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 22, 1846, son of John Cabell and Mary Cyrene (Burch) Breckinridge, great-grandson of John and Mary (Cabell) Breckinridge, and great-great-grandson of Robert Breckinridge, a native of Scotland, who settled in Botetourt county, Va., prior to the revolutionary war. His father (q.v.) was a member of congress and vice-president of the United States (1856–60), and his great-grandfather (q.v.) was attorney general under Jefferson. He was educated in public and private schools of Lexington, and at the age of fifteen enlisted in the Confederate army as a private; during the closing year of the war was an acting midshipman in the Confederate navy. In 1867 he entered Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), and remained for three years, being forced to abandon study on account of poor eyesight. He removed to Arkansas, became a cotton planter and engaged in the commission business at Pine Bluff. In 1882 he was elected on the Democratic ticket congressman-at-large; in 1884 was chosen to represent the second district of Arkansas in congress, and in 1886 was reëlected. In 1888 he was again elected, but the Republican candidate, John M. Clayton, contested his claim, on the ground that the election returns had been tampered with, and the assassination of the latter while engaged in the taking of testimony increased the enmity between the two political parties. Although the Democrats of the district by popular subscription offered $5,000 for the detection of the murderer the guilty party was never discovered. Mr. Breckinridge took his seat, but in April, 1890, a congressional committee visited Arkansas to take testimony relative to the election of 1888 and the murder of Mr. Clayton, and, after examining 1,200 witnesses, reported, in August, that Mr. Breckinridge was not entitled to the seat. He defended himself in a speech two hours in duration, declaring that, as the house was Republican and Mr. Clayton was his friend, the murder could have had no political significance, while to have resigned would have been to admit that the charge was true. By a party vote of 105 to 62, his seat was declared vacant. A number of Democrats left the house, to protract the contest by breaking a quorum; but Mr. Breckinridge discouraged this. In 1890 and 1892 he was again elected. He served on the committees on manufactures, rivers and harbors, ways and means, and appropriations. In the fifty-first congress he took part in the opposition to the McKinley bill; he aided in preparing the Mills tariff bill, which he advocated on the stump, and worked for the Wilson tariff bill. In July, 1894, he resigned his seat in congress to accept the position of U. S. minister to Russia, and continued in that position until the end of 1897. During 1906–14 he was president of the Arkansas Valley Trust Co. He was married at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1876, to Katharine B., daughter of Dr. Joseph Carson of Carroll Parish, La., and had four children: James Carson; Mary B., wife of Robert R. Thompson; Lees B., wife of Warren Dunn, and Clifton R. Breckinridge, Jr.

FOULKE, William Dudley, lawyer and author, was born in New York city, Nov. 20, 1848, son of Thomas and Hannah (Shoemaker) Foulke, and a descendant of Edward Foulke, of Bala, North Wales, who came to America in 1698 and settled at Gwynedd, Montgomery co., Pa. From this American ancestor the line is traced through Thomas, Edward, Hugh, Joseph and Thomas Foulke, the father of William Dudley Foulke. His grandfather and father were ministers in the Society of Friends. His father was principal of Grammar School No. 45, then the largest school in New York city, and later principal of Friends Seminary at Rutherford place, New York city. The son was graduated A.B. at Columbia College, in 1869, and LL.B. at Columbia College of Law in 1870. In the following year he received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater. After practicing for five years in New York city he removed to Richmond, Ind., and formed a partnership with Jesse P. Siddall. He was for over fifteen years and until his retirement from the bar, attorney for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis Railway Co., and solicitor of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh. He served one term in the Indiana state senate (1883–85), and during this term he refused to support James G. Blaine for the presidency. This refusal was followed by his retirement from political life. He became associate editor of the ''Palladium'' of Richmond, Ind., in 1883. A lifelong champion of civil service reform, he introduced a civil service reform bill while in the Indiana legislature in 1885, but it was defeated in the senate. He organized the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, and while serving as its first president conducted a series of investigations into the management of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, resulting in the disclosure of many abuses, the ill-treatment of patients, fraudulent contracts and partisan management, all of which were attributed to the spoils system. This investigation and the publicity given to it had considerable influence on the state election of 1886 and in the position taken by Indiana in the subsequent presidential election. In 1889–90 Mr. Foulke was chairman of an investigating committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, and on its behalf conducted a series of inquiries into the condition of the federal service and the operation of the reform law, including congressional patronage, the administration of the patent office and the census bureau, political changes in the post office and the removal of office-holders on secret charges. The report of this committee was a severe criticism of the administration of Pres. Harrison. He was elected president of Swarthmore College in 1891, but the death of a member of his family prevented his acceptance. He was acting chairman of the congress on suffrage in the world's congress at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., in 1893. When Theodore Roosevelt became President in 1901 he appointed Mr. Foulke national civil service commissioner, his colleagues being James R.

Garfield and John R. Procter. He resigned in 1903 because of ill health. He was president of the American Woman Suffrage Association during 1885–90, the Proportional Representation League (between 1893–1921), the National Municipal League (1910–14) and the National Civil Service Reform League (1923–24). Meanwhile a considerable portion of his career was devoted to literary pursuits, travel and the study of national and international problems. In 1909 he acquired a part ownership of the "Evening Item" of Richmond, Ind., and edited it for three years. He is the author of "Slav or Saxon" (1887, 1899, 1904); "Life of Oliver P. Morton" (1899); "Maya, a Story of Yucatan" (1900); "Protean Papers" (1903); translation of the "History of the Langobards, by Paul the Deacon," with elaborate historical and critical notes (1906); "Dorothy Day" (novel, 1911); "Maya" (drama, 1911); "Masterpieces of the Masters of Fiction" (criticism, 1912); "Some Love Songs of Petrarch" (1915); "Lyrics of War and Peace" (1916); "Today and Yesterday" (poems, 1919); "Fighting the Spoilsmen, a History of the Civil Service Reform Movement" (1919); "A Hoosier Autobiography" (1922), and numerous contributions to magazines on historical, governmental and sociological subjects. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Earlham College in 1906. Mr. Foulke is a member of the Cosmos Club and Chevy Chase Club (Washington, D. C.), City Club (New York), and University Club (Indianapolis, Ind.). He was married Oct. 10, 1872, to Mary Taylor, daughter of Mark E. Reeves, of Richmond, Ind., and had four daughters: Caroline, wife of Dr. John F. Urie; Mary, wife of James W. Morrison; Lydia, wife of Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, and Gwendolen, wife of Dudley Cates.

LYON, Merrick, educator, was born at Sturbridge, Mass., April 7, 1815, son of Deacon Jonathan and Hannah (Smith) Lyon. His father was a prosperous farmer and a leading man in town. Merrick remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, working on the farm, and during the winter months attending the public schools. He entered Hopkins Academy, in Hadley, Mass., where he remained several years; teaching public schools in the winter. The last year of his preparatory course was passed at the Baptist Academy, in Worcester. In September, 1836, he entered the freshman class of Brown University, but during the next year was principal of the East Dennis (Mass.) High School. He was graduated in the class of 1841, having attained to high rank as a scholar. On leaving college he at once entered upon what has been his life-work—teaching. In 1845 he became one of the principals of the University Grammar School, and although offered a professorship in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and similar positions in other institutions, he remained at Providence, laboring with signal efficiency and zeal to promote classical and academic culture. During the year 1855 he also taught Greek in college. In 1873 he traveled extensively in Great Britain and on the Continent, and was appointed honorary commissioner to the world's fair at Vienna. He was a member of the common council of Providence in 1855, and was made chairman of the committee on education. For many years Dr. Merrick has been a leading and active member of the school committee, doing an amount of gratuitous labor for which the public must always hold him in grateful esteem. He was president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction in 1873 and 1874, and was also president for two years of the American Institute of Instruction. He was president one year of the Rhode Island Baptist social union. In 1874 he was elected a trustee of Brown University, and in 1877 was elected a fellow, filling the place made vacant by the death of the lamented Pres. Caswell. In 1873 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago. He was married Aug. 23, 1842, to Caroline Brown, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Jenks of Middleborough, Mass., by whom he had two daughters: Caroline H., wife of James C. Goff, and Mary E., wife of George L. Barnes. He died in Providence, R. I., Aug. 11, 1888.

MALBONE, Francis, U. S. senator, was the son of Francis Malbone, of Virginia, and the grandson of Adolphus Malbone, of the colony. He entered into business in Newport with his brother, under the firm name of Evan & Francis Malbone, which partnership was dissolved by the death of Evan in 1784, when the surviving partner became associated with Daniel Mason. The business was then carried on under the firm name of Malbone & Mason ,but it was not successful, and the connection was soon dissolved. Col. Malbone lost heavily in trade, but confidence in him was not impaired, and his fellow-townsmen were always ready to honor him when an opportunity occurred. He made a number of voyages as supercargo, and went out in the ship Mount Hope in 1801, on her first voyage to the East Indies. In 1805 he again sailed in her in the same capacity, believing that the sea-voyage would restore him to health. When he returned in the ship, Oct. 12, 1806, greatly benefited, the Newport artillery came out to welcome him and gave him a public reception. His attachment to this company was very great. He had been instrumental in reorganizing it after the war, and at the time of his death he had brought it to a high degree of efficiency. For seventeen years he was at the head of the company, his commission having been dated in 1792. He entered congress as a Federalist, in 1793. At the time of his death Col. Malbone had gone through the several gradations of office, and had faithfully and diligently served the state and town as a member of the general assembly and as a representative and senator in congress. He left Newport Feb. 20, 1809, to take his seat in the U. S. senate. On Sunday, June 4th, while ascending the steps of the Capitol, to attend divine service, he fell, and immediately expired.

KNIGHT, Richard, clergyman and author, was born in Cranston, R. I., Oct. 5, 1771. His father was Deacon Stephen Knight, of the South Scituate Six Principle Baptist Church, who was a descendant of Richard Knight, Esq., who came from England in the early years of the colony, and was one of the first settlers in the town of Cranston. The subject of this sketch resided in the town of his nativity during his life, with the exception of about three years. On his conversion, in early manhood, he worshiped with the Six-Principle Church in Scituate, with which he united in 1804, and enjoyed the ministry of Rev. John Westcott, of the Foster Church. His activity and power as a speaker soon brought him into public notice. He was ordained as pastor of the Scituate Church, Oct. 19, 1809, by Elders Westcott, Manchester, and Sprague. This church he continued to serve with great fidelity and success until his death. Of one of the revivals that occurred under his ministry, he says, in his history, "A reformation took place, and, in the course of three years, one hundred and fifty souls were added to this society, when it consisted of two hundred and seventeen members." His church finally numbered over four hundred members. In 1827 he published, under the patronage of the Rhode Island yearly meeting of Six-Principle Baptists, his valuable octavo volume, of about 370 pages, entitled "History

of the General and Six-Principle Baptists in Europe and America: In Two Parts." This work exhibits much research and is now of great historic worth, as it contains the annals of many Rhode Island churches, and valuable biographical sketches. His ministry was long and highly honored. For fifty-three years he occupied the pulpit of the Scituate church, "not ceasing in his labors until within a few months of his decease," which occurred in Cranston, R. I., Apr. 10, 1863.

BOGARDUS, James, inventor, was born at Catskill, N. Y., Mar. 14, 1800. He received a common school education, and in 1814 was apprenticed to a watchmaker. While mastering his trade he also became an expert die-sinker and engraver. In 1820 he constructed an eight-day, three-wheeled chronometer clock, which was awarded the highest premium at the first fair of the American Institute. Later he completed an eight-day clock which without dials marked the hours, minutes and seconds. In 1828 he devised the ring-flier for cotton spinning and in 1829 a universal eccentric mill, with the grindingstones all running in the same direction, which superseded all others in sugar mills. In 1831 he perfected a machine for the engraving of figures, etc., on gold watch dials, and in 1832 a transfer machine for producing bank note plates from separate dies. Both of these machines speedily came into general use. In 1833 he patented the first dry gas meter, and in 1836 so improved it as to make it applicable to all current fluids. During a visit to England in 1836 he devised a medallic engraving machine, which not only produced a perfect facsimile of the head of Ariadne from a cameo but from the same medal engraved a portrait of Queen Victoria, Sir Robert Peel, and other distinguished Britons. In 1839, in a contest in which there were 2,600 competitors, he won a reward of £400 from the British government, and a similar amount from the queen, for the best machine for manufacturing postage stamps. In 1848 Mr. Bogardus erected in New York city, for his own use, a factory building five stories in height, constructed wholly of cast-iron, which was the first structure of its kind. Later Mr. Bogardus erected buildings of the same kind in various cities of the United States, including one for Harper's, New York city, the "Public Ledger," Philadelphia, and "The Sun," Baltimore. Besides the articles already mentioned, he invented machines for cutting India rubber into fine threads, for shirring India rubber fabrics, for pressing glass and for drilling, a sun-and-planet horse-power, a dynamometer, a pyrometer and a deep-sea sounding machine. His pyrometer was so delicate that simply breathing on an object, or a touch of the finger was instantly responded to by the dial pointer. His improvements in the manufacture of tools were also numerous and important. He was married to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Archibald Maclay, D.D., a distinguished Baptist minister, and herself an artist of renown. He died in New York city, Apr. 13, 1874.

GREENE, William, lawyer, was born in Warwick, R. I., Jan. 1, 1797, son of Ray and Mary (Flagg) Greene. His father (q.v.) was attorney general of Rhode Island for many years, and was a senator in congress from Oct. 1797, to May, 1801. His grandfather, William Greene, was governor of Rhode Island from 1778 to 1786; and his great-grandfather, William Greene, died while governor of the colony, after having been elected to that office four times. William Greene, the lawyer, received his primary education in Kent Academy, at East Greenwich, R. I., and in George J. Patton's School at Hartford, after which he entered Brown University, where he was graduated with honors in 1817, delivering the valedictory of his class. Soon after graduation he entered the law school of Judges Reeves and Gould at Litchfield, Conn., which then had a high reputation. While there Gov. William Beach Lawrence was his room-mate, and John Y. Mason of Virginia, and John M. Clayton of Delaware, were attendants at the same school. After completing his law studies, Mr. Greene rode on horseback from Warwick to Columbus, O., where he became private secretary to Gov. Brown and subsequently settled in Cincinnati, where he pursued the practice of law until 1862. While in Cincinnati he did much for the cause of education, helping to organize the school system of Ohio and acting as president of the school board of Cincinnati. In 1862 he returned to his ancestral farm in Rhode Island, where he spent the rest of his life. This farm had been owned by his family since the time of its purchase from the Indian chief Miantonomi. In Ohio Mr. Greene took an active part in the politics of the state, first as a Whig and afterward as a Republican. He was personally intimate with Clay and Webster, from whom he received many letters. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1866 and 1867, and was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Gen. Grant for the presidency. He was married Apr. 30, 1821, to Abby, daughter of Erastus Lyman of Northampton, Mass. She died July 18, 1862, leaving two children: Annie Jean and Catharine Ray Greene. Mr. Greene's second marriage was to Mrs. Caroline Mathewson, Nov. 20, 1867. He died in 1881.

WRIGHT, Ebenezer Kellogg, banker, was born in Wright settlement, Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., July 28, 1837, son of Ebenezer William and Sophia (Denio) Wright, and a descendant of Thomas Wright, who came to this country in the first half of the seventeenth century, and settled at Wethersfield, Conn., where he died in 1670. He was educated in the public schools of New York state and Connecticut, and spent some of his boyhood days working on his father's farm. His uncle, Judge Hiram Denio, was president of the Utica City Bank of Utica, N. Y., and gave his nephew a position as messenger in that institution when he was seventeen years of age. He became successively a clerk, bookkeeper and teller. In March, 1859, he resigned his position in the Utica bank to become teller's assistant in the Park Bank of New York city, which had been chartered in March, 1856, and was then under the presidency of Reuben W. Howes. In 1866, one year after it was reorganized as a national bank, Mr. Wright was made receiving teller, becoming paying teller later in the same year, and cashier in 1876. He was elected a director in the corporation in 1878, vice-president in 1888, and president in 1890. During the five years that he was the head of the National Park Bank, he was untiring in his devotion to its interests and it continued the phenomenal growth which characterized the entire life of the institution. In the year of his death its capital was $2,000,000, surplus $1,500,000, and weekly deposits more than $32,000,000. Mr. Wright was one of the incorporators and a trustee of the State Trust Co. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church, and was a member of the chamber of commerce, the Church Club, the New York State Society of the Sons

of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the American Geographical Society, and the Oneida Historical Society. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1894 by Hamilton College. Mr. Wright was married in 1863 to Josephine Lyon, daughter of Robert D. Hamilton, and left three children: Blanche Denio, wife of Edward Bright; Beatrice Orne, wife of George Chapman; and Lawrence Worth Wright. He died in New York city, Aug. 4, 1895.

STRACHEY, William, author and colonist, was a native of England and is interesting as having contributed to the literature of the earliest American colonies. There appears to be some confusion as to his identity, the question being whether the person prominent in the Virginia colonization was the elder or younger of the two men of that name, father and son, who flourished at the time. Brown, in his "Genesis of the United States," inclines to the opinion that it was the former, but Sir Edward Strachey of Sutton Court, the present representative of the family, believes it to have been the younger man, whose death did not occur until 1634. However this may be, the Strachey with whom history is concerned was something of an author and scholar, and in the dedication to Lord Bacon of his "Histories of Travaile into Virginia Brittania," he claims membership in Gray's Inn, though his name does not appear in the index to Foster's "Gray's Inn Admissions." In 1609 he sailed with Sir Thomas Gates for Virginia, but was shipwrecked on the Bermudas, and did not reach his destination until the following year. Arriving in Virginia in May, 1610, he was made first secretary of the colony, and held the position for three years, compiling during that time, for the benefit of the settlers, a collection of "Lawes, Divine, Morall, and Martiall" (1612). He afterwards returned to England, and wrote "A True Repertory of the Wracke and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates upon and from the Islands of the Bermudas," published afterwards in Purchas' "Pilgrims," and said by Malone to have prompted the introductory scene in Shakespeare's "Tempest." He also wrote and dedicated to Lord Bacon a "Historie of Travaile into Virginia Brittania," which was published in 1849 by the Hakluyt Society.

OTTENDORFER, Anna Behr, philanthropist and journalist, was born at Wurzburg, Bavaria, Feb. 13, 1815. She came to the United States in 1837, and in the following year married Jacob Uhl, a printer. In 1844 her husband opened a job office in New York city and in the following year purchased the "New Yorker Staats Zeitung," then a small weekly, which became the foundation of the great German newspaper of New York. With the assistance of his young wife Mr. Uhl was soon enabled to change his paper to a triweekly, and in 1849 to a daily. In 1852 he died, leaving his widow, in addition to the care of her children, the burden of the management of the newspaper. Mrs. Uhl, who had thoroughly familiarized herself with the details of newspaper management, succeeded in making her newspaper not only remunerative but a power in the land. Many offers of purchase were made her, but she declined them all, and from 1852 until 1859 was sole manager of the "Staats Zeitung." In July, 1859, she became the wife of Oswald Ottendorfer, a member of the editorial staff of the paper, and thereafter Mr. Ottendorfer held the chief editorial chair, while his wife was business manager. Mrs. Ottendorfer was famous for her works of charity. In addition to innumerable acts of private benevolence, of which the public never learned, she devoted a large portion of her wealth to creating, enlarging or endowing charitable and other institutions. In 1875 she built, in memory of her daughter Isabella, the Isabella Home for Aged Women, in Astoria, Long Island; she contributed about $40,000 to a memorial fund in support of several institutions, and spent about $75,000 in building and furnishing the woman's pavilion of the German Hospital of New York city. She contributed $100,000 to the German dispensary in New York and at her death bequeathed $25,000 to be divided among the employes of the "Staats Zeitung." She died in New York city, Apr. 1, 1884.

HARRIS, Thaddeus Mason, clergyman and author, was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 17, 1768, son of William and Rebekah (Mason) Harris. His father, a teacher in Charlestown, lost his life early in the revolutionary war. The son was thrown upon his own resources and entered the employment of a Dr. Morse, who assisted him in his preparation for college. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1787, distinguishing himself for his scholarship and receiving commendation for his poem "History." When illness prevented his acceptance of an invitation to become secretary to Gen. Washington, he taught for a short time at Worcester, Mass., and returned to Cambridge to begin the study of theology. In 1791 he was appointed librarian of Harvard College, and in the following year was made a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, with which he was prominently affiliated throughout his life. Upon the completion of his theological studies in 1793 he succeeded Dr. Moses Everett as minister of the First Unitarian Church of Dorchester, Mass., over which he presided for more than forty years. Several periods of leave were devoted to travel for his health in the West and South, and in England. In addition to his labors as pastor and writer, he contributed to Free Masonry the services of an ardent scholar and historian. Dr. Harris was the author of "Journal of a Tour into the Territory Northwest of the Allegheny Mountains, with an Account of the State of Ohio" (1805), which embodied the observations of his western trip in 1803; "Natural History of the Bible" (1820); and numerous published addresses and discourses on ecclesiastical and patriotic occasions. His searching scholarship resulted also in the collation and compilation of "Biographical Memorials of James Oglethorpe, Founder of Georgia" (1841); "A Minor Encyclopedia," and two works on Masonry: "Constitutions of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons" (1792), and "Volume of Masonic Discourses" (1801). He also prepared for Jared Sparks, the historian, the complete works of Washington for publication with copious notes. He was a diligent scholar, an authoritative writer with a simple direct style, and a man of warm human interests and varied activities. He was one of the overseers of Harvard University; librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, member of the New York Historical, American Peace, Massachusetts Bible, Congregational Charitable (vice-president), Humane and Horticultural societies, and corresponding member of the Georgia Historical Society and Archaeological Society of Athens, Greece. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1813. He was married Jan. 28, 1795, to Mary, daughter of Elijah Dix,

and had nine children, including: Thaddeus William, the entomologist; Mary Dorothy; Clarendon; John Alexander, and James Winthrop Harris. Dr. Harris died in Dorchester, Mass., Apr. 3, 1842.

LINCOLN, Charles Perez, U. S. consul, was born in Quincy township, Branch co., Mich., Oct. 7, 1843, son of Perez and Harriet Patty (Hopkins) Lincoln, who settled there upon a farm before the admission of the state into the union. While attending Hillsdale College he enlisted as orderly sergeant in company C, 1st Mich. regiment, which was the first to cross the Potomac over the long bridge into Virginia, May 24, 1861, and was present at the battle of Bull Run and the capture of Alexandria. He afterwards recruited company C of the 19th Mich. infantry, of which he was made captain. He was captured at the battle of Spring Hill, Tenn., and confined for several months in Libby prison. Continuing in active service in the campaign of the army of the Cumberland, he was compelled by ill health to resign in the fall of 1864, and returning to Michigan, was commissioned colonel of the national state guard. He served four years as chancery court clerk; was for several years employed in the internal revenue service; and in 1875 was appointed consul to Canton, China, by Pres. Grant, where he remained until 1881. He resided for a time in Coldwater, Mich., and resumed the practice of the law in Washington, D. C. In 1889 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison deputy commissioner of pensions. He was an ardent Republican and forceful as a speaker at political meetings. In the G.A.R. he served two years as commander of the famous Kit Carson post, and one year as commander of the department of the Potomac. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 3, 1864, to Mary Lawrence, daughter of Rev. William Price of Louisville, Ky. She died in 1896, leaving one daughter, Bertha Donna Perez, wife of Dr. James W. Heustis. He was married (2) May 15, 1899, to Lizabeth De Vare Allen of Wichita, Kans. He was mayor of El Reno, Okla., and died there Mar. 21, 1911.

MOWRY, Daniel, jurist, was born at Smithfield, R. I., Aug. 17, 1729, son of Capt. Daniel Mowry. In early life he learned the trade of a cooper, and his educational advantages were limited to an attendance of three months at a district school. He supplied the deficiency, however, by private study, and thus succeeded in acquiring a valuable fund of knowledge. Being possessed of superior intellectual ability and strong common sense, his worth was soon appreciated, and in his early manhood he was called upon to act in various public capacities. He represented his native town in the general assembly most of the time from 1766 until 1776, when he was chosen judge of the court of common pleas. He discharged the duties of his judicial office with great efficiency, and was reëlected to that position in 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780. He was a member of the general assembly in May, 1776, when that body passed the famous "Independence Act," just two months before the adoption by congress of the Declaration of Independence. While a member of the general assembly he served on some of the most important committees. He was one of the foremost men of northern Rhode Island during the revolutionary war, and the years immediately preceding. His well-known ability and experience caused him frequently to be called upon to act as advocate for parties having cases before the courts. In 1780 he was elected, with James M. Varnum, Ezekiel Cornell and John Collins, to represent the state in congress. In May, 1781, he was reëlected, and at the expiration of his second term was again solicited to be a candidate for reëlection, but declined the nomination. For twenty years he held the office of town clerk, and his son Daniel continued to serve in the same capacity for thirty-five years, father and son holding that office for fifty-five years. He is described as tall and thin in person, with blue eyes, remarkably sharp and piercing, and a light complexion. He was a clear and forcible speaker, and the sincerity and earnestness with which he uttered his convictions enabled him to wield a great influence over his auditors. He was thrice married: (1) to Anne, daughter of Richard Phillips. She died in 1753, and on Aug. 19, 1756, he was married to Nancy, widow of Thomas Arnold. His third wife was Catherine, daughter of Anthony Steere. She died Apr. 4, 1827. Seven children were the issue of these marriages. Judge Mowry died July 6, 1806.

OLMSTED, Marlin Edgar, congressman, was born at Ulysses, Potter co., Pa., May 21, 1847, son of Henry Jason and Evalina Theresa (Cushing) Olmsted. His first American ancestor was Richard Olmsted, a native of England, who came to this country in 1632 and four years later settled in Hartford, Conn., and the line of descent is traced through Richard's son John and the latter's wife Mary Benedict; their son Daniel and his wife Hannah Ketcham; their son Ezekiel and his wife Lydia Hoyt; their son Seneca and his wife Elizabeth Hicks, and their son Daniel and his wife Lucy Ann Scofield, who were the grandparents of Marlin E. Olmsted. His father was senior member of the mercantile firm of H. J. Olmsted & Co., of Coudersport, Pa., and an uncle, Arthur G. Olmsted, was state senator of Pennsylvania, and for twenty years judge of the Forty-eighth judicial district. After a public school education Marlin E. Olmsted became auditor of the borough of Coudersport, Pa., in 1869. Through the influence of his uncle mentioned above, he was appointed assistant corporation clerk in the office of the auditor-general of Pennsylvania, and one year later was made corporation clerk. Having read law with John W. Simonton, judge of the twelfth judicial district, he was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in 1878, to the bar of the supreme court of the state in 1881 and to the bar of the U. S. supreme court in 1884. The duties in the office of the auditor-general had made him thoroughly familiar with the complicated system of corporate taxation and brought him in personal contact with the officers of most of the corporations doing business in the state, and after his resignation in 1875 they went to him for advice and became his regular clients. He was an authority on constitutional law and corporate taxation, and framed a number of the revenue laws adopted by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1896 he was elected a member of the fifty-fifth national congress, serving continuously from 1897 to 1912. He was delegate at large to the national Republican convention of 1908, and parliamentarian of the national Republican convention of 1912. A master of congressional business, in the lower house he was a member of the committees on elections (chairman), revision of laws, and insular affairs (chairman), appropriations and election of president and vice-president. On the committee on insular affairs he helped prepare the initial act providing for the government of the Philippine Islands, and

was author of the Olmsted act providing for the government of Porto Rico. He was a member of the Ballinger-Pinchot joint investigation committee and the special committee appointed to investigate alleged frauds in submarine and torpedo boat contracts. As counsel of the national Republican committee in 1912, Mr. Olmsted had charge of important political litigation in several states. On five occasions he secured decisions in the U. S. supreme court reversing the courts of Pennsylvania upon constitutional points and in one instance his convincing argument influenced the U. S. supreme court to reverse itself. His ability as an executive officer of industrial and commercial firms was almost as great as his legal acumen. He was a member of the Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and American Bar associations, the New England Society of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg Board of Trade, Union League and Lawyers' clubs, of Philadelphia; the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, and the Transportation club of New York. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Harrisburg, Pa., lodge of Elks, and attended the Protestant Episcopal church. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Lebanon College in 1903, and Dickinson College in 1905. Cultured, broad-minded and forceful, he was endowed with a brilliant mind and charming, genial manners. He was married at Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 26, 1899, to Gertrude, daughter of Maj. Conway R. Howard, of Richmond, Va., and had five children: Marlin Edgar, Gertrude Howard, Henry Cushing, Conway Howard and Jane Olmsted. He died in New York city, July 19, 1913.

PIERSON, William Montgomery, lawyer, was born in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 3, 1842, son of Joseph D. and Catherine (Taylor) Pierson, and a descendant of Rev. Abraham Pierson, a native of Yorkshire, England, and a graduate of Cambridge University, who emigrated in 1639, preached for a while in Southampton, L. I., and settled at Branford, Conn., in 1647. Abraham Pierson was active as a missionary to the Indians, for whom he prepared a catechism in their language. In 1654 he served as chaplain to the forces sent against the Dutch in New York. Being strenuously opposed to the union of the New Haven and Connecticut colonies, he withdrew from Branford in June, 1667, with a large part of the population, and founded Newark, N. J. He enjoyed the warm personal friendship of Gov. Winthrop, and Cotton Mather feelingly tells us that "wherever he came he shone." His son of the same name was the first rector of Yale College. William M. Pierson removed to California with his parents in 1852, and was educated in San Francisco. At the age of fourteen he began to read law in the office of Judge Nathaniel Bennett and later with Frank M. Pixley and Henry H. Haight. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature and soon afterwards formed a partnership with Mr. Haight (q.v.), which continued until the latter was elected governor of the state in 1867. He served in the state senate during 1875–79. In 1890 he formed a partnership with R. B. Mitchell. Corporation law was his special field of practice. Among the important cases in which he appeared were the lengthy litigations over the estate of Sen. James G. Fair, whose will he had drawn; the extradition proceedings for Antonio Ezeta, president of the republic of Salvador; the people vs. the Wells, Fargo Co., in which he appeared for the plaintiff; and the people vs. the American Sugar Refinery, an action begun simultaneously with a like action in New York city, to dissolve the corporation on the ground that it had joined the sugar trust. It was decided for the people with the result that a receiver was appointed and the refinery closed. Upon the passage of the act of 1878, creating the office of bank commissioners in California, all of the commercial banks refused to submit to examination, being advised by their counsel that the law applied only to savings institutions. Mr. Pierson, as attorney for the commission, argued successfully before the supreme court that no such discrimination was contemplated, and the banks were compelled to submit. He was a skillful lawyer, with a keenly analytical mind, graceful manners and oratorical ability. His hobby was the study of astronomy, which he took up about 1890, and he became president of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific in 1891. He was married in 1863 to Anna Rogers, daughter of Capt. Lawrence B. Edwards of San Francisco, and they had two sons: Lawrence H. Pierson and Frederick H. Pierson. He died in San Francisco, Calif., in July, 1904.

BASCOM, John, college president, was born at Genoa, Cayuga co., N. Y., May 1, 1827, son of John and Laura (Woodbridge) Bascom. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Thomas Bascom, who came from England to Dorchester, Mass., in 1634, and later removed to Northampton, Mass. From him and his wife Avis the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Mary Newell, their son Thomas and his wife Hannah Catlin; their son Samuel and his wife Experience Parsons; their son Samuel and his wife Mary Warren, and their son Aaron and his wife Theodosia Ashley, who were the grandparents of John Bascom. Both his father and grandfather were clergymen. He was graduated at Williams College in 1849. He taught one year in Ball Seminary, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., studied law in Rochester, N. Y., and theology at the seminary in Auburn, N. Y., tutored in Williams College for two years and finished his theological studies at Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1855. For nineteen years he was professor of rhetoric at Williams College. In 1874 he was called to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, where he also held the chair of philosophy until 1886. When he assumed the presidency there were nine professors, nine instructors and 407 students. During his administration of twelve years the faculty and student bodies were greatly augmented, and Science Hall, the old Library Hall and Washburn Observatory were erected, the last being a gift of Gov. C. C. Washburn in 1878. A farmers' institute was established in 1885 for the instruction of citizens of the state in agriculture. After gaining for the institutions a high position and wide influence in the educational world, Dr. Bascom resigned and returned to Williams College, where he lectured on sociology and political science, 1886–91, and occupied the chair of political science from 1891 to 1903. The last years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits. He was the author of twenty-two volumes and more than 200 articles, addresses and sermons. His books are: "Political Economy" (1859); "Aesthetics" (1862); "Philosophy of Rhetoric" (1865); "Principles of Psychology" (1869); "Science, Philosophy and Religion" (1871); "Philosophy

of English Literature'' (1874); ''Philosophy of Religion'' (1876); ''Growth and Grades of Intelligence'' (1878); ''Ethics or the Science of Duty'' (1879); ''Natural Theology'' (1880); ''Science of Mind'' (1881); ''Words of Christ'' (1883); ''Problems in Philosophy'' (1885); ''Sociology'' (1887); ''The New Theology'' (1891); ''Historical Interpretation of Philosophy'' (1893); ''Social Theory'' (1895); ''Evolution and Religion'' (1897); ''God and His Goodness'' (1901); ''Things Learned by Living'' (1913), an autobiography, and ''Sermons and Addresses'' (1913). The last two volumes were published posthumously. Dr. Bascom delivered a series of lectures at Lowell Institute on philosophy, religion and English literature. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst in 1873, and D.D. from Grinnell College, Iowa, in 1875. His contributions to philosophy are presented in ''John Bascom, Prophet,'' by Sanford Robinson, who states that ''Living in a time when Realism was generally regarded as unthinkable, he (Dr. Bascom) had the ability to see its basic truth, the keenness to discern the error which had made the old Realism impossible, and the reasoning power to correct the error. Nor is it to be forgotten that great courage and confidence as well as keen insight were required to take the position he took at that time.'' As educator and as preacher, Dr. Bascom had a strong and beneficent personality and was loved and reverenced by his colleagues and students. He was married Jan. 8, 1856, to Emma, daughter of Orren Curtiss of Sheffield, Mass., and had five children: George Mooar, Jean, Emma, Florence and Mabel Bascom. He died at Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 2, 1911.

BLACKSTONE, William, clergyman and first settler in Rhode Island, was born in England in 1595, a descendant of a family (Blaxton or Blackstone) who resided in the vicinity of Salisbury, in the west of England. He was graduated at Emanuel College in 1617 and in 1621 he received the degree of A.M., and was ordained minister of the church of England. He came to America when less than thirty years of age, possibly with the expedition of Robert Gorges, which settled at Weymouth, Mass. The first references to William Blackstone occurred in 1628, 1629 and 1631, and showed him to be an independent resident at Shawmut, living on terms of friendliness with the Indians and the white settlers in the vicinity. Upon the arrival of Gov. Winthrop's colony at Mishawumet in 1630, Blackstone welcomed them to Shawmut (Boston) to enjoy the pure spring water. He lived for a decade among them, but did not find life in the Puritan colony congenial to his freedom-loving nature. Especially did he resent the ordinance (1630) which excluded from the rights of freemen those who were not members of the church. He declined to join the church, disposed of his lands to the Winthrop colony in 1635, purchased cattle and departed into the wilderness, saying that as he had left England to free himself from the lord bishops, so he left the Boston colony to free himself from the lord brethren. In 1641 he reached Wawepoonseag, in the present state of Rhode Island, and settled on the Nipmuck river, later called the Blackstone river, at "Attleboro Gore," in the Plymouth patent, a place now included within Cumberland, R. I. He was the first permanent white settler in Rhode Island, preceding Roger Williams by approximately a year, and living independently of, but on friendly terms with, the colony at Providence. He was a man of learning and exemplary character, gentle and benignant in his services for others and especially devoted to children. With toleration towards others, he consistently demanded intellectual and spiritual freedom for himself. He was a lover of nature and planted an apple orchard on "Study Hill," the first to bear fruit in Rhode Island. The remaining years of his life were spent in study, gardening, preaching the gospel, and service for his neighbors. During his life the settlement grew to include 160 inhabitants, and the friendliest relations were maintained with neighboring Indian tribes. He was married July 4, 1659, to Sarah Stevenson, a widow, of Boston, who had a son, and there was one son by this marriage, John Blackstone. He died May 26, 1675, and a few days later his house and library were burned by Indians in King Philip's war.

PHELPS, Charles Henry, author, was born in Stockton, Calif., Jan. 1, 1853, son of Charles W. and Mary Wilson (Smith) Phelps. His father, a native of Belchertown, Mass., was one of the pioneer settlers of California in 1849. After studying at the University of California for two years the son went to Harvard, and spent two years more in the law department, being graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1874. He then returned to San Francisco, where he practiced for several years. During 1880–82 he was editor of a monthly magazine called "The Californian," which later became "The Overland Monthly." In 1882 he published a volume entitled "California Verses." In that year he removed to New York city and became a member of the law firm of Blair, Phelps & Lyman, and later Phelps & East. In 1887 Mr. Phelps represented the state of California at the Interstate Extradition Conference held in New York city. He is a member of the Century Association, the Union League Club and the Bar Association, all of New York city. His contributions to leading magazines have been numerous. Mr. Phelps was married at Oakland, Calif., Jan. 10, 1878, to Mary Booth.

ARCHER, Gabriel, pioneer, was born at Mountnessing, Essex co., England, about 1570-75. He was a student of law at Gray's Inn in 1593 and accompanied Bartholomew Gosnold to New England in 1602. On his return to England he wrote an interesting account of the discovery and naming of Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard and was active in arousing interest in an attempt to locate a colony in Virginia, being one of the first to land at Cape Henry, Apr. 26, 1607; and was one of the first two settlers of Virginia to be wounded by the Indians. Archer was appointed recorder of the colony, and in May of that year went with Capt. Christopher Newport on a voyage of discovery up the James as far as the Appomattox River; May 12, they returned to the ships, and discovered a point of land which was called Archer's Hope. The next day the ships reached a peninsula five miles above Archer's Hope, which they chose for a place of settlement and named Jamestown, after James I of England. Archer afterwards wrote an account of this voyage, ''A Relatyon of the Discovery of Our River, from James Forte into the Maine,'' which may be found in the Arber edition of John Smith's Works, (1884). Although he was a man of high courage and unusual talent, he possessed also a quick temper and strong feelings, and he seems to have contributed his full share to the factional dissensions agitat-

ing the colony. He joined John Smith, John Martin, and John Ratcliffe in displacing Edward Maria Wingfield as president of the council; and afterwards, when Ratcliffe admitted him to the council in December, 1607, caused Smith to be indicted for the death of two of his men on his trip to Chickahominy and sentenced to die. Smith would have been hanged had not Newport arrived, Jan. 2, 1608, the day before that set for the execution, and saved his life. Newport sailed for England, Apr. 10, 1608, carrying with him both Wingfield and Archer, whose complaints against the charter were directed with such good effect that a petition for a new one creating a more suitable form of government abrogating the former charter, and enlarging the boundaries of the Virginia Company, was presented to the King. Under this charter, granted May 23, 1609, Sir Thomas Gates was made lieutenant-governor, and that official had the selection of his council—the first charter had allowed a majority of the council to elect the president or new members or to turn them out, and this had been the main source of discord. Therefore, Archer, trusting that he was at last rid of the dominance of John Smith, returned to the colony. His pleasing and valuable account of the voyage, dated James Town, 31 Aug. 1609, "A Letter of Master Gabriel Archar, touching the voyage of the fleet of ships which arrived at Virginia, without Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George Summers, 1609," may be found in the Arber edition of Smith's Works or in "Purchas, his Pilgrims." Archer was doomed to disappointment in his expectations, for Gates was wrecked on the Bermuda Islands, and those members of the voyage who reached Jamestown in August, 1609, found Smith in power and themselves unable to induce or force him to give up his commission. Fresh quarrels and disagreements followed: the new arrivals insisted on the abrogation of the existing charter, rejected the authority of Smith, and finally usurped the government, after a period of mutiny and disorder during which Archer, Ratcliffe, and other leaders were for a time under arrest at Smith's command. Smith, finding himself unable to contend against his unpopularity and the anarchy of the colonists, left Virginia for London; Archer remained at Jamestown, and died there during the "Starving Time" of 1609–1610.

WATERMAN, Richard, colonist, was a native of England and came to America in the fleet of Higginson in 1629. He first settled in Salem, Mass., and in 1638 accompanied Roger Williams to Providence, R. I. He was associated with others in purchasing from the Indians a large tract of land on the west short of Narragansett and establishing a settlement named Shawomut, which was afterwards known as Old Warwick. Although he was not one of the settlers, he suffered with the other owners a series of losses and persecutions through the unjust claims of Massachusetts to the possession of that district. Some of his land was confiscated by order of the court, but the agitation was finally settled by a decision of the English authorities in favor of the rightful owners. Waterman was a church officer, a colonel of the militia, and a man of great force of character and distinguished ability. His wife was Bethia ———, and he had four children: Nathaniel, Resolved, Mehitable and Waiting Waterman. Many of his descendants became prominent in the history of Rhode Island. Richard Waterman died in October, 1673.

ROSS, Arthur Amasa, clergyman, was born at Thompson, Conn., in 1791. While quite young he joined a Methodist church in his native town, and conducted meetings as a licensed preacher. He afterwards united with the Baptist church, and in 1819 received ordination as a Baptist minister. About 1823 he removed to Chepachet, R. I., and after preaching there for two years, accepted a call to Fall River, R. I., as pastor of the First Baptist Church. Here followed one of the greatest revivals ever known in that city. A new meeting-house was built, and all the churches were increased. About 1828 he was settled over the Baptist church in Bristol, R. I., and was greatly prospered in his work. He next assumed the pastoral care of the Coventry and Warwick Church, where another remarkable revival followed, increasing the church membership nearly threefold. In 1834 he accepted a call from the First Baptist Church in Newport. In 1838 he published an important historical volume entitled, "A Discourse Embracing the Civil and Religious History of Rhode Island; Delivered Apr. 4, 1838, at the Close of the Second Century from the First Settlement of the Island." After seven years in Newport he became pastor of the Baptist church in Lonsdale. While here he published a pamphlet, "On Communion and Baptism." He next removed to Natick, where he organized the Baptist Church. His last pastorate was with the Second Baptist Church in Pawtucket, R. I. He died there June 16, 1864.

EGLE, William Henry, surgeon and historian, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 17, 1830, son of John and Elizabeth (Von Treupel) Egle, grandson of Valentine and Elizabeth (Thomas) Egle, great-grandson of Caspar and Elizabeth (Mentges) Egle, and great-great-grandson of Marcus and Elizabeth Egle, who came from Switzerland to America prior to 1740, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. His great-grandfather was lieutenant in the French and Indian war, and his grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war. William H. Egle attended Harrisburg Military Institute and spent three years in the office of the "Pennsylvania Telegraph," most of the time as foreman of the establishment. Subsequently he had charge of the state printing office. In 1853, having been a frequent contributor to monthly magazines, he undertook the editorship of the "Literary Companion" and the "Daily Times." The former was discontinued at the end of six months and the latter was merged with one of the newspapers of Harrisburg. In 1854 he began the study of medicine, first in the office of Dr. Charles C. Bombaugh of Harrisburg, and later in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and after obtaining his M.D. degree in 1859, established himself at Harrisburg in the practice of his profession. After the battles of Chantilly and the second Bull Run, he went to Washington to assist in the care of the wounded. In September, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 96th Pa. volunteers, and in the summer of 1863, surgeon in the 47th Pa. volunteer militia. Appointed surgeon of volunteers by Pres. Lincoln, he was ordered to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, to examine the colored regiments then being raised in that state. He was subsequently detailed with the cavalry battalions under Cols. James Brisbin and James F. Wade; was surgeon of the 116th S. C. infantry, department of the James, and executive medical officer in the 24th army corps, during the Appomattox campaign. In December, 1865, he

resigned from the service and in 1867 was appointed by the president U. S. medical examiner of pensions for four years. For twenty years he was annually elected physician to the Dauphin county prison. Upon the organization of the national guard in 1870, Dr. Egle was appointed surgeon in chief of the 5th division, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and subsequently, in the consolidation of the commands, was transferred to the 8th regiment as surgeon. In 1885 he was commissioned surgeon in chief of the 3rd brigade, being the senior medical officer of the national guard of Pennsylvania. Dr. Egle was the state librarian of Pennsylvania from 1887 to 1899, and wrote a number of historical books upon military, genealogical and local subjects. His historical publications are: "History of Pennsylvania" (1876); "History of the County of Dauphin" (1883); "History of the County of Lebanon" (1883); "Historical Register," 2 vols. (1883–84); "Centennial; County of Dauphin and City of Harrisburg" (1886); "Pennsylvania Genealogies, Scotch-Irish and German" (1886); Harrisburg-on-the-Susquehanna" (1892); "Notes and Queries, Historical, Biographical and Genealogical, Relating to Interior Pennsylvania," first and second series, 2 vols. (1878–1882); third series, 2 vols. (1887–91); fourth series, 2 vols. (1891–95); "Notes and Queries," 2 vols. (1896–97). He was co-editor of the "Pennsylvania Archives," second series, vols. I to IX; editor of vols. XIII to XIX of the second series and of all of the third series. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1878, in recognition of his valuable services to American history. He was a member of the American Historical Association, and was corresponding member of the principal historical societies of the United States, as well as of several learned bodies in France and England. He was one of the founders and the first presiding officer of the Pennsylvania German Society. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Colonial and Genealogical societies of Pennsylvania, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Dr. Egle was married July 24, 1860, to Eliza W., daughter of George W. Beatty of Harrisburg, Pa., and had three children: Beverly Waugh; Sarah Beatty, wife of Robert J. Holmes, and Catharine Irwin Egle. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 19, 1901.

TOWNSEND, Christopher, financier and philanthropist, was born in Newport, R. I., Feb. 15, 1807, son of John F. and Ann (Easton) Townsend. The families of both parents were early residents in Newport. At the age of nineteen he went to New York city for employment and became associated with John and Peter Cary and several other mercantile firms, and successfully conducted a commission business for some time as sole proprietor. Subsequently he was given the New York agency of the Bank of England, in association with George Griffen and Mr. Haven, and discharged his duty with ability and fidelity. In 1860 he retired from active business and devoted himself to foreign travel, reading and judicious charities in behalf of his native city. The first of his benefactions was a liberal gift for the endowment of the Association for Aid for the Aged, and his delicacy of feeling was shown by his instructions that this charity should be quietly administered to the people in their homes. In 1867 he established and endowed a Home for Friendless Children, without distinction of race, color or creed, and gave it a commodious home and large playgrounds. The last and largest public gift during his life was the People's Library, for the free use of residents in Newport and neighboring towns. To provide for the housing of this library he conveyed to the trustees by deed in 1868 and 1869 valuable property in the central part of the city. Mr. Townsend was an extremely modest man, desiring to have his name associated as little as possible with his gifts. His philanthropies were carried out in coöperation with his sister, Ellen Townsend, and both were earnest practical benefactors of their city. Both felt the responsibility of possessing wealth, and both were successful in devoting their resources to the accomplishment of the greatest permanent good. Mr. Townsend was unmarried and died in Newport, R. I., Oct. 8, 1881.

KING, George Gordon, congressman, was born in Newport, R. I., June 2, 1807, son of Dr. David King and Anne (Gordon) King. He passed one year in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Brown University, in 1825, with high rank as a scholar. He studied law at the Litchfield Law School and in the law office of John Whipple of Providence, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practiced his profession for a short time in Providence, and afterwards in Newport, but the profession of law was not altogether suited to his tastes, and he gradually withdrew from it. He took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to education, and the schools of Newport are greatly indebted to him for his efforts to raise their standard. His character and abilities were so much appreciated that from 1833 to 1846 he was chosen to represent Newport in the general assembly, and the term of his service, without doubt, would have been continued had he not decided to take an extended trip in the Old World. On his return from Europe in 1848, he was chosen again a representative, and many times was reëlected to serve in the upper or lower house of the general assembly. Twice he was chosen a representative from Rhode Island to the U. S. congress, and was in Washington from 1849 to 1853. His career in congress, as in the general assembly of his own state, "was marked by excellent judgment, dignity of character, and spotless integrity." His literary tastes were of a high order, and in the preparation of papers which he was called upon to write, while performing appointed service for institutions with which he was connected, he displayed rare grace of composition, and singular felicity in the use of his pen. For thirteen years he was president of the Redwood Library Association in Newport, and took a deep interest in everything that concerned the prosperity of that venerable institution. He was married in Washington, D. C., in 1851, to a Miss Seaver, who died in 1853. His own death occurred July 17, 1871.

KNOWLES, James Davis, educator, was born in Providence, R. I., in July, 1798, second son of Edward and Amey (Peck) Knowles. His father was a respectable mechanic, and greatly desired that his son should enjoy the advantages of a collegiate education, but his death prevented the fulfilment of this wish. At the age of about twelve, the subject of this sketch was placed in the printing office of the Providence "Gazette." In this position he not only became thorough master of his trade, but he learned, with rare fa-

cility, the use of his pen. While serving his apprenticeship he prepared many articles, both in prose and poetry, for the newspapers of the day. Some of these articles, copied by his brother from his manuscripts that the authorship of them might not be detected, were published in the "Gazette," and we are told that he enjoyed, in secret, the satisfaction of hearing the first fruits of authorship warmly commended by competent judges, and by them ascribed to some of the practiced writers of the day. He remained in the office of the "Gazette" a short time after the decease of Mr. Carter, and was a frequent contributor to its columns. When he was twenty years of age he was employed as foreman in the printing office of the Rhode Island "American," and on reaching the age of twenty-one, became co-editor of that paper. Here the productions of his ready pen found a place, and commanded the respect and often the admiration of the patrons of that paper. Such mastery had he over his thoughts, and so well-trained had he become in expressing them that he sometimes gave form to them without the intervention of pen, ink or paper. "On one occasion," says Prof. Goddard, "I stood by his side and saw him arrange his ideas in the composing-stick with as much rapidity as he could select the types and adjust them. The article thus composed was so distinguished for vigor of thought and beauty of expression that it was transcribed into the columns of the 'National Gazette,' then edited by our celebrated countryman, Robert Walsh, Esq." Soon after taking the editorial post he joined the First Baptist Church in Providence, and the great change through which he passed altered all his plans, and he decided to prepare for the ministry. He went to Philadelphia, Pa., and became connected with the Baptist Seminary under the care of Rev. Dr. Staughton and Prof. Chace. On the removal of the seminary to Washington, where it was attached to a new institution, known as Columbian College, Mr. Knowles decided to take a full course of collegiate study. Here he attained the highest rank as a scholar in his class, and he edited at the same time the "Columbian Star," a weekly religious paper, with an ability which gave it an excellent reputation among periodical literature of the day. He was graduated with the valedictory honors, in December, 1824, and at once was appointed one of the tutors of the college. He discharged the duties of his office with eminent success until the summer of 1825. In the autumn of this year he was called to succeed Rev. Dr. Baldwin as pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Boston. For seven years he bore the burdens and cares which fall to the lot of a minister of a large city congregation. His vigorous constitution at length yielded to the pressure which was laid on him, and in 1832 he felt compelled to resign, and to accept the chair of professor of pastoral duties and sacred rhetoric in the Newton Theological Institution. Amid the quiet and congenial pursuits of this new position his health and strength rallied, and his old vigor of body and mind returned. Added to his duties as professor were those which devolved on him for more than two years as the editor of the "Christian Review." In 1829 he published his "Memoirs of Mrs. Ann H. Judson," one of the most popular religious biographies ever issued from the press in this country. After he became a professor at Newton he published his "Memoirs of Roger Williams." He also published several addresses, sermons, and review articles. He had the poet's gift, and wrote many fugitive pieces, which "would not dishonor the most gifted of the living bards of England." Believing that the immortal "Elegy" of Gray was sadly deficient in its religious tone, he wrote nine stanzas beginning at the line, "Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." These lines breathe the sweetest and loftiest spirit of true devotion. Prof. Knowles was married Jan. 11, 1826, to Susan, daughter of Joshua H. Langley of Providence, R. I. His death occurred at Newton, Mass., May 9, 1838.

BENTON, Joel, essayist and poet, was born at Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y., May 29, 1832, son of Simeon Blackman and Deborah (Hallock) Benton. His first paternal American ancestor was Edward Benton, who came from Essex, England to Wethersfield, Conn., in 1638, and removed to Guilford, Conn., in 1639. From Edward Benton and his wife Alice Purden, the line of descent is traced through their son, Daniel and his wife Rachel Goodrich; their son Ebenezer and his wife Abigail Grave; their son Caleb, Sr., and his wife Sarah Stone; their son Caleb, Jr., and his wife Sarah Bishop and their son Joel, and his wife Delia Sears, the grandparents of Joel Benton. Joel Benton, grandfather of the writer, was a member of the New York legislature for a number of years. Joel Benton was educated at Amenia Seminary. At the age of nineteen he entered upon his literary career as editor of the Amenia "Times," remaining in that position with a few intervals of absence until 1873. At various times he was connected with the New York "Tribune" and other New York papers. He was the author of "Emerson as a Poet" (1883); "The Truth about Protection" (1892); "Greeley on Lincoln" (1893). "In the Poe Circle"; "Persons and Places," and "Memories of the Twilight Club," and many contributions to periodical literature, consisting chiefly of poetry and out-of-door essays. His entire life was devoted to literary work, and he was known perhaps more widely as a literary critic, editor and journalist than as poet and essayist. His artistic temperament and discriminating taste were happily reflected in all his contributions. He was unmarried and died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1911.

HOSMER, William Howe Cuyler, poet, was born at Avon, N. Y., May 25, 1814, son of George and Elizabeth (Berry) Hosmer, and a descendant of Thomas Hosmer, who came over from England in 1632 and settled in Cambridge (Newtown), Mass. From Thomas Hosmer, the first American ancestor, the line is traced through his son Stephen, who married Hannah Bushnell; their son Thomas, who married Ann Prentiss; their son Stephen, who married Deliverance Graves, and their son Timothy, who married Elizabeth Smith, and was the grandfather of the poet. The mother of young Hosmer was a woman of rare accomplishments, who gave careful attention to the early educational training of her son. She spoke several Indian dialects, and was deeply interested in the history and traditions of the red men, who at that time were very numerous in that quarter of the state. It is probable that the son's interest in Indian lore had its origin in her conversation and teachings. He was of distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, Titus Hosmer of Connecticut, served in the continental congress of 1778–79. One of his uncles, Stephen Titus Hosmer, was chief justice of Connecticut (1815–33); another uncle, Timothy Hosmer, was an army officer

throughout the revolutionary struggle, and for two and a half years was surgeon on Washington's staff. Soon after the close of the war he removed from Connecticut to Ontario county, N. Y., where in 1798 he was appointed first judge of the county. Mr. Hosmer was educated at Temple Hill Academy, Geneva, N. Y., and Geneva College, and received the degree of A.B. at Hamilton College and at the University of Vermont in 1841. After completing a course of study in law he practiced his profession in association with his father in Avon, for several years. Mr. Hosmer was known locally as a writer of verse while still very young. He was only sixteen when his first volume was published, but it was later, through his frequent contributions to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" and other periodicals, that he gained recognition. There is a beauty of expression and a tenderness of feeling in some of his poems which are seldom met with in combination elsewhere. His poem "Rest," suggested by the inscription of the word over the entrance to a rural cemetery, from which a few lines are quoted, may be used as an illustration:

"Mortal heart was never stirred
By a more emphatic word;
One with deeper meaning fraught,
Or the power to quicken thought;
Sermon, hymn and funeral lay,
Eloquence the soul to sway;
In four letters are compressed—
(Word that haunts a troubled breast),
'Rest.'"

In 1836 Mr. Hosmer spent several months among the Indians of Wisconsin, noting down for future reference his observations of their customs, and such as he could gather of their traditions. For the same purpose he spent considerable time among the Seminoles in Florida in 1839. After holding a position for four years (1854–58) in the New York custom house, he returned to the practice of his profession in Avon, devoting considerable time also to writing for the press and lecturing before colleges and schools. His most popular lectures were: "A Tilt at Humbug," "Burns," "Ireland and her Poets" and "Scottish Song." At the outbreak of the civil war he was very active in raising volunteers in western New York, and upon the death of his son at Fredericksburg he himself enlisted in a battery of New York volunteers. He was the author of "The Fall of Tecumseh, a Drama" (1830); "The Themes of Song" (1834); "The Pioneers of Western New York" (1838); "The Prospects of the Age" (1841); "Yonnondio; or, the Warriors of the Genesee" (1846); "The Months" (1847); "Bird Notes"; "Indian Traditions and Songs," and "Legends of the Senecas" (1850). His "Poetical Works," a collection of the preceding, revised, were published (1854) in two volumes, and "Later Lays and Lyrics" appeared in 1873. He was a fluent speaker, a man of suave manners and attractive presence. He was married Oct. 16, 1838, to Stella J., daughter of Hon. C. P. Avery of Owego, N. Y., and had six children: George H., a physician and surgeon; Stella A., wife of Sidney V. Arnold of Lockport, Ill.; Charles, killed in the civil war; Elizabeth; William M. and Florence Hosmer. He died at Avon, N. Y., May 23, 1877.

LOGAN, Milburn Hill, physician and surgeon, was born at Richview, Washington co., Ill., Aug. 5, 1855, son of James I. and Unity Jane (Livesay) Logan, and a descendant of Sir James Logan (q.v.), who came to America as William Penn's private secretary. When he was nine years old his parents removed to California, settling on a tract of land which became known as "Logan's addition," near St. Helena, Napa co. Early in his career the son became interested in chemistry, and decided to follow the medical profession. He read medicine in the offices of private physicians, and completed his studies at the University of California Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1881. Subsequently he took a course in pharmacy there, and received the university gold medal for proficiency. He was professor of chemistry and toxicology in California Medical College for ten years, at the same time conducting a flourishing private practice. He was the author of "Organic Chemistry" (1893), and a "System of Urinology" (1894), and a number of papers on archaeology and natural history contributed to magazines. He was president of the State Eclectic Medical Society, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1883 to Leta Augusta, daughter of H. M. Rosekrans, a California pioneer, and had two sons: Homer and Virgil Logan. He died in San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 24, 1905.

MERRIAM, Cyrus Knapp, physician, was born at Houlton, Me., June 29, 1848, son of Lewis and Mary Ann (Foss) Merriam, and brother of Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A. (q.v.). The first of his family in America was Joseph Merriam, son of William Merriam of Hadlow, Kent, England, who came over in 1635, and settled at Concord, Mass. From William and his wife Sara, the line is traced through their son Joseph, who married Sara Goldstone; their son Joseph, who married Sarah Stone; their son John, who married Mary Wheeler; their son Ebenezer, who married Esther Gleason; their son Ebenezer, who married Phebe Locke, and their son William, who married Ruth Eddy, and was the grandfather of Dr. Merriam. He was graduated at Colby University in 1875, receiving the A.M. degree in 1882. While teaching school he studied medicine in the office of a local physician. He attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, for one year, and the medical department of the University of the City of New York, being graduated M.D. at the latter in 1879. He supplemented his medical training with private instruction in diagnosis and surgery under Prof. Alfred L. Loomis and Gen. John B. Darby. After practicing his profession for one year in Lowell, Mass., he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, and in March, 1880, was assigned to Vancouver Barracks, department of the Columbia. For eight years he was physician and surgeon to the troops in the field and to the friendly Indians, being stationed at Camp Chelan, White Bluffs, Fort Colville, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho (now Fort Sherman), and Fort Spokane, much of the time as post surgeon; and during his connection with the army he was complimented by both officers and men for his efficient work and care in treatment of many critical cases, and by the medical director of the department, Col. John Moore (later surgeon general U. S. army), for the diagnosis and treatment of an obscure and difficult case at Fort Colville in 1882. Dr. Merriam severed his connection with the army in December, 1887, and settled in Spokane, Wash. He was one of the founders of the Spokane County Medical Society in 1888, and its secretary during the first two years of its existence. He also took part in the organization of the Washington State Medical Society in October, 1889, became its president in May, 1890; and

at the society's meeting in Seattle delivered the first presidential address, which was published in the "Transactions" for 1891. He was a member of the staff of the Sacred Heart Hospital of Spokane, and of the American Medical Association. He was married June 6, 1869, to Miriam H., daughter of Thomas R. Tannatt, and had one daughter: Elizabeth Tappan Merriam.

ALSOP, George, colonist, was born in England in 1638, and in his youth was a London apprentice. He emigrated to Maryland in 1658, and completed a term of four years' service with one Thomas Stockett in Baltimore county. He is described as a wild youth—a "rollicking roysterer of the days of the restoration"—and it is surmised that his visit to America was due to an order of transportation. In 1666 he was again in England, and published in that year a work entitled "A Character of the Province of Maryland, also a small Treatise on the Wild and Naked Indians or Susquehanokes of Maryland, their Customs, Manners, Absurdities and Religion, together with a Collection of Historical Letters." It was republished, with notes by J. G. Shea, in New York, in 1869, and in Baltimore in 1880. It derives its chief value from the portion pertaining to the Susquehanna Indians.

HART, Burdett, clergyman, was born in New Britain, Conn., Nov. 16, 1821, son of Norman and Minerva (Lee) Hart, and a descendant of Stephen Hart, a native of Braintree, Essex county, England, who came to Massachusetts Bay in 1632, the line from the latter being traced through his son Thomas and his wife Ruth Hawkins; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Thompson; their son Elijah and his wife Abigail Goodrich; their son Elijah and his wife Sarah Gilbert; and their son Elijah and his wife Anna Andrews, who were the grandparents of Burdett Hart. His family were the founders of Hartford, Conn., originally called Hart'sford. Burdett Hart was graduated at Yale College in 1842. He was a member of the corporation, and in 1888 contributed $6,500 toward the general expenses of the college. He studied theology for two years at Yale and one year at Andover, and in 1846 became pastor of the Congregational church in Fair Haven, remaining there for fourteen years. He spent a year in Minnesota, 1858–59, and while in St. Paul organized Plymouth Church, to which he ministered six months. He returned to Fair Haven for a year, until a weakness of the throat necessitated a change, and he went into the wholesale hardware business with his brother in Philadelphia. In that city he was active in establishing the Central and Plymouth Congregational churches and the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C. His health restored, he returned to his church in Fair Haven in 1873, and officiated seven years as acting pastor, then accepted an invitation to resettlement. The second pastorate was marked by large additions to the membership of the church and continued until 1889, when he became pastor emeritus. He was the author of "The New Northwest" (1871); "Aspects of Christ—Studies of the Model Life" (1892); "Always Upward," written for the spiritual advancement of members of the Christian Endeavor Society (1895); "Aspects of Heaven" (1896); "Biblical Epochs" (1896); and "The Crown Lost and Restored," sermons (1899). He also published a number of doctrinal and biographical sermons and other pamphlets, and contributed to the "New Englander." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ripon College in 1887. He was active in the general work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of which he was for many years a corporate member. He was married (1) Aug. 21, 1849, to Rebecca W., daughter of David Fiske of Shelburne, Mass.; she died Nov. 14, 1905, and he was married (2) to Estelle Lee White of New Haven, Conn. He had three children: Arthur Burdett; Mary Arabelle, wife of Abraham R. Perkins of Germantown, Pa., and Minerva Lee, wife of Samuel Hemingway of New Haven, Conn. Dr. Hart died in Germantown, Pa., May 24, 1906.

HARTSHORNE, Henry, physician and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 16, 1823, son of Joseph and ——— (Bonsall) Hartshorne, and a descendant of Richard Hartshorne, one of the earliest Quaker settlers and landholders in New Jersey, who came there several years before the advent of William Penn. His father was also a physician. He was graduated in 1839 at Haverford School (afterward Haverford College); obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1845, and that of A.M. from Haverford College in 1860. In addition to his early practice he engaged in teaching and authorship, and in delivering lectures at the Franklin Institute. In 1857–58 he there gave a course of ten lectures on the "Natural History of Man," advocating the unity of the species and origin of all human races, an opinion then actively opposed by many scientific leaders. He visited Europe in 1858–59, and after returning home, gradually withdrew from medical practice, devoting his time to teaching and book work. The period of his service as a practitioner included two severe epidemics of cholera—that of 1849 in Philadelphia, and that of 1854 in Columbia, Pa. To the latter town he went as one of a volunteer corps of physicians during the height of the epidemic, to assist the local practitioners. His observations during those years, with the study of the literature of the subject, matured his opinions upon the cause, prevention and treatment of cholera, which he afterward set forth in a book published in 1866. He was connected with the Philadelphia College of Medicine, the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, the Philadelphia Hospital, Magdalen Asylum, Episcopal Hospital, Woman's Hospital, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Haverford College, Girard College, and Howland Collegiate School for Young Women at Union Springs, N. Y. The most important professorships he held were those of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania; of physiology and diseases of children in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and of organic science and philosophy in Haverford College. He was the first to experiment with the internal use of chloroform, beginning by taking it himself, while resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1846–48, the use of chloroform as an anesthetic by inhalation having but recently been introduced. In 1856 he obtained the annual prize of the American Medical Association for an essay on "Arterial Circulation." He was the recorder of the biological department of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, 1857–58; secretary of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, 1858; secretary of section B, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1870; one of the founders of the American Public Health Associa-

tion in 1872, and its vice-president, 1875–76; member of the American Philosophical Society; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; vice-president of the Contemporary Club, 1889–90, and president of the Science and Art Club of Germantown, Pa., from 1892 to 1893. Dr. Hartshorne's scientific publications were numerous. They include: "Memoranda Medica" (1860); "Essentials of Practical Medicine" (1867); "Guide to the Medicine Chest"; "Conspectus of the Medical Sciences for Students"; "Our Homes," a health primer; "Household Manual of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," besides many original articles contributed to the medical journals and to "Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia" and Pepper's "Standard System of Medicine." He edited, with annotations, the second American edition of Sir Thomas Watson's "Practice of Medicine," and later, with twelve original articles and numerous annotations, the three large volumes of Reynolds's "System of Medicine." His independence of opinion was shown in his advocating, in opposition to current physiological teaching, the view (prize essay, 1856) that the arteries have an active, not merely limiting, share in the circulation of the blood. On the basis of original experimentation (Proc. of Am. Philosophical Society, 1876) he brought forward an entirely new explanation of complementary ocular color spectra. He objected to the theory and practice of personal quarantine against cholera and yellow fever, affirming their non-contagious character, and that the only protection against them is local, municipal and domestic sanitation. Dr. Hartshorne also wrote a dramatic romance, "Woman's Witchcraft; or "The Curse of Coquetry" (1854); having on its title-page the pseudonym, "Corinne L'Estrange." Later came "A Bundle of Sonnets, and Other Poems" (1866); "Bertram, the Prince, an Idyl" (1890); and "Bertram, the Prince, and Other Poems" (1892). After retiring from active professional and educational life, he was engaged in editing a religious, literary and miscellaneous journal, "The Friends' Review." Like his ancestors for 200 years his denominational connection was that of the Orthodox Society of Friends. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He was married in 1846 to Mary E., daughter of Jeremiah Brown of Philadelphia; she died in 1887, leaving two daughters. He died in Japan, Feb. 10, 1897.

AGNEW, D[avid] Hayes, surgeon, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Nov. 24, 1818, son of Robert and Agnes (Noble) Agnew. His family traced its lineage from Norman invaders of England through residents of Scotland and the north of Ireland, and down through early settlers of Pennsylvania. Young Agnew studied at Moscow Academy in Chester county, and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, and completed his classical studies at Delaware College, Newark, Del., where he remained a year (1834–35). He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, intending to follow in the footsteps of his father, an eminent physician, and was graduated in 1838; then settled near Nobleville, Chester co., and practiced until 1843, when he joined his wife's brothers in establishing the firm of Irwin & Agnew, iron founders, continuing the business left by his father-in-law. A general depression of the iron industry and other adversities were followed in 1846 by the failure of the firm, and Dr. Agnew resumed practice in Chester and Lancaster counties. In 1848 he removed to Philadelphia, determined to devote himself to the study and teaching of anatomy and surgery, which he preferred to general practice. In 1852 he became connected with the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and for ten years gave instruction there. He was exceedingly popular as a lecturer and was considered an eminently practical teacher. When he took charge of the first class it numbered only nine students, but the attendance rose to 250 and would have been larger but for lack of accommodation. At that time he was an indefatigable worker. It was said that he dissected from twelve to eighteen hours a day. In 1854 he was elected a surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, in which he had already lectured occasionally, as a substitute for the professor of surgery, and to him is due the establishment in that institution of a pathological museum. He also established the Philadelphia School of Operative Surgery in 1863. In that year he became demonstrator of anatomy and assistant lecturer on clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in the same year was elected surgeon to Wills's Eye Hospital. In 1865 he was elected surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1867 surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital. During the civil war he performed many important operations on wounded soldiers, chiefly at the general hospital at Hestonville, West Philadelphia, and at the Mowry Army Hospital at Chestnut Hill. The latter was the largest hospital in the country, and Dr. Agnew and Dr. Thomas G. Morton alternated as consulting surgeons. At one time the gunshot wounds treated amounted to 5,000. Dr. Agnew was elected to the chair of clinical surgery in the University of Pennsylvania in 1870; in the following year became professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the same institution, and retained these positions until 1889, when he resigned them to be created emeritus professor of surgery and honorary professor of clinical surgery. His position as attending surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital was resigned in 1884, but he remained as consulting surgeon. In 1889 he received the distinction of an election to the presidency of the College of Physicians: the crowning honor of his life. He had come to Philadelphia without experience in surgery, and with nothing but his own self-reliance and perseverance to depend upon. He had lived to count his pupils by the hundreds, to enjoy a lucrative and increasing practice, and to have his services in demand throughout the United States. His professional reputation, in the words of one of his biographers, J. William White, M.D., of Philadelphia, "depended chiefly on the following factors: (1) the clearness of his teachings; (2) the soundness of his judgment; (3) the precision of his operations; (4) the character of his writings." He was a natural teacher, making the dullest subject interesting, and expressing his thoughts concisely and clearly. He was a rapid yet cautious operator, and at the most trying times displayed a wonderful coolness and presence of mind. He was employed in a number of celebrated surgical cases, the most notable being that of Pres. Garfield, when the eyes of the whole world were turned upon him as the chief operator. Dr. Agnew, who was as ready in diagnosis as he was rapid in using the knife, never entertained any hope of doing more than relieving his patient's suffering, as, from the first, he regarded his condition as hopeless. He not only gave up for weeks his own practice, but also refused to

make any charge for his services; and, although he was not responsible for those portions of the treatment that were most bitterly criticised by outsiders, he silently shared the blame that fell upon all the practitioners concerned, as a matter of professional honor. "In special departments of surgery," says Dr. White, "he has probably been excelled by not a few, but taking the whole round . . . including gynecology, ophthalmology, genito urinary surgery, syphilography, orthopedics, etc., he attained a degree of eminence which has rarely, if ever, been equaled, and to which our own times and generation furnish no parallel." He was a man of great nobility of character, much personal magnetism, varied scientific attainments, infinite patience, fertility of resource, acute powers of observation, and possessed great mechanical skill. He had extraordinary physical strength and courage, yet his touch was most delicate, and his nature was simple, tender and sympathetic. Dr. Agnew was the author of a number of papers on various subjects, contributed to medical journals, and of several medical books; but his renown as a writer was acquired by a work "that will remain unrivaled in surgical literature," his "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Surgery" (3 vols., 1878–83; 2d ed., 1889). Dr. Agnew was married Nov. 21, 1841, to Margaret Creighton, daughter of Samuel Irwin, a member of a well-known family of Chester county, Pa. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 22, 1892.

HODGEN, John Thompson, physician and surgeon, was born at Hodgenville, Larue co., Ky., Jan. 19, 1826, son of Jacob and Frances Park (Brown) Hodgen. In 1833 he removed, with his parents, to a farm in Pike county, Ill., near Pittsfield, where he received his early education. At the age of nineteen he entered Bethany College, Virginia. In 1846 he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Missouri, where he was graduated M.D. in 1848. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in Pittsfield, Ill. He spent a year in California in the height of the gold excitement, but returned to Pittsfield in 1851. Soon after, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the McDowell Medical College of St. Louis. Here he became the special protégé of Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, whose observing eye was quick to detect the young man's capabilities as a teacher and a surgeon. In 1858 Dr. Hodgen was appointed professor of anatomy, and held the chair until the college was broken up, at the beginning of the civil war. In 1861, his position both as teacher and practitioner being already assured, he was elected chief surgeon to the western sanitary commission. He was also surgeon of volunteers in the service of the United States, and was placed in charge of Fifth Street General Hospital at St. Louis, which was afterward known as the Laclede hotel. Gov. Gamble appointed him at the same time surgeon general of Missouri. During the war he was elected professor of physiology in the St. Louis Medical College, then known as Pope's College, now the medical department of Washington University. He utilized to the fullest extent the opportunities for surgical experience, and invented the Hodgen wire suspension splint, a modification of the splint of Nathan R. Smith, which is unquestionably the most practical and desirable for fractures of the femur, involving either the shaft or the head, and is applicable to many compound fractures of the leg. Shortly after the close of the war, upon the retirement of Dr. Charles A. Pope, Dr. Hodgen was elected dean of the St. Louis Medical College, and soon became the leading surgeon in the city. He was also president of the St. Louis Medical Society; president of the State Medical Society; and, in 1880, was elected president of the American Medical Association, over which he presided at its meeting held in Richmond, Va., in 1881. As a surgeon Dr. Hodgen was preëminent. He possessed a decided mechanical genius and originated a number of improved devices for practical use, the most noteworthy of which were a wire splint for the fracture of the thigh; suspension cord and pulleys permitting flexion, extension and rotation in fracture of the leg; forceps dilator for removal of foreign bodies from the air passages without tracheotomy; cradle-splint for treatment of compound fracture of the thigh; wire suspension splint for injury of the arm; double action syringe and stomach pump; hair-pin dilator for separating the lips of the opening of the trachea and as a guide to the tracheal tube. His contributions to medical literature were: "Wiring the Clavicle and Acromion for Dislocation of the Scapular End of the Clavicle"; "Modification of Operation for Lacerated Perineum"; "Dislocation of Both Hips"; "Use of Atropia in Collapse of Cholera"; "Three Cases of Extra-Uterine Fetation"; "Skin Grafting"; "Nerve Section for Neuralgia"; "Report on Antiseptic Surgery"; "Shock and Effects of Compressed Air, as Observed in the Building of the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge." The readiness with which he met emergencies was proverbial. He was peculiarly adapted to imparting knowledge, and as a teacher of medicine he had few equals, being able to render the dull matter of anatomical study of engrossing interest. His hold upon his patients was also very strong. He believed that the true specialist became so after ten or fifteen years of general work in the profession, and that in order to have competent knowledge of any one function or organ one must have a broad and exhaustive knowledge of the whole, as the only method of avoiding the ignorant blunders of many so-called specialists. Upon the sudden death of Dr. Hodgen, expressions of profound regret were everywhere heard. The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" said: "In many respects Dr. Hodgen was the Howard of St. Louis. He sacrificed himself to his noble profession, and as Emerson said of himself, he was too busy to make money." Dr. Henry H. Mudd, the partner of Dr. Hodgen, said of him: "His love of truth, his habits of accurate observation and his indefatigable energy would have won for him a world-wide reputation in the exact sciences had he been permitted to devote his energy to their development." He was married Mar. 28, 1854, to Elizabeth Delphine, daughter of Stanislaus Mudd, and had four children: Harry, Frank, John and Robert. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 28, 1882.

PARSONS, Usher, physician, was born in Alfred, Me., Aug. 18, 1788, youngest child of William and Abigail Frost (Blunt) Parsons, and a descendant of Joseph Parsons, who arrived from England in 1635. He spent about a year in the Berwick Academy, and having decided to study medicine, entered the office of Dr. Abiel Hall of Alfred, and later was a pupil of Dr. John Warren of Boston, for six months, when he was admitted to practice. After various fruitless attempts to get an appointment in the navy, he received a commission as surgeon's mate in 1812, and during the following winter and spring had

charge of the sick and wounded at Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y. In June, 1813, Capt. Oliver H. Perry went to Black Rock in the discharge of a professional duty assigned to him, and Dr. Parsons was transferred to Perry's small fleet, and had the care of the sick among the officers and crews of the different vessels, a large number of whom were suffering from bilious intermittent fever. During the battle of Lake Erie he was the only surgeon to whom was entrusted the care of the wounded, and when Com. Perry, as is well known, was compelled to transfer his flag from the "Lawrence" to the "Niagara," Dr. Parsons remained to look after the wounded. The "Lawrence" being shallow built, the wounded were received in a ward room on the level with the water, and on several occasions the enemy's fire swept straight through the room. A midshipman who had just left Dr. Parsons' side was struck in the breast by a cannon ball, and a sailor whose fractured arm he was dressing had both legs injured by another ball. Almost every man on the ship was wounded, and every minute was occupied in giving sedatives, checking hemorrhages and applying necessary dressings. Yet amidst that awful carnage he performed six amputations of the leg above the knee-joint. In what manner he acquitted himself in the performance of his duties on that memorable day is thus stated by Com. Perry in a letter to the secretary of the navy: "Of Dr. Usher Parsons, surgeon's mate, I cannot say too much. In consequence of the disability of both the other surgeons, Drs. Horsley and Barton, the whole duty of operating, dressing and attending near a hundred wounded and as many sick devolved on him; and it must be pleasing to you, sir, to reflect, that of the whole number wounded, only three have died. I can only say that in the event of my having another command, I should consider myself fortunate in having him with me as a surgeon." Rewards for such extraordinary surgical work were bestowed upon him in the shape of the thanks of congress, a medal for his skill and bravery in action, a commission as surgeon in the navy (Apr. 15, 1814) and prize money, most of which was used to liquidate the debt of his medical education. In December, 1814, he was attached to the frigate "Java," commanded by Com. Perry, on which he served for two years. Returning to Boston in March, 1817, he attended lectures at the Harvard Medical School and obtained his medical degree in 1818. After a trip to Europe he was stationed at the Charleston navy yard and in 1823 resigned from the navy. The last years of his life were spent in Providence, R. I. He was professor of anatomy and surgery at the Dartmouth Medical School in 1820–22; held the same chair at Brown University Medical School, 1823–28, and lectured on obstetrics at the Philadelphia Medical School in 1831–32. He was president of the Rhode Island Medical Society for three years and attended many meetings of the American Medical Association as delegate from Rhode Island. He also obtained a charter for the Rhode Island Natural History Society and was its first president. He was interested in antiquarian research and compiled a work on the Indian names of Rhode Island and wrote the life of Sir William Pepperell, his ancestor, also a novel "The Avenger of Blood." His medical writings won the Boylston medical prize four times and the Fiske prize once. He was married Sept. 23, 1822, to Mary Jackson, daughter of Rev. Abel Holmes of Cambridge, Mass., and had a son, Dr. Charles W. Parsons, who practiced medicine in Providence. He died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 19, 1868.

WATSON, Daniel, physician, was born at Jamestown, R. I., Apr. 13, 1801, son of Robert Hazard and Catherine (Weeden) Watson, grandson of Job and Sarah (Hazard) Watson, great-grandson of John and Isabella (Sherman) Watson, great-great-grandson of John and Hannah (Champlin) Watson and great-great-great-grandson of John and Dorcas (Gardner) Watson, who settled on Tower Hill, R. I., prior to 1673. Daniel Watson received his classical education at Plainfield Academy and then began the study of medicine, being graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. While in Philadelphia he was also a private pupil of the celebrated Dr. Nathaniel Chapman. In 1825 he settled in South Kingstown, R. I., where he enjoyed great popularity and entered warmly into the political contests of the day. He was an ardent lover of free institutions, and during the civil war left no word unspoken or deed undone by which he could aid the cause of the Union. In 1835 he removed to Newport, where he resided until his death. During the first years of his residence there he devoted a large share of his attention to political affairs, and served at different times as a representative of Newport in the general assembly. Later in life he devoted his entire energies to the study and practice of his profession. He had the faculty of inspiring his patients with unbounded confidence in his professional skill and he had a contempt for money when human suffering was in the scales, giving the same constant, painstaking and meticulous care to the poor who were sick as to the rich. His professional ideals were high and he lived a life of unselfish devotion and service to the welfare of his fellow men. He was married Mar. 21, 1824, to Sarah G. C., daughter of Capt. Perry G. Arnold of East Greenwich, and they had five sons: William Argyle, Joseph, Stephen A., Robert P. and Daniel Watson, and three daughters. Dr. Watson died May 17, 1871.

AGNEW, Cornelius Rea, physician, was born in New York, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1830, the son of William and Elizabeth (Thomson) Agnew. His early ancestors were Huguenots, who, in consequence of persecutions fled to Ireland, and settled near Belfast, where they intermarried with Scotch-Irish families and became identified with the Reformed Presbyterian church. The first of the family in America was John, grandfather of Dr. Agnew, who established a large commission and shipping business in New York city. Dr. Agnew received his early education in private schools, and entering Columbia College in his sixteenth year, was graduated there in 1849. He began the study of medicine under Dr. J. Kearney Rogers, a surgeon and eye specialist, and continued it in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in 1852, and in the New York Hospital. He practiced medicine for a year in what is now Houghton, on Lake Superior, and then, receiving an appointment as surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York, N. Y., went to Europe to prepare himself for the duties of that position. He studied in the hospitals of Dublin, London and Paris, and returned to New York city, where, in addition to the position mentioned, he also filled a general practice, and acquired great experience in eye and ear diseases. He displayed special adaptation to the practice of his art, in operative work and sagacious treat-

ment. In 1858 he was appointed surgeon general of the state of New York. During the civil war he served for a time as medical director of the State Volunteer Hospital in New York; subsequently was head of the society to obtain medical supplies for regiments passing through New York to the seat of war, and in 1864 aided in organizing the U. S. sanitary commission on which he served with unremitting zeal. Dr. Charles J. Stillé says, in his "History of the U. S. Sanitary Commission": "Dr. Agnew . . . exhibited a practical skill, executive ability, and at all times a perfect generosity of personal toil and trouble in carrying on the commission's work, which gave him during its whole progress a commanding influence on its councils. . . . It is not too much to say that the life-saving work of the commission at Antietam, the relief which it afforded on so vast a scale after the battles of the Wilderness, and the succor which it was able to minister to thousands of our soldiers returning to us from Confederate prisons, diseased, naked and famishing, owed much of their efficiency and success to plans arranged by Dr. Agnew, and carried out at personal risk and inconvenience under his immediate superintendence." With Drs. Wolcott Gibbs and William H. Van Buren, Dr. Agnew drew for the quartermaster's department plans which were subsequently carried out in the Judiciary Square Hospital at Washington, and partially followed in the pavilion hospital system of the war. He was one of four who founded the Union League Club in New York city, to aid the national cause. In 1868 he founded the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1869 the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital of New York. He was for many years a manager of the New York State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, and he served as trustee and subsequently as president of the New York school board. He served as secretary of the first society organized in New York for sanitary reform, and aided in preparing the first draft of the city health laws. Dr. Agnew was a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland; the New York Academy of Medicine, Pathological Society and Medical and Surgical Society; the American Ophthalmological Society, of which he was also a founder in 1864, and president during 1873–78, and the New York Academy of Sciences, and president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. He wrote voluminously on medical subjects for many scientific journals, and also published several short works in pamphlet form. He was married in 1856 to Mary, daughter of Lora Nash of New York. He died in New York, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1888.

BAYLEY, Richard, physician, was born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1745. His mother was of French descent, and for a time his parents resided among the Huguenot emigrants in New Rochelle, N. Y., where he became familiar with the French language. He studied medicine with Dr. Charlton in New York and in 1769 and 1770 he was in London, attending medical lectures and walking the hospitals. In 1772 he returned to America and settled in New York city, where he began practice in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Charlton. Two years later an epidemic of croup came under his inspection, and he began to investigate the customary treatment of the period, which viewed it as putrid sore throat, and treated it with stimulants and antiseptics. He studied the pathology of this disease, and made numerous dissections, all of which led him to the practice of a totally different method of treatment, which proved successful, and resulted in the general adoption of his ideas. In 1781 Dr. Bayley published "A View of the Croup." In the meantime, in 1775, he had returned to England, where he studied under the celebrated John Hunter; spending the winter in practice and in making dissections. In the spring of 1776 he returned to America, with the position of surgeon in the English army, under Howe, but this he resigned early in the following year, and resumed his practice in New York. In 1781 he began his active treatment of croup in all cases which came under his notice, this including bleeding, blisters for the throat, and the use of calomel. When the faculty of Columbia College established a medical school Drs. Bayley and Wright Post became professors respectively of anatomy and surgery. Bayley was especially good as a lithotomist. In 1782 he successfully removed an arm from the glenoid cavity by the operation of the shoulder joint, this being, it is supposed, the first operation of the kind in America. In 1787 he delivered lectures on surgery which he illustrated with specimens of morbid anatomy. The following year, in consequence of the imprudence of certain students in the New York Hospital, where these lectures were delivered, the people became excited and angry, and on Apr. 13, 1788, the "doctors' mob" occurred, when the populace broke into the building, and destroyed Bayley's valuable cabinet. Several persons were killed or wounded before the disturbance was quelled. About 1795 he received the appointment of health officer of the port of New York. At this time an epidemic of yellow fever prevailed in the city, and he not only enthusiastically investigated the disease, but attended the sick, with perfect fearlessness and with great success. In 1797, having carefully studied the nature of the fever and what he believed to be its causes, he published an essay on the subject, entitled "An Account of the Epidemic Fever, which prevailed in New York in 1795," in which he maintained that it was not contagious, and had a local origin. In 1798 he published a series of letters, showing the importance of cleanliness and ventilation. He also originated the state quarantine laws, devoting a great deal of time and effort to obtain their passage; action which was of the greatest possible importance to the port, as the total interdiction of commerce with the West Indies had been contemplated, in view of the introduction of yellow fever. He was described as "a perfect gentleman, inflexible in attachments, invincible in his dislikes, in temper fiery, but a busy surgeon, fighting opposition in his own branch and dull ignorance in health officers, may perhaps have had some of that 'fiery temper' put to his credit as righteous anger." Dr. Bayley was twice married: (1) to a daughter of Dr. Charlton, and in 1778, to Charlotte Amelia, daughter of Andrew Barclay, a merchant of New York. He died of yellow fever, on Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1801. His memory is preserved in the annals of American medicine as that of one of the most able practitioners of his century.

BEARD, George Miller, physician, was born at Montville, Conn., May 8, 1839, the son of Rev. S. F. Beard, a Congregational clergyman of New England. His grandfather was a physician. He attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and from there entered Yale College, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1862. His medical training was received in the medical department

of Yale and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Upon graduating from the latter institution he established himself in New York city, in partnership with Dr. A. D. Rockwell, as a specialist in electro-therapeutics and nervous diseases. His studies were interrupted during a portion of the civil war, when he served as assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy in the western gulf squadron. Dr. Beard made valuable discoveries in regard to the human nerves, and in this connection investigated more thoroughly than had ever before been done, the relation between nerve and brain. It was largely through his efforts that nervous afflictions came to be recognized as real and tangible, though mysterious and complicated, diseases of the physical system. Following up these investigations he made a special study of animal magnetism, clairvoyance, mind-reading, and spiritualism. He was the first to test, in actual practice, the tonic effects of electricity. The study of electro-therapeutics led naturally to the study of psychology. In 1867 he published a paper on "The Longevity of Brain Workers," in which he undertook to demonstrate that those who lived by brain work rather than by muscle lived longer and that great men live longer than ordinary men. His publications, written in a style easily comprehensible to the laity, throw light on many subjects which engrossed his study. In 1866 he published a paper on "Electricity as a Tonic," and in 1867, with Dr. Rockwell, a work on "The Medical Uses of Electricity, with special reference to General Electrization." These were followed by numerous contributions to magazines and a number of works, "Our Home Physician; Handy Book of Family Medicine" (1869, new edition, 1875); "Eating and Drinking, Food and Diet in Health and Disease" (1871); "Stimulants and Narcotics" (1871); "Hay Fever, or Summer Catarrh" (1876); "Scientific Basis of Delusions" (1877); "Practical Treatise on Nervous Exhaustion" (1881); "The Psychology of the Salem Witchcraft Excitement of 1692 and Its Practical Application to Our Own Time" (1882); "Sea Sickness, its Nature and Treatment" (1882); "The Case of Guiteau; a Psychological Study" (1882); and, with A. D. Rockwell, "Treatise on the Medical and Surgical Use of Electricity" (1867). Dr. Beard was lecturer on nervous diseases in the University of New York in 1868, and from 1873 to 1876 physician to the Demilt Dispensary, in the department of electro-therapeutic and nervous diseases. He was a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the New York County Medical Society, the Kings County Medical Society, the New York Society of Neurology, the American Medical Association, the American Neurological Association, and the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates. He was married in 1860 to Elizabeth Ann Alden of Westville, Conn. His death occurred in New York, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1883.

COGSWELL, Mason Fitch, physician and author, was born at Canterbury, Windham co., Conn., Sept. 28, 1761. When very young he was left an orphan, and was adopted by Samuel Huntington, president of the Continental congress, and governor of Connecticut. He was educated at Yale College, where he made an unusually brilliant record, being graduated in 1780 as valedictorian and the youngest member of his class. Although possessed of decided literary ability, he determined to enter the medical profession as the serious work of his life, and he proceeded to New York to receive the necessary training in the soldiers' hospital. Subsequently he settled at Hartford, Conn., and became there one of the most distinguished physicians of his day and a member of the group of literary men known as the "Hartford Wits." He advanced the science of surgery by introducing into the United States the methods of removing a cataract from the eye, and of tying the carotid artery (1803). In 1825 he was instrumental in establishing at Hartford the first deaf-and-dumb asylum in America, in which one of his own children was a patient; and he was a founder of the Connecticut retreat for the insane at Hartford. With the other "Hartford Wits" he contributed to "The Echo," 1791–96. Dr. Cogswell married Mary Austin Ledyard. He died at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 10, 1830.

GARDINER, Sylvester, physician, was born in South Kingston, R. I., June 29, 1717, son of William and Abigail (Remington) Gardiner. His health in early life was feeble, and there was but little reason to suppose he could follow the occupation of his father, who was a farmer. Accordingly, he was sent to Boston, where he acquired the rudiments of knowledge, and subsequently he studied medicine, spending eight years in England and France, where he availed himself of every facility to perfect himself in his chosen profession. He returned to his native country an accomplished physician and surgeon, and settled in Boston. He is said to have been among the most distinguished of his profession, and by means of his practice and a large establishment for the importation and sale of drugs, he accumulated an immense estate, and purchased large tracts of land in Maine. His sympathies were with the Tory party in the revolutionary war and when the British evacuated Boston he went to Nova Scotia and finally to England. His large estate, including 100,000 acres in Maine, was confiscated and sold. Soon after the close of the war Dr. Gardiner returned to this country, and settled in Newport, R. I. He was a stanch member of the Episcopal church, and endowed the church in Gardiner, Me., a place named in honor of him. Dr. Gardiner was married three times. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Dr. Gibbons of Boston, who bore him six children: John; William; Anne, wife of John Brown; Hannah, wife of Robert Hallowell; Rebecca, wife of Robert Dumaresque; and Abigail, wife of Oliver Whipple of Cumberland. Dr. Gardiner's second wife was Miss Eppes of Salem, Mass.; and the third, Catherine Goldthwait. He died at Newport, R. I., Aug. 14, 1786.

OLMSTED, Elmer Devando, physician and mayor, was born in Davenport, Delaware co., N. Y., June 6, 1848, son of Stephen S. and Clara S. (McMorris) Olmsted. His parents removed to Victoria, Ill., in 1856, and there his father engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He was graduated M.D at the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College, St. Louis, in 1878, and after practicing his profession in Illinois for nine years, removed to Spokane, Wash., where he became one of the foremost physicians in the state. He was president of the Homeopathic State Medical Society, and a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. In 1894 he was appointed one of the U. S. board of pension examiners; in 1895 he became a member of the board of health of the city of Spokane, and in 1897 he was elected mayor of the city, serving one term. He was president of the board of trustees of the Cheney

Normal School. He held the 32nd degree in the Masonic order and was vice-president of the Pacific Coast Masonic Veteran Association. He was a member of the B.P.O.E. Dr. Olmsted was married at Plymouth, Ill., May 15, 1881, to Emma, daughter of John Sutton of Virginia. By a former marriage he had two daughters: Amy Lois, wife of Bert Taylor; and Carrie Edna, wife of Fred Taylor. He died in Spokane, Wash., Dec. 28, 1918.

SOUTHALL, James H., physician, was born in Smithfield, Isle of Wight co., Va., Nov. 5, 1841, son of Turner Harrison and Alice Ann (Wright) Southall, grandson of James Barrett Southall, and a descendant of Dasey Southall, a native of the north of England and one of the earliest settlers on the peninsula of Virginia, near the historic city of Williamsburg. Both his grandfather and father were physicians of Virginia. He began his medical training under Dr. Robert Tunstall of Norfolk, and attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania (1859–60) and of the University of Louisiana, being graduated at the latter in 1861. Immediately thereafter he enlisted in the Confederate army of northern Virginia as assistant surgeon of the 55th Va. infantry, was promoted full surgeon in 1862, and served until after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. After the war he began the practice of medicine in Norfolk, but soon removed to Marion, Crittenden co., Ark., and in 1872 to Little Rock, Ark. He was one of the organizers of the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University in 1879 and held the chair of physiology until 1886, when he succeeded Prof. P. O. Hooper in the chair of the theory and practice of medicine. Dr. Southall was a member of the city, county and state medical associations, as well as of the American Medical Association and the Medico-Legal Society of New York city. He was president of the Arkansas Medical Society in 1882. He was married Dec. 21, 1869, to Olivia Gertrude, daughter of John J. Murphy of Memphis, Tenn., and had two daughters: Alice Gertrude, wife of Sidney A. Able, and Edith May, wife of George T. Lewis. He died in Little Rock, July 22, 1901.

BISSELL, Evelyn L., surgeon, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 10, 1836, the son of Maj. Lyman and Theresa Maria (Skeeles) Bissell. Benj. Bissell, his great-grandfather, served with distinction in the French and Indian and revolutionary wars, and died in 1821. Dr. Bissell was a pupil at Russell's Military School in New Haven, Conn., and afterward attended the medical department of Yale College, where he was graduated in 1860. He then occupied the position of surgeon on a Liverpool steamer, until the beginning of the civil war, when he joined the Union army, and was commissioned second assistant surgeon of the 5th Conn. volunteers. He was captured at Winchester, during the retreat of Gen. Banks and was made to do surgical duty to prove that he was a surgeon, which was doubted on account of his youth. He was again captured at the battle of Cedar Mountain and confined for a time in Libby prison. On his release he was assigned to hospital duty on board the ship "Euterpe." Afterwards he was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kenesaw Mountain, and Falling Waters, where he was slightly wounded. He was then sent to the army of the Cumberland, where he had charge of a field hospital, and later had a position on the medical staff of Gen. Hooker. At the close of the war he was on duty at Atlanta, Ga. Returning to New Haven he established a remunerative practice, but left it in 1872, at the request of the Peruvian government, to take charge of men engaged on public works in Lima, Peru. In 1876 he returned to New Haven, and established himself there permanently as practicing physician and surgeon. Twice appointed surgeon to the 2nd Conn. regiment, he became surgeon general on the staff of Gov. Waller in 1883 and 1884. For seven years he was examining surgeon for the pension department of the U. S. government. He was also a registrar of vital statistics of New Haven, a police commissioner and a member of the board of health. He was married Nov. 21, 1865, to Sarah M., daughter of Hezekiah Noyes of Woodbury, Conn. She died in 1883, leaving one daughter, Beatta Whetmore Bissell, and Dr. Bissell died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 9, 1905.

STOWELL, Calvin Llewellyn, financier, was born at Ansonia, Pa., Aug. 28, 1845, son of Thomas Pollard and Henrietta (Fowler) Stowell. He was educated under private tutors. Settling in Rochester, N. Y., he opened a brokerage and insurance business, and became identified with large banking, railroad and insurance corporations, in the management of which he acquired an ample fortune. He devoted his spare time to authorship, writing "Christian Knighthood," "Stories of Abraham Lincoln," "Constantine the Great," "Flotsam and Jetsam" and "Idiosyncrasies of Great Men." He was prominent as a Free Mason, holding the thirty-third degree. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Players and Calumet clubs, New York. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 18, 1876, to Jeanne O., daughter of Levi Hotchkiss of Rochester, and (2) Apr. 28, 1908, to Grace, daughter of L. D. Stowell of Buffalo. He died in Rochester, Oct. 20, 1920.

CURRY, Otway, lawyer and author, was born in what is now Greenfield, Highland co., O., Mar. 26, 1804. His father, Col. James Curry of Virginia, served in the continental army during the revolutionary war, and afterwards emigrated to Ohio, where he distinguished himself both in civil affairs and on the bench. Thrown on his own resources at the age of nineteen, the son learned the carpenter trade and worked at it in Cincinnati, O., Detroit, Mich., and in Mississippi. In his spare time he read a great deal and became familiar with the popular contemporaneous literature. He began contributing to the press during the period of his unsettled employment using the pen name of "Abdallah" and among his first experiments in lyric composition was the once widely popular song of faith, entitled "Kingdom Come." Removing to Cincinnati in 1826, he formed the intimate acquaintance of William B. Gallagher, by whose influence, at a later date, his achievements were brought to the attention of the reading public. After his marriage he traveled throughout the South, working at his trade and then took up farming in Ohio, without, however, relinquishing wholly his literary avocation. In 1836 he was elected to the Ohio legislature, serving two terms. He was associated with Mr. Gallagher in the publication of the "Hesperian" published in Columbus, which lived less than a year and his next venture was the Green county "Torchlight," which he edited at Xenia, O., for two years. He practiced law in Marysville for a brief period, was again elected to the legislature in 1842, was a member of the

state constitutional convention in 1850 and was president of the Ohio editorial convention held in Cincinnati in 1854. In 1851 he bought the "Scioto Gazette," published at Chillicothe, O. He was married Dec. 17, 1828, to Mary Noteman of Union co., O., and died at Marysville, O., Feb. 17, 1855.

BARD, Samuel, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 1, 1742, son of John and Susanne (Valleau) Bard, and grandson of Peter Benoit Bard, who emigrated to America in 1706, and settling in Burlington, N. J., became one of the justices of the supreme court of that province. His father was also a physician, famous for being the first person who performed a dissection and taught anatomy by demonstration on this side of the Atlantic. It was at the earnest solicitation of Benjamin Franklin that he removed with his family to New York. The son attended King's College (Columbia), where he began the study of medicine and was graduated in 1760. Soon afterwards he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a medical education and was graduated M.D. at the university of that city in 1765, the winner of a prize offered by Dr. Hope for the best herbarium of indigenous vegetables of Scotland. After a two years' tour of the continent of Europe he began the practice of his profession in association with his father in New York. Following the example of Philadelphia, which had recently established a school for medical instruction, New York opened a similar establishment in 1768 in connection with King's College, and Dr. Bard was appointed to teach the theory and practice of physic. A year later he and his father were instrumental in the establishing of a hospital in New York, although its completion was delayed until after 1791. Because of his royalist principles during the revolutionary war he removed to Shrewsbury, N. J., and occupied himself in the preparation of salt, but being unable to support his family comfortably he returned to New York after its capture by the British troops, and regained the lucrative practice which he had abandoned, meeting with such success that by the end of the war he had acquired a handsome independence. At the close of the war he was among the prime movers in the restoration of King's College, and after its reorganization under the title of Columbia, he accepted the chair of belles-lettres and astronomy, which he occupied for many years without pecuniary reward. He was also professor of the practice of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, founded by him, and later was dean of the faculty. Shortly after his inauguration Pres. Washington was stricken with a painful and dangerous disease and Dr. Bard was summoned to attend him. His kindness and attention to the distinguished sufferer were so unfailing that a friendship was formed which continued throughout their lives. In 1795 he took Dr. Hosack into partnership and three years later retired to his estate at Hyde Park on the Hudson, comprising some 13,000 acres, acquired through his mother's connections. There he became absorbed in the breeding and raising of Merino sheep which had recently been introduced into this country by his friends, Chancellor Livingston and Col. Humphreys. His observations regarding the nature and diseases of these animals were embodied in his well-known work, "The Shepherd's Guide" (1811). His other publications were a treatise, "De Viribus Opii" (1765); "An Inquiry into the Nature, Causes and Cure of Angina Suffocativa or Sore Throat Distemper" (1771); "Use of Cold in Hemorrhage" (1807); "A Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery" (1807), and a "Discourse on Medical Education" (1819). In 1811 he was elected honorary member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; and in 1816 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton College. He was married in 1768 to his cousin, Mary, daughter of Peter Bard, and died at Hyde Park, N. Y., May 24, 1821.

TURNBULL, Charles Smith, ophthalmologist and aurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1847, son of Laurence and Louisa Paleske (Smith) Turnbull. His father was a physician. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1871, and later those of A.M. and Ph.D. He joined Co. A, 1st Grey Reserves, in 1862, and served under his grandfather, Capt. Charles Smith, during the war. After the war he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 1st Pa. national guard and served as brigade surgeon during the Pittsburgh riots in 1877. Later he was surgeon of the veteran corps of the latter military organization. He began his medical career in 1871 as surgeon to the U. S. geological survey of the territories of Wyoming and Montana, and accompanied F. V. Hayden, U. S. geologist and surveyor of the national Yellowstone park, in 1871–72. In 1873–74 he was associated with Dr. Hermann Knapp as resident assistant surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute; and during the following two years he studied in the ophthalmic and aural departments of the Imperial General Hospital of Vienna, under Arlt, Gruber, Hyrtle, Jaeger, Politzer, Schroetter, and von Stellwag, and served as interne in the London General Hospital. Returning to Philadelphia, he engaged in the practice of ophthalmology and otology, and for many years was oculist and aurist to the German Hospital, the Odd Fellows Home of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Home for Teaching Deaf Children to Speak, of which he was also secretary and trustee. He was chief of the aural department of the Jefferson Medical College, and ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Howard, Jewish and St. Christopher hospitals, and the Home for Incurables, and a member of the Philadelphia board of education. Dr. Turnbull translated from the German Arlt's "Injuries to the Eye considered Medico-Legally" (1876); Gruber's "Tenotomy of the Tensor-Tympani Muscle" (1879); and Bruner's "On the Methods of Connections of the Ossicles" (1880). He contributed numerous articles to medical journals on ophthalmology and otology, with special reference to diseases of children, and for many years was associate editor in charge of the department of otology in the "Annals of the Universal Medical Sciences." He was a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Franklin Institute, Academy of Natural Sciences, American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia County medical societies, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Society, Alumni Society of University of Pennsylvania medical department, and Union League Club. Dr. Turnbull was a recognized authority in his field of medicine, and made valuable contributions to the literature of his specialty. He was married Oct. 18, 1877, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Claxton of Philadelphia, and had three children: Edith Somers, wife of Com. M. R. Goldsborough,

U. S. N.; Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Col. Hamilton D. South, U. S. marine corps; and Gladys Lawrence Turnbull, wife of Maj. Nelson P. Vulte, U. S. marine corps. Dr. Turnbull died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1918.

BELL, Agrippa Nelson, physician, was born in Northampton county, Va., Aug. 3, 1820, son of George and Elizabeth (Scott) Bell. He attended an academic school in Newtown, Conn., and studied medicine at the Tremont Street Medical School and at the medical department of Harvard University. He spent a year at the Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1842. For two years he practiced his profession near his former home, at Franktown, Va. He served as assistant surgeon, U. S. navy, during the Mexican war. Making a study of the conditions of yellow fever under his observation he held that yellow fever is not personally contagious but that it is infectious. He was promoted passed assistant surgeon May 1, 1855, and resigned from the navy Oct. 20, 1855. Having previously made his home in Brooklyn, he now began to practice in that city, distinguishing himself particularly during the yellow fever epidemic at Bay Ridge and Ft. Hamilton in 1856. He became interested in a movement for bettering the management of quarantine, and wrote vigorous articles to the press against the existing system. So strongly did he agitate the public mind against its evils that, on Sept. 1, 1858, the New York quarantine building was set on fire by a crowd of excited citizens. In the subsequent agitation for a new building, Dr. Bell advocated fixing its site on West Bank, in the lower bay, where, after a delay of several years, it was finally erected. He was a member of the third national quarantine and sanitary convention in New York in 1859. During the first year of the civil war he had charge of the floating hospital for yellow fever patients, stationed in the lower bay of New York. From 1870 to 1873 he was supervising commissioner of quarantine, having direction of the equipment of the hospital and other buildings on Hoffman Island. In 1887 his services were required by the health officer of the port to help combat the cholera on Hoffman Island among the immigrants from the infected ships "Alesia" and "Britannia." By using steam as a disinfectant, the efficacy of which he was the first to discover in the Mexican war, and by enforcing other sanitation methods, the disease was completely stamped out within a few days. Soon after the organization of the national board of health, in 1879, Dr. Bell was chosen one of the inspectors of quarantine, and in August, 1879, was sent to New Orleans, to combat the yellow fever epidemic. Within six weeks his efforts resulted in the complete extermination of the plague. Afterward he inspected all the quarantine stations on and in the vicinity of Mississippi sound, and located the Ship Island station. In 1873 he established "The Sanitarian," a magazine devoted to public health and edited it until 1897. He was the author of a series of papers entitled "Garblings, or Commercial Commodities Characterized," which appeared from 1856 to 1861 in "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine"; "The Goodness of God Manifest in Disease," in the "American Church Monthly"; "Civilization and Health" in "Harper's Magazine" (1858); "The Debt to Africa—The Hope of Liberia" in "American Church Review" (1881); "Relation of the Sanitary Condition of Towns and the Crowding of Population in Filthy Tenement houses to Pauperism, Vice and Crime"; "N. Y. State Board of Charities Report" (1876); and "Rival Systems of Heating" in the "North American Review" (1884). He also wrote two books: "Knowledge of Living Things" (1860) and "Climatology and Mineral Waters of the United States" (1885). He was a member of the American Medical Association; American Public Health Association; American Climatological Association; Kings County Medical Society; Kings County Medical Association; New York Medico-Legal Society; honorary member of the Connecticut State Medical Society; corresponding member of the Epidemicological Society, London, and foreign associate of the Société Francais D'Hygiene, Paris. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Connecticut, in 1859. Dr. Bell was married Nov. 22, 1842, to Julia Ann, daughter of Arcillus Hamlin of Newtown, Conn., and had eight children: Ellen B., wife of Saunders A. Frith; Charles; Mary Frances, wife of Rev. Paul Ziegler; Anna; Lily, wife of Charles T. Hotchkiss; Harry Kent; George Nelson and Howard Scott Bell. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1911.

RADER, Frank, mayor, was born in Easton, Pa., Apr. 8, 1848, son of Aaron and Sabina (Bower) Rader of German descent. His father, a well-to-do miller, removed with his family to a farm near Bucyrus, O., where his son, Frank, was brought up and attended school. At the age of nineteen, he entered Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O., and after graduation purchased an interest in the "Tiffin Star," which he edited until 1874. While conducting a hardware business in Clyde, O., he removed to California in 1883 on account of failing health, and, being pleased with the attractiveness and enterprise of the city of Los Angeles, decided to settle there and engage in orange growing. He invested in real estate, buying property on Boyle Heights, and in other parts of the city as a member of the firm of Newall & Rader. He was one of the organizers of the Southern California National Bank, assisted in founding the Home Investment and Building Association, and built a business block on Broadway. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Los Angeles on the Republican ticket and during a two year term the administration of the school, police and fire departments was greatly improved. He was the first Mason in southern California to be elevated to the thirty-third degree. He was married at Erie, Pa., June 16, 1880, to Clara A., daughter of G. S. Dewey of Clyde, O., and died in Elsinore, Calif., Mar. 28, 1897.

TAUSSIG, Frank William, economist and educator, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28, 1859, son of William Taussig, a native of Germany. His father was a physician, but abandoned his profession for other pursuits, becoming in turn judge of the St. Louis county court, president of the St. Louis board of education, and head of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association. The son was graduated A.B. at Harvard in 1879. A post-graduate course gained for him in 1883 the further degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., and led to his appointment as instructor in political economy in recognition of the distinguished record he made in his advanced studies. Entering the Harvard law school, he was graduated LL.B. in 1886, and became assistant professor in political economy the same year, professor in 1892, and Henry Lee professor in 1901. Early in his career Prof. Taussig attracted attention as a lucid publicist on economic themes, and shed much light on a dark and

confused subject by approaching it from a new viewpoint. He departed widely from the conceptions of the classic or old school of economists, whose studies of the subject were based almost wholly on individual theories and who made economics appear abstract, doctrinaire and impracticable, with only a remote relation, if any, to human affairs. In his book, the "Principles of Economics" (1911), he was among the first to perceive the inadequacy of old economic doctrines to explain the intricate problems developing from modern industrial growth. Those doctrines rested too much on assumptions removed from actual conditions and recognized no relation between individual competition and the public welfare. In his book he made a searching and convincing analysis of the premises and methods of reasoning which made the old philosophy misleading. He did not wholly discard its simple assumptions, but placed a well defined limit to their application. Its abstract reasonings cannot, for instance, be applied to explain the modern consolidation of wealth and industry by the development of trusts and the increasing strength of unionized labor. By systematically examining the conditions of manufacture in many industries, he raised economics to the plane of a practical science in a real world, and was ranked among the best authorities on wages, international trade and money. In his views on the relation of the unequal distribution of wealth to public welfare and happiness he departs widely from economic orthodoxy. His studies have exercised a marked effect on economic thought and are likely also to influence much future legislation. As a specialist on the tariff question, he examined the effect of protection on different branches of manufactures and agricultural production and showed that underneath them all lay a common principle familiar in economics. This subject he first broached in "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question," contributed to the "Quarterly Journal of Economics" in April, 1889. His longer work of the same title published in 1915, and covering industrial conditions in the intervening period, showed results that did not impugn the main reasoning of his earlier article. The extraordinary developments in industry served to confirm his original conclusions rather than to modify them. He studied the tariff problem by considering and explaining concrete facts, statistical and historical, again discarding the methods of older economists, whose reasoning on international trade was deductive and did not take sufficient account of actual factors. In studying certain phases of American tariff history, he concluded that they could only be explained fundamentally on the theory of comparative costs. This theory, he pronounced, lay at the root of the international trade of the United States, and involved the tariff doctrine that the comparative advantages possessed by different countries in international commerce determined the sort of trade and division of labor that would take place between them. During 1917–19 Prof. Taussig served in Washington as chairman of the U. S. tariff commission. His other books are: "The Tariff History of the United States" (1888); "State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff" (1892); "Silver Situation in the United States" (1892); "Wages and Capital" (1896); "Inventors and Money Makers: Lectures on Some Relations between Economics and Psychology" (1915); "Tariff, Free Trade and Reciprocity" (1919); and "Selected Readings in International Trade and Tariff Problems" (1921). Since 1896 he has been editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Economics." He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was president of the American Economic Association in 1904–05. The degree of Litt.D. was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1914, and by Harvard in 1916, and that of LL.D. by Northwestern University in 1920. He was twice married: (1) June 29, 1888, to Edith Thomas, daughter of George Guild of Boston, Mass., and they had four children: William Guild; Mary, wife of Gerard C. Henderson; Catherine Crombie and Helen Brooke Taussig; Mrs. Taussig died in 1910, and he was married (2) Aug. 31, 1918, to Laura, daughter of Gustav Fisher of St. Louis, Mo.

KETCHUM, George Augustus, physician, was born in New York city, Apr. 6, 1825, son of Ralph and Christiana (Griffith) Ketchum, and grandson of James Ketchum, who married a Miss Sturges. He received his early education from private tutors and taught in Prof. A. A. Kemble's Female Academy at Livingston, Ala. In 1842 he began the study of medicine with Dr. F. A. Ross of Mobile, and for two years was resident student in the Mobile City Hospital. During 1844–45 he attended lectures at the Medical College of Charleston, S. C., and in the following spring was transferred to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated M.D. in 1846. He engaged in the practice of medicine at Mobile, Ala., and during the yellow fever epidemic of 1847 and 1848 was an exponent of the therapeutic value of quinine when administered in the early stages of the malady. In 1859, in conjunction with Dr. J. C. Nott, he organized the Medical College of Alabama at Mobile, which later became the medical department of the state university. He was professor of the theory and practice of medicine from its foundation, and upon the death of Dr. William H. Anderson, in 1884, became dean. For many years prior to the civil war he was president of the common council of Mobile, and in 1861 was a member of the convention which passed the secession ordinance. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he volunteered as surgeon of the state artillery stationed at Pensacola, later returned to Mobile to assist in the defense of the city, and after the war served for a time as ex-officio mayor of the city. For over twenty-five years he was a member of the board of censors and the state committee of public health. Among his most valuable public services was his successful advocacy of an adequate water supply for the city of Mobile. He was the author of numerous papers, appearing in the "Proceedings of the Alabama Medical Association," on public health, sanitation and allied subjects. Dr. Ketchum was a member of the 9th international medical congress, the American Medical Association and the American Public Health Association, and an original member of the Mobile County and the Mobile Medical societies, and the Alabama State Medical Association, which he served as senior life counsellor and president. He was married in November, 1848, to Susan, daughter of Dr. John Burton of Philadelphia, and had one daughter, the wife of Robert Gage of Boston, Mass. He died in Mobile, Ala., May 29, 1906.

BYINGTON, Cyrus, missionary among the Indians, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Mar. 11, 1793. His early educational advantages were limited, but in his youth he was taken into the home of Joseph Woodbridge, in his native town, under

whose tuition he studied Latin and Greek and with whom he afterward read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1814 and began the practice of law with bright prospects. Believing that it was his duty to prepare for service as a missionary, he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1819. After his ordination he entered the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational) and was assigned to work among the Choctaw Indians of Mississippi. He served diligently among the Choctaws for a dozen years and, when they migrated to their new reservation in the Indian territory, he accompanied them, opening up and building a new mission station near Eagletown, which he named Stockbridge, in honor of his native town. He retired from the mission field because of failing health in 1851, but later resumed his labors among the Choctaw people, and so continued until the outbreak of the civil war put an end to all missionary work in the Indian territory. Early in his missionary career he undertook to make an exhaustive study of the Choctaw language, a grammar of which was completed in 1834. He also compiled a Choctaw-English dictionary, upon the seventh revision of which he was engaged at the time of his death, nearly half a century after the beginning of his missionary labors. This work, entitled "A Dictionary of the Choctaw Language," was published as Bulletin 46, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, in 1915. He died at Belpre, O., Dec. 31, 1868.

MOONEY, Fletcher Dines, surgeon, was born in Greene county Mo., Nov. 30, 1856, son of David and Mary J. (Sims) Mooney. While a student at Drury College he began the study of medicine under Dr. F. E. Ross, and was graduated at Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, in 1880. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession in St. Louis, he quickly gained a large practice and acquired unusual skill as an operative surgeon. In the latter years of his career he specialized in abdominal surgery and gynecology. He was assistant surgeon of the St. Louis Insane Asylum for three years, and was surgeon of both the St. John's Hospital and the St. Louis Hospital for Females. He was clinical professor of gynecology in the Missouri Medical College, and professor of abdominal surgery at Beaumont Medical College, as well as the chief gynecologist of the Baptist Sanitarium. He was a member of the American Society of Gynecology and Obstetrics and the American Medical Association and president of the St. Louis Medical Society. His devotion to his profession was chivalrous in its character and the calls of sick and afflicted poor appealed to him with no less force and were answered no less promptly than the calls of his wealthy patients. Dr. Mooney was married June 7, 1882, to Mattie, daughter of John J. Beale of Springfield, Mo., and died without issue in St. Louis, Nov. 8, 1897.

BARTLEY, Elias Hudson, chemist and physician, was born at Bartley, Morris co., N. J., Dec. 6, 1849, son of Samuel and Anna (Ewalt) Bartley; grandson of Hugh Bartley, a colonel of militia in New Jersey, who married a Miss Potter, and great-grandson of Hugh Barkley (or Berkley), who emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, and was a famous scout in the revolutionary war. He was graduated B.S. at the college of chemistry and physics of Cornell University in 1873. After teaching science in the Princeton high school for one year he became instructor in analytical chemistry in Cornell University in 1874, and professor of chemistry at Swarthmore College in 1875. He studied medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, and was a member of the staff of the latter, serving as lecturer in chemistry during 1880–86, professor of chemistry and toxicology 1886–1915, and dean of faculty and professor of pediatrics 1915–17, when he was made professor emeritus of chemistry and pediatrics. His educational work also included a decade (1892–1902) of service as dean and professor of organic chemistry at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. He was actively interested in public health, serving as chemist of the health department of Brooklyn during 1882–85, and as chief chemist, 1885–88. For two terms he was member of the board of pharmacy of Kings county. Dr. Bartley is consulting pediatrist to the Long Island College, Methodist, Contagious Diseases, and Samaritan hospitals. He is the author of a "Text Book of Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry" (1905); "Manual of Clinical Chemistry" (1907); and articles for "Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences." He is a frequent contributor of articles on chemistry, food analysis and adulterations, sanitation, public health and pediatrics to medical journals and publications of scientific societies and of the Brooklyn health department. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American College of Physicians (vice-president), and member of the American Chemical Society, Associated Physicians of Long Island (president), Kings County Medical Society, Brooklyn Pediatric Society and Brooklyn University Club. He was married Nov. 5, 1888, to Mary Frances, daughter of William Harloe, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have two children: Samuel Potter, surgeon, U.S.N., during the European war; and Mildred Titus Bartley, wife of Henry Duchardt.

EDES, Robert Thaxter, physician and surgeon, was born at Eastport, Me., Sept. 23, 1838, son of Richard S. and Mary (Cushing) Edes. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1858, and received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard medical school in 1861. In the same year he became acting assistant surgeon in the navy and later he was commissioned surgeon, serving with the 2nd division of the mortar flotilla at the capture of the forts below New Orleans. He was present at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and later transferred to the U. S. steamship "Colorado." He devoted several months to study in Europe, and after his return practiced first at Hingham, Mass., and for one year in Roxbury. He joined the staff of Harvard University as assistant professor of materia medica in 1870, becoming professor in 1875 and Jackson professor of clinical medicine in 1884. From 1871 to 1886 he also served as visiting physician to the Boston City Hospital. In the latter year he removed to Washington, D. C., where he engaged in private practice, served as a physician of the Garfield Memorial Hospital (1889–91), and lectured at Columbian University (now George Washington University) on nervous diseases and at Georgetown University on diseases of the kidney. In 1891 he returned to New England, where he lectured on materia medica at Dartmouth medical school for one year and was resident physician of the Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., during 1891–97. He then continued his

private practice in Boston and Reading until 1917, when he retired. Dr. Edes was the author of "Nature and Time in the Cure of Diseases" (1868); "Physiology and Pathology of the Sympathetic or Ganglionic Nervous System" (1869); "Therapeutic Handbook of United States Pharmacopoeia" (1883); "Therapeutics and Materia Medica" (1887); contributions on medical subjects to "Pepper's System of Medicine" and "Appleton's Cyclopedia," and numerous articles in medical magazines. He also prepared "The Mortar Flotilla of the U. S. Navy," and other works on history and reminiscences of the civil war. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and member of the American Neurological Association, serving as its first president; Association of American Physicians; American Medical Association; Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Dr. Edes was a distinguished member of that preëminent group of medical authorities, including Bigelow, Bowditch, Jacobi, Minot, Osler and Putnam, whose research and practice during the period from the civil war to the close of the nineteenth century greatly advanced the highest standards of the profession. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 30, 1867, to Elizabeth T. Clarke, of Boston, who died in 1876, leaving four children: Annie Balch, wife of George C. Gardner; Elizabeth Townsend; Mary Thaxter, and Richard Edward Edes; he was married (2) Dec. 20, 1881, to Anna C. Richardson of Dorchester, Mass. He died in Springfield, Mass., Jan. 12, 1923.

CLARKE, Edward Hammond, physician and author, was born at Norton, Bristol co., Mass., Feb. 2, 1820, son of Rev. Pitt and Mary Y. (Stimpson) Clarke. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1841, at the head of his class, and intended to take up the study of medicine, but owing to ill health could not carry out his wishes for several years, and did not receive the degree of M.D. until 1846. On account of the mild climate of Philadelphia, he made that city his home while he was studying. On returning to Boston to practice, he met with unexpected opposition because he had received his diploma outside the state of Massachusetts. He joined with Dr. Henry I. Bowditch in establishing his Society for Medical Observation and in or about 1850, he with some other practitioners attempted to found the Boylston Medical School in opposition to the Harvard interest, but the effort failed, the legislature refusing them the right of conferring degrees. Dr. Clarke's ability, however, could no longer be suppressed, and in 1855 he was appointed professor of materia medica at Harvard, a position he retained until 1872. He was renowned for his skilful use of drugs, and after the death of his friend, Dr. Pury, he had the largest general practice in Boston. He made a specialty of diseases of the eyes and nerves, and cured some of the most difficult cases of nervous diseases on record. His principle was not to strengthen nervous patients by stimulants further than was necessary to produce a healthful circulation. It was his custom to charge a patient who made a short story of his condition, a small fee; but when people worried him by their loquacity, to charge them accordingly. He believed that the woman's rights movement was responsible for many nervous troubles, and in 1884 published a work entitled "Sex in Education," to prove that women, by the nature of their constitution, were unable to endure the same mental and physical strain as men. This excited a lively controversy in America and Europe. In a book on "Visions," written during his last illness and edited by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, he adduced some rare instances of mental illusion, and explained them by scientific analysis, with illustrations of the visions represented in Shakespeare's plays. Other publications were: "Observations on the Treatment of Polypus of the Ear" (1869); "The Building of a Brain" (1874); and, with R. Amory, "Physiological and Therapeutical Action of Bromide of Potassium and Bromide of Ammonium" (1871). He delivered an address on "Education of Girls," before the National Educational Association at Detroit in 1874. Dr. Clarke was married Oct. 14, 1852, to Sarah Loring, daughter of Jacob H. Loud of Plymouth, Mass., and had two children: Mary S. and Elizabeth L., wife of Dr. Reginald Heber Fitz. He died in Boston, Nov. 30, 1877.

NASH, Herbert Milton, physician and surgeon, was born in Norfolk, Va., May 31, 1831, son of Thomas and Lydia Adela (Herbert) Nash. His first American ancestor was Thomas Nash, who came from Wales and settled in lower Norfolk, Va., in 1665, and the line of descent is traced through his son Thomas and his wife Diana Bouchet; their son Thomas and his wife Mary Herbert; and their son Thomas Nash and his wife Elizabeth Herbert, who were the grandparents of Dr. Nash. His grandfather served in the revolutionary war, and was a constructor of gunboats for the U. S. government during the war of 1812. Herbert M. Nash attended the Norfolk Military Academy, and the medical department of the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1852. After some time spent in the study of clinical medicine and surgery in New York city, he began the practice of his profession in Norfolk in 1853. In April, 1861, he was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Virginia forces called out to repel invasion. Transferred to the provisional army of the Confederate states, as were all the state forces, he served at Craney Island until that post was evacuated in 1862. He was with his command at the battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks), and later in the seven-day battles around Richmond, ending with Malvern Hill and the retreat of McClellan's army to the protection of his ships at Harrison's landing on James river. He was detailed to care for the men wounded in the skirmishes on the Rappahannock after the battle of Cedar mountain, and only rejoined Lee's army after the Maryland campaign, ending at Sharpsburg. He was then promoted surgeon, ordered to the 61st Virginia infantry, and was with it at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Salem Church and Gettysburg; next ordered to the artillery and present with it at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Hanover Junction, Second Cold Harbor, and, after Grant's change of base, at Petersburg. During the siege of Petersburg he was made chief surgeon of the artillery of the 3d army corps (A. P. Hill's), reorganized some of its field hospitals, and was with his command when Lee's army retired from Petersburg after its lines were broken, and was captured, after being disabled in a cavalry fight near Appomattox Station, but was paroled with the army, upon the surrender of Lee the next day, at the Court House, May 9, 1865. Resuming the practice of medicine and surgery in Norfolk after the war, Dr. Nash became recognized as an

authority on infectious fevers, serving for several years as quarantine officer of the district of the Elizabeth river, and as president of the Norfolk board of health. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Virginia State Medical Society, and president of the City Medical Society. Dr. Nash was visiting surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, and consulting surgeon of the Retreat for the Sick in Norfolk. He was married Feb. 25, 1867, to Mary Angelina, daughter of Nicholas Wilson Parker of Norfolk, Va., and had two daughters: Elizabeth Parker, wife of Edwin Grey Lee, and Mary Louisa, wife of Edward Brockenbrough. He died in Norfolk, Va., Apr. 26, 1911.

COBB, Joshua, physician and ironmaster, was born at Eddyville, Ky., Apr. 19, 1809, son of Gideon Dyer and Modena (Clark) Cobb. His parents were pioneers from Vermont, who settled in the South towards the close of the eighteenth century. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, at West Point, in the year 1831, and studied medicine at Georgetown University, D. C., and at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. Having attracted attention by his brilliant standing as a student, he was appointed resident physician of the Cumberland Iron Works. Whilst fulfilling the duties of this office he built up a large private practice in the surrounding country, but eventually retired from the medical profession, to interest himself directly in affairs connected with the iron interests of the state. His attention having been drawn to the rich deposits of iron ore throughout that portion of Tennessee, he purchased a large amount of land containing ore banks, and in 1845 organized the Rough and Ready Furnace Co. In the following year, when the furnace had greatly increased in value, he sold it and engaged extensively in iron mining under the firm name of Cobb, Phillips & Co. This company was exceedingly prosperous, and extended its labors by absorbing the Lagrange Furnace, the Eclipse, the Clark, and an interest in the Girard Furnace. In 1851 Dr. Cobb took up his residence in "Forest Grove," Clarksville, Tenn., becoming actively interested in the various public enterprises of that city. He was president of the board of trustees of Clarksville Academy, mayor of Clarksville for two years and at the time of his death was magistrate of Montgomery county. He was a shrewd and successful pioneer in the iron industry, to which the state of Tennessee owes much of its material prosperity; it was mainly owing to his efforts that the industry with which he was identified was enabled to survive the calamities of the civil war. He was twice married: (1) in 1835 to Julia, daughter of Lieut. Gov. Mimms of Virginia, who died in 1841; (2) in 1843, to Mrs. Marina T. Dortch, daughter of Col. Henry H. Bryan of North Carolina. By the first marriage he had two children, and by the second, six. He died Apr. 7, 1879.

BOWDITCH, Henry Ingersoll, physician, was born in Salem, Mass., Aug. 9, 1808, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Ingersoll) Bowditch. His father (q.v.) was a distinguished mathematician, the translator of "Mechanique Celeste" and for many years president of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co. The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1828 and at Harvard medical school, with the degree of M.D., in 1832. For three years he studied medicine in Paris under Prof. Louis, a pioneer in the inductive observation, study and recording of symptoms preliminary to the diagnosis of disease. Dr. Bowditch became a disciple of Dr. Louis. Upon returning to America he opened an office for the practice of his profession and founded, in 1835, a society similar to the one in Paris, for practice in the correct observation and recording of cases. It was discontinued in 1838, and revived in 1846. In addition to his medical practice he was a professor in a private medical school for advanced studies, and in the Boylston Medical School from 1852 to its discontinuance in 1855. He was a physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1838 to 1864, and of the Boston City Hospital during 1868-72. From 1859 to 1867 he held the Jackson professorship of clinical medicine in Harvard medical school. In his profession he was skillful in general practice and an eminent specialist in pulmonary diseases. While he did not claim for himself the discovery of the method of removal of fluid from the chest by aspiration, he understood its value in certain classes of pulmonary cases, and did much to acquaint his profession with the technique of this operation. Dr. Bowditch was the author of "The Young Stethoscopist" (1848), and numerous scientific papers relating chiefly to pulmonary diseases, including "Paracentesis of the Thorax" (1851), and a monograph on soil-moisture as a cause of consumption in Massachusetts; and he was the translator of Louis' "Pathological Researches on Phthisis" (1836); "Proper Method of Examining a Patient" (1838); and "Typhoid," "Observations on Gastro-enteritis" and "Memoirs on Clinical Instruction." Throughout his life he worked with initiative, sincerity and fearlessness for many humanitarian undertakings of national and state importance. He was one of the pioneer advocates of abolition, and a friend of Garrison, Phillips, Sumner and other leaders. In the civil war he was largely responsible for securing the adoption of an ambulance system in the army. He was a potent influence in the establishment, in 1876, of the Massachusetts board of health, the first state health board in the country, and served for ten years as its chairman; and he was a member of the national board of health, established after the yellow fever epidemic in 1879. He was also deeply interested in child welfare, and aided in opening the Warren Street Chapel for Children. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Paris Society of Public Hygiene, and the Paris Obstetrical Society; member of the American Medical Association, serving as president in 1876, and honorary member of the Royal Italian Society of Hygiene, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island medical societies, and the Philadelphia College of Physicians. In medicine and surgery and the allied fields of public health, disease prevention and social welfare, Dr. Bowditch was a pioneer and preëminent authority, whose work received high recognition in America and Europe. He was married July 17, 1838, to Olivia, daughter of John Yardley of London, England, who assisted her husband in his scientific and literary work. They had four children: Nathaniel, Olivia, Edward, and Vincent Yardley Bowditch. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 14, 1892.

JANES, Edward Houghton, physician, was born in Northfield, Mass., Oct. 3, 1820, son of Capt. Ebenezer and Lucretia (Smith) Janes. The name Janes is of Norman origin, and was originally written de Jeane, but became gradually angli-

cized. The earliest American member of the family was William Jeanes, born in Essex, England, who settled in New Haven, Conn., where he remained for seventeen years, then removed to Northampton, Mass., where he served as teacher and church elder, gave Bible lessons, and was also recorder of town lands. From Northampton he removed thirty miles up the Connecticut river to what became Northfield. Edward H. Janes studied at the Delaware Literary Institute of Franklin, Delaware co., N. Y., and after studying medicine with Dr. Joseph Hedges of Hope, N. J., received the degree of M.D. from the Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, in 1847. In 1850 he made New York city his home. In 1862 he served on the sanitary commission, and two years later he and a number of others made an inspection of the sanitary condition of New York city, which resulted in establishing the Metropolitan board of health. Dr. Janes was connected with the health department from its organization until his death, serving at different times as sanitary superintendent, and supervisor of hospitals for contagious diseases. He held the chair of hygiene at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary; and was recording secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was one of the founders of the American Public Health Association. Among his contributions to literature are: "Report on the Sanitary Condition of a Portion of the 20th Ward of the City of New York" (1865), and "A Report on Condensed Milk," read before the New York Academy of Medicine in November, 1888. He also wrote "Vital Statistics" for "Johnson's Cyclopedia"; "Hygiene of Air and Food" for "Wood's Household Medicine"; papers on smallpox, tenement population, typhus fever, etc., in the "Transactions" of the American Public Health Association; and various articles in the annual reports of the health department. In 1860 he was married to Jane M. Yates, who with two sons and one daughter, survived him. His son, Edward F., was connected with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and Elisha Harris Janes was an architect. He died Mar. 12, 1893.

BUIST, John Robinson, physician, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 13, 1834, son of Rev. Edward T. and Margaret (Robinson) Buist, and grandson of George Buist, D.D., a native of Scotland, who came over in 1792, to fill the pulpit of the Scotch Presbyterian Church at Charleston, and remained its pastor until his death in 1808. For many years he was president of Charleston College and was distinguished as an educator as well as a preacher. By his wife Mary Somers, of English parentage, he had four sons, one of whom, Edward T. Buist, was president of Laurensville Female College, and like his father was greatly honored and admired for his learning and his ability as a preacher. Dr. Buist was graduated at the South Carolina College and studied medicine in the office of Dr. J. J. Cain of Charleston and Dr. Theodore G. Thomas of New York. After taking the degree of M.D. at the University of the City of New York in 1857, he served a full term as interne in Bellevue Hospital, visited Europe to complete his medical education, and took up his residence in Nashville, Tenn. He enlisted for the civil war upon the organization of the 1st Tenn. regiment, under Col. George Maney, and was its assistant surgeon during the war. As brigade surgeon he passed through some of the most arduous campaigns of the war, and was called on to do most of the operating surgery in Cheatham's division. While in charge of the wounded of Hood's army, after the battle of Nashville, in December, 1864, he was taken prisoner; was released three months later, and was with the forces under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston when the latter surrendered at Greensborough. Upon the cessation of hostilities he returned to Nashville, and soon secured a large and lucrative practice. He was associated at different times with Dr. R. C. Foster, Dr. John H. Callender and his son, Dr. William E. Buist. From 1874 until June, 1880, he was a member of the city board of health, serving at times as president and secretary, and was one of the pioneers in the cause of improved sanitation for Nashville. Dr. Buist had an extensive general practice which included surgery, obstetrics and gynecology. He was professor of surgery in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and upon the reorganization of the medical department of Vanderbilt University in 1895, was appointed to the chair of diseases of the nervous system and mental diseases. He was a member of the Edinburgh Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, and the state medical society. He was married at Nashville, July 3, 1867, to Laura, daughter of Gen. W. W. Woodfolk, and had one son, Dr. William Edward Buist. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1905.

PAGE, Richard Lucian, naval officer, was born at Fairfield, Frederick co., Va., Dec. 20, 1807, son of William Byrd and Annie (Lee) Page and a descendant of Col. John Page, who emigrated from England to Virginia in 1650. His mother was a sister of Gen. "Lighthorse Harry" Lee of revolutionary war fame. Young Richard received his education in the schools of Clarke county, Va., and Alexandria, Va., and in 1824 became a midshipman in the U. S. navy. He was first assigned to the "Brandywine," which conveyed Gen. Lafayette to France and later was on duty on the "Constitution," "Constellation" and other famous vessels. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1834, spent 1837–39 on a tour of Europe, and in 1845 became executive officer of Com. Shubrick's flagship "Independence," holding that position two years. He commanded the brig "Perry" in 1852–54, and then was made executive officer of the Norfolk navy yard. When Virginia seceded from the Union he resigned from the navy and was made aide on the staff of Gov. Letcher, having charge of the fortifying of the James and Nansemond rivers. On June 10, 1861, he was commissioned commander in the Confederate navy and, promoted to captain soon afterward, set up at Charlotte, N. C., the machinery that had been removed from the Norfolk navy yard by the Confederates, and operated it for two years, meantime commanding the naval forces at Savannah, Ga., for a time. On Mar. 1, 1864, he was commissioned a brigadier general by the Confederate congress and participated in the fight at Port Royal, S. C. He commanded Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, opposing Farragut's fleet, and gallantly defended it until the buildings took fire, necessitating surrender. He was held as a prisoner of war until September, 1865, when he retired to his farm in his native county. A few years later he removed to Norfolk, Va., where he held various positions of honor and trust, being superintendent of the city schools for seven years. He was active in the work of Christ Episcopal Church, Norfolk, and served for many years as vestryman and senior

warden. There was no citizen of Norfolk more loved and respected. Gen. Page was married Nov. 4, 1841, to Alexina, daughter of Richard Taylor of Norfolk, Va. He died at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., Aug. 9, 1901.

SHORT, Omar Jackson, physician and surgeon, was born at Buena Vista, Ga., Jan. 15, 1867, son of John Robert and Eliza (Zuber) Short. He was graduated at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in 1885. He studied medicine in the University of Georgia, and received the degree of M.D. in 1888; was awarded two of the three prizes offered by the college, in ophthalmology and obstetrics. After serving for three years in hospital work in Charity and Freedmen's of Augusta, Ga., and Manhattan Eye and Ear of New York, he began the practice of his profession, making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1891 he removed to Hot Springs, Ark., where he formed a co-partnership with Dr. J. H. Putnam, and founded an eye and ear infirmary. Dr. Putnam retired in 1894, and Dr. Short continued the infirmary alone. He contributed numerous articles to the medical press upon syphilitic affections of the eye, ear, nose and throat, being recognized as a high authority on such matters. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and in religious faith was a Methodist. He was married Jan. 10, 1894, to Martha, daughter of James Dunham of Buena Vista, Ga., and had one child. He died in 1906.

GROSS, Samuel David, surgeon, was born near Easton, Pa., July 8, 1805, son of Philip and Juliana Gross. The ancestors of the family emigrated to America in the seventeenth century from the lower Palatinate. His father was a farmer who bore an enviable reputation as to character, and the success with which he cultivated his lands. During the revolutionary war he was prominently connected with the quartermaster's department at Valley Forge and other points in eastern Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen the son began the study of medicine in the office of a country practitioner. Subsequently he entered Jefferson Medical College, also becoming a private pupil of Dr. George McClellan, the professor of surgery in that institution. On his graduation at Jefferson in 1828 he opened an office in Philadelphia and devoted his leisure to translating French and German medical works. In 1830 he published an original treatise on the "Anatomy, Physiology and Diseases of the Bones and Joints." Not finding his practice profitable in Philadelphia, he resolved to return to his old home at Easton. There he practiced successfully until 1833, when he accepted the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati. In 1835 he was appointed to the chair of pathological anatomy in the newly organized medical department of the Cincinnati College, and he gave there the first systematic course of lectures ever delivered in the United States on morbid anatomy. In 1839 he published his "Elements of Pathological Anatomy," the first work on the subject in the English language, which won him wide reputation and caused his election to honorary membership in the Imperial Medical Society of Vienna. Virchow, the German pathologist, acknowledged in 1868 that he had derived both benefit and instruction from reading it. The Cincinnati Medical College was disbanded in 1839, and after devoting one year to his already large and lucrative practice, Dr. Gross accepted the professorship of surgery in the University of Louisville, Ky., where he remained until 1856, with the exception of one session in 1850, when he occupied the chair of surgery in the University of the City of New York. Shortly after settling in Louisville he began a series of experiments upon dogs, in order to determine more accurately the nature and treatment of wounds of the intestines. The results were published in his "Experimental and Critical Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Wounds of the Intestines" (1843), which was favorably noticed by the "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Journal," and quoted in Guthrie's work on military surgery. Dr. Gross was one of the founders and an early president of the Kentucky State Medical Society, and in 1851 prepared for this organization a report on Kentucky surgery, which comprised a complete history of surgery in that state and contained a full biography of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the originator of ovariotomy. In 1851 he published his "Diseases of the Urinary Organs," the first account of the prevalence of stone in the bladder and calculous diseases, and in 1854 appeared his "Foreign Bodies in the Air Passages." Of the latter work Dr. J. M. Da Costa wrote: "From it all subsequent authors have largely copied their facts, and of it the distinguished laryngologist, Morell MacKenzie, has declared that it is doubtful whether it ever will be improved upon." In 1856 he became professor of surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and shortly after taking up his residence in that city founded, in connection with Dr. T. G. Richardson, the "North American Medico-Chirurgical Review," which was continued until the civil war. In 1857 he was elected president of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, which he had founded with Dr. J. M. Da Costa. He published in 1859 his "System of Surgery," which passed through six editions, and was pronounced the greatest work on surgery ever written by one man. He wrote in his autobiography: "I generally spent from five to eight hours a day on my manuscript, subject to tiresome interruption. I wrote with facility, as my knowledge of the subject from long study, practice and contemplation was extensive and in the main, accurate." In 1861 appeared his "Manual of Military Surgery," and in the same year he edited and published "The Lives of Eminent Physicians and Surgeons of the Nineteenth Century," for which he wrote several of the most important biographies. He was the originator of the method of suturing divided nerves and tendons and of wiring the ends of bones in certain dislocations; of laparotomy in rupture of the bladder; direct operation for hernia by suturing the pillars of the ring, and was also the inventor of a number of instruments, including a tourniquet, an instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the ear or nose, and an apparatus for the transfusion of blood. His original investigations were as numerous as his writings, which number many valuable contributions to medical literature. In 1862 he was appointed by Surgeon General Hammond a member of the board of commissioners to examine into the merits of artificial limbs, with a view of furnishing mutilated soldiers of the civil war with a proper substitute. In 1874 he delivered before the American Medical Association, at its meeting in Detroit, an address on "Syphilis in its Relation to National Health," setting forth its frequent identity with scrofula,

and advocating stringent legislation to prevent its spread. In 1875 he delivered, before the American Medical Association at Louisville, Ky., an address on "Blood-letting considered as a Therapeutic Agent, or One of the Lost Arts." Both attracted widespread attention. Dr. Gross was an indefatigable and incessant worker, both in devising improved methods and appliances in medical and surgical science, and in constant contributions to the press. Almost to the day of his death he was busied in preparing and correcting proofs of two important surgical papers, which greatly augmented his already great reputation for erudition and wide experience. He was pronounced in his views on cremation, and in accordance with the instructions of his will his body was cremated at the Washington Crematory, Pennsylvania. His many preparations, diagrams and museum were bequeathed to the Jefferson Medical College; his medical library, numbering over 5,000 volumes, to the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery; and also to this institution the sum of $5,000, the interest of which is to be given every five years to the author of the best essay on a subject connected with surgical pathology. He was a member of the Royal Medical Society of Vienna; of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London; of the British Medical Association; of numerous state, county and city medical societies in the United States, and other professional and learned bodies. He was president of the American Medical Association in 1862, and of the international medical congress which convened in Philadelphia in 1876. He was awarded the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford at its 1,000th anniversary, and received the degree of LL.D. from the universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh and Pennsylvania, and from Jefferson College. Dr. Gross' "Autobiography," brought down to within two and one-half months of his death, was edited by his two sons and published in 1887. Memoirs of him were also prepared by Drs. Hays, Flint, Da Costa, Mears and Allis, and in recognition of his peculiar preëminence in his profession, a heroic bronze statue was erected in Washington, D. C. (1897), by the physicians and surgeons of the United States, the granite pedestal being contributed by congress. This is the first instance of a surgeon being so honored in the national capital or by congress. He was married to Louisa A. Dulaney, who survived him with two sons: Dr. Samuel Weissel Gross, whose death in 1889 cut short a career which promised to equal that of his father, and Albert Haller Gross, a prominent barrister, orator and author, of Philadelphia; and two daughters: Mrs. Orville Horwitz, and Mrs. Louisa E. Horwitz. Dr. Gross died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1884.

DREW, Louisa (Lane), actress, was born in London, England, Jan. 10, 1820, daughter of Thomas Frederick and Eliza (Trenter) Lane. Her father, besides being a theatrical manager, attained note as an actor in the English provinces, and her mother was also a popular figure on the stage, especially as a singer of ballads relating to her parts. Their daughter's first appearance before the footlights took place when she was twelve months old in an attempt by her mother to make her represent a crying baby, but instead she crowed aloud with delight at the audience. Her early childhood was spent in taking the many children's parts that marked the drama of that period. Among the rôles she played were those of the rightful heir (when she was five) in a melodrama called "Meg Murnock; or the Hag of the Glen," and of the brother of "Frankenstein," who was killed by the monster of Frankenstein's creation. In her seventh year, on her way to America with her mother, she delighted an audience in Liverpool as "Prince Agib," another rightful heir, in an equestrian drama, "Timour the Tartar." Her American debut as a child actress came on Sept. 26, 1827, at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, Pa., as the little "Duke of York" to the "Richard III" of Junius Brutus Booth. The stage manager of the theater was John Kinlock, whom her mother married. Her next appearance was in Baltimore with Edwin Forrest in "William Tell." She was hailed as an infant phenomenon and was decorated with a special medal by that actor. In March, 1828, she first appeared in New York city at the old Bowery Theater, and later at the Park. Thereafter she traveled widely with her mother from town to town in the United States, appearing with great success as Little Pickle in "The Spoiled Child," Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law," Goldfinch in "The Road to Ruin," Thomas in "The Secret" and Gregory in "Turn Out." Her ninth year was marked by the distinction with which she played a variety of parts in one play. Thus she took seven parts in "Winning a Husband," five parts in "72 Piccadilly" and six parts in "An Actress of All Work." In a farce, "The Four Mowbrays," she undertook all four parts. She was shipwrecked on a tour to Jamaica in 1830, and on a later trip to the West Indies a similar mishap befell her. When only thirteen she was playing small parts in New York at the Bowery Theater in such pieces as "The Wife" and "Mazeppa." In Boston she and her mother acted at the Warren Theater at a joint weekly salary of sixteen dollars. Her rôles grew in importance and included Maria in "The School for Scandal" and Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." With her first marriage in her sixteenth year she played with her husband continually, notably in Philadelphia. The rôles she now assumed were those of Beatrice, Ophelia, Desdemona and Lady Macbeth. She was closely identified with that city's three theaters—the Arch, the Walnut and the Chestnut—and appeared frequently at each. She became associated with J. W. Wallack, Jr., in a répertoire composed of both tragedy and comedy, and later returned to the Park Theater in New York and acted with Macready. Her next engagement was in New Orleans, where she received a salary of $33 weekly for leading rôles. In 1846 she was acting with E. L. Davenport at the old Bowery Theater, New York, in "The Love Chase." At the Park Theater she played Romeo to the Juliet of Ada Stetson, and undertook a rôle even more masculine as Mark Antony. By 1850 she had parted from her first husband, married again, become widowed and was touring with John Drew, her third husband. Later, while he was on a tour in England, she acted in a stock company in Philadelphia, where she appeared in "The Octoroon" and "Our American Cousin," playing Lady Gay Spanker with verve and dash. She assumed control of the Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia in 1861. During her first season she appeared in forty-two rôles, but the venture at the start was not a success. Her husband on his return turned the tide by producing a series of plays for one hundred nights, among them "The Road to Ruin," "The Irish Emigrant" and "London Assurance." She was a widow again by the spring of 1862. Under her management her

Philadelphia theater permitted audiences of moderate means to witness star performances on all occasions with constant variety. Her stock company included J. W. Wallack, Jr., E. L. Davenport, J. Wilkes Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Mrs. Farren and Fanny Davenport. It was at her theater that Mrs. Waller presented her feminine portrayal of Hamlet. Changing conditions in stage organization and traveling companies added to the competition of new houses, brought Mrs. Drew's stock company to an end and in 1892 she relinquished control of this theater. She removed to New York and after making a starring tour of the large centers, she appeared in that city in 1896 as a member of a noteworthy all-star cast in "The Rivals." Her last rôle was in "The Sporting Duchess" first presented in January, 1897, under the management of Charles Frohman. The characters for which she became best known were Peg Woffington, Mrs. Oakley in "The Jealous Wife," Hypolita in "She Would and She Wouldn't," Lydia Languish, Lady Teazle, and Mrs. Malaprop. She was considered the most successful Mrs. Malaprop on the American stage, and played this part with brilliancy to the close of her career. She possessed great originality of conception, boldness of design, and an intimate knowledge of that difficult art which assimilated acting to the workings of natural impulse. She was married three times: in 1836 to Henry B. Hunt, an English singer, who died in 1854; in 1848 to George Mossop, an Irish comedian, who died in 1849, and July 27, 1850, to John Drew, also an Irish comedian. Her son John Drew, her daughter Georgiana Drew Barrymore, and her grandchildren, Ethel, John and Lionel Barrymore, attained distinction on the stage. She also had an adopted son, Sidney Drew, chiefly known on the vaudeville stage and in moving pictures. She died in Larchmont, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1897.

CROOK, James King, physician, was born in Allentown, Ala., Feb. 25, 1859, son of James Alexander and Sarah (Stover) Crook. His father was a well-known educator and planter of Alabama. The son studied medicine under his brother, Dr. William Eugene Crook, and in 1878 and 1879 attended lectures at the Louisville Medical College and at the Kentucky School of Medicine. While still an undergraduate at the latter institution he won the faculty gold medals in competitive examination in materia medica and therapeutics, and for the best written report of the ophthalmological and otological clinic for the term. He was graduated M.D. in the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1880, as one of the ten honor men of the class, and served successively as a member of the resident medical staff of the New York city institutions on Blackwell's Island, and a member of the staff of the New York City Asylum for the Insane, under Dr. McDonald. After commencing private practice in New York city, in 1882, he was appointed visiting physician to St. Stephen's Home for Children. He was associated with the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, serving as an instructor in clinical medicine and physical diagnosis from 1885 to 1898, and assistant professor in the department of clinical medicine from 1899 to 1904. For ten years he was physician to the out-door department of Bellevue Hospital, and in 1896 was appointed visiting physician to the Post-Graduate Hospital. Dr. Crook was the author of "Contributions to the Natural History of Pulmonary Consumption" (1886); "Chloratic Anaemia" (1887); "Mineral Waters of the United States" (1899), and numerous articles on clinical medicine, diseases of the heart and lungs, and climatology. He was the contributor of the article on "Neurosis of the Heart" to the "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," and the section on "Mineral Waters" to "Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics," and the associate editor of the "Chicago Clinic and Pure Water Journal" and "Archives of Physiological Therapy." Dr. Crook was a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the American Medical Association, National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and Post-Graduate Clinical Society (secretary). He served as delegate to the Second Pan-American medical congress in the city of Mexico, 1896, and the British Medical Association in 1897 and 1903. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of Alabama in 1893. He was married in 1887, to Grace, daughter of John E. Flagler of New York city. He died in New York city, Apr. 15, 1908.

MEIGS, James Aitken, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 31, 1829. He began his education under private tutors, and was graduated at the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1848. He then began to study medicine in a physician's office and at the school of anatomy, entered six months later the Jefferson Medical College, and there obtained the degree of M.D. in 1851. He entered immediately upon a medical practice in Philadelphia, which was continued throughout his life. Besides his private practice, he was prominent in various other branches of activity in connection with his profession. For several years he assisted the professor of physiology in the Pennsylvania College; from 1854 to 1862 he served as lecturer on climatology and physiology at the Franklin Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, and lectured frequently before various bodies on physiological and ethnological subjects. From 1855 to 1868 he was visiting physician to the Howard Hospital and Infirmary for Incurables. In 1856 he became librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. He was professor of institutes of medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine from 1857 to 1859, and filled a similar chair in the medical department of Pennsylvania College from 1859 until that institution suspended lectures on the outbreak of the civil war. In this last position he made a departure new in Pennsylvania by delivering two systematic courses of lectures on physiology, illustrated by vivisectional demonstrations. In 1868 he was elected professor of the institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence in the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Gross writes of him: "A ripe scholar, with a command of language the offspring of a tenacious memory and a well-disciplined mind, he stood before his class the peer of any member of the faculty, wisely confining himself in his teachings as Dunglison had done, to physiology. Like one imbued with his work he carried his class with him and frequently vivisected an animal to impress the lesson. If he had one fault it was a love of detail which made him take two sessions for the ordinary course, but can this be called a fault?" Throughout his career Dr. Meigs wrote frequently on medical subjects, elaborating his own important discoveries. His papers on anthropology are the best he ever wrote. He treated the subject of human crania with

great originality and exhaustiveness, in a number of important works. The first of these was a catalogue, which, in his position as chairman of the committee on anthropology of the Academy of Natural Sciences, he made of the collection of human crania, arrayed and classified by himself in 1857. In that year he also contributed to Nott and Gliddon's "Indigenous Races of the Earth," an essay on the "Cranial Characteristics of the Races of Men," and he subsequently published in various magazines original articles entitled, "Hints to Craniographers upon the Importance and Feasibility of Establishing some Uniform System by which the Collection and the Exchange of Duplicate Crania may be Promoted"; "Description of a Deformed Fragmentary Human Skull Found in an Ancient Quarry Cave at Jerusalem"; "Observations on the Form of the Occiput in the Various Races of Men"; "On the Mensuration of the Human Skull"; and "Observations on the Cranial Forms of the American Aborigines." Dr. Meigs was also, at various times, connected editorially with "The Medical Examiner" and other publications, and edited several important scientific works. His original scientific investigations caused him to be widely known in Europe as one of the leaders of the profession in America, and an unusual number of honors were accorded him both in the New World and the Old. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and was elected to various minor offices before becoming its president in 1871; and his name was on the rolls of the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Medical Association, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the biological department of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, the New York Lyceum of Natural History, the Linnaean Society of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, the Ethnological Society of London, the Anthropological Society of London, and the Societas Medicorum Svecanae of Stockholm. He was a member of the international congress of prehistoric archaeology and a delegate to the international medical congress held in Philadelphia during the Centennial exposition. Up to the time of his death he was visiting and consulting physician of many of the leading Philadelphia hospitals. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1879.

SMITH, B. Holly, physician and dentist, was born in Piscataway, Md., Mar. 17, 1858, son of Bennett Holloway and Matilda C. (Janney) Smith. His father was a Methodist minister. He was educated by his mother and owing to the limited circumstances of his parents, he was early thrown upon his own resources, supporting himself and helping the younger members of the family by such employment as offered. He entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and was graduated in 1881 valedictorian of his class. Later he was graduated M.D. at the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was for a time demonstrator of operative dentistry at his alma mater, and later held the chair of operative dentistry and dental surgery in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and a similar professorship as applied to medicine, in the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was president of the National Dental Association, the Maryland State Dental Association, and twice president of the Southern Dental Association. He was also associate member of the Odontological Society of New York, and honorary member of the Texas and D. C. dental associations. In 1883 Dr. Smith was married to Frances G. Hopkins of Baltimore, by whom he had four sons. He died in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1920.

JACOBI, Mary Corinna Putnam, physician and author, was born in London, England, Aug. 31, 1842, daughter of George Palmer and Victorine (Haven) Putnam, who were temporarily residing abroad. Her father (q.v.) was the founder of the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, of which her brother, George Haven Putnam, was long the head. Another brother was Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress. As a child she evinced an interest in physiology and kindred subjects, turning her thoughts to medicine as a career at an early age. Her facility of expression was remarkable and while in her teens she wrote continually, in school and out, on a great variety of subjects, including theological speculations. She began the study of anatomy under a private instructor and gained admission as its first woman student to the New York School of Pharmacy, where she was graduated in 1862; she was also graduated at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1864. Ambitious for further medical instruction, she strained every nerve to earn sufficient funds by teaching and writing to take her to Paris. She was excluded from the great medical institutions of Paris for eighteen months, when the minister of education passed her into the Ecole de Medecine over the heads of the faculty, making her the first regular woman student there. She was graduated at the Ecole de Medecine in 1871 and at once entered upon the practice of medicine in New York, as well as the duties of professor of therapeutics at the newly established Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. After marrying she was able to continue her practice with but few interruptions. Dr. Jacobi was the first woman admitted to the New York County Medical Society, and one of the first to be received into the American Medical Association. When the Post-Graduate School was founded in 1881, she became a member of the faculty, lecturing on diseases of children. In 1874 she founded an association for the advancement of the medical education of women, of which she was president until its close in 1900. In 1891 she was the first woman to be elected a member of the medical board of St. Mark's Hospital. She was the author of "Hysteria and Brain Tumor and Some Other Cases of Nervous Disease" (1888), and "Primary Education," based on her educational experience, and a long list of addresses and papers delivered before various medical societies in New York and elsewhere. Her writings exhibit an enormous amount of research work, and were always a little ahead of her time. The most important of them are: "Septacemia and Pyæmia" (1872); "Lecture on Atropine" (1873); "Comparison of Diphtheria and Croup" (1877); "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" (1877); "Pulse Tracing" (1879); "Effects of Quinine on Cerebral Circulation" (1879); "Tubercular Meningitis" (1880); "Cold Pack and Massage in the Treatment of Anemia" (1880); "Antagonism of Medicines" (1881); "Shall Women Practice Medicine" (1882); "Specialism in Medicine" (1882); "Medical Education Espe-

cially for Women" (1883); "Classification of the Diseases of Children by Development" (1883); "Studies in Endometritis" (1885); "Infantile Spinal Paralysis" (in Pepper's "System of Medicine," 1886); "Pseudo-Hypertrophic Paralysis" (in Pepper's "System of Medicine," 1886); "Notes on the Special Liability to Loss of Nouns in Aphasia" (1887); "Cocculus Indicus, an Experimental Study" (1888); "The Place for the Study of Language in a Curriculum of Education" (1888); "Practical Study in Biology" (1889); "Empyema with a New Device for Measuring the Chest by Plaster Casts" (1890); "Female Physicians for Insane Women" (1890); "Hysterical Fever" (1890); "Typhoid Fever Treated by Cold Packs" (1890); "Higher Education of Women" (1890); "Modern Female Invalidism" (1895); and "Case of Absent Uterus" (1895). She won the Boylston prize of Harvard for an original essay in 1876. She was married July 22, 1873, to Dr. Abraham Jacobi (q.v.) of New York city, and had three children, two of whom died in infancy; Marjorie, the third, became the wife of George McAneny. Dr. Jacobi's life was one of extraordinary intellectual activity, cut short in its prime by a disease which she herself diagnosed with remarkable acumen. She died in New York city, June 10, 1906.

COLLINGS, Samuel Posey, physician, was born near Rockville, Parke co., Ind., Feb. 4, 1845, son of Spotsard and Rebecca (Mattocks) Collings. In his youth he worked on his father's farm, attended the public schools and also taught school, until the age of twenty-two, when he entered the office of Dr. H. J. Rice of Rockville, to study medicine. He was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1870 and was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater, a position he held for two years. He was demonstrator of anatomy in the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, Ind., during 1873–75, resigning to take the same chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the same city. Here he also discharged the duties of lecturer on venereal diseases, and as a teacher was eminently successful. During the last three years of his practice in Indianapolis, he was also visiting surgeon to the city hospital. In 1877 he removed his practice to Hot Springs, Ark., where he spent the rest of his life, being associated with his brother, Howard P. Collings, after 1892. He was known widely throughout the United States and abroad by both the laity and medical profession. He was a delegate to the first and second Pan-American medical congresses and the international medical congress of 1913, and a member of the American Urological Association, the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and a 33rd degree Mason. In June, 1875, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Andrew Louden, of Indianapolis, Ind., and he died in Hot Springs, Ark., Mar. 16, 1917.

PARK, Roswell, clergyman and educator, was born at Lebanon, New London co., Conn., Oct 1, 1807, son of Avery and Betsey (Meech) Park. The first paternal American ancestor was Robert Park, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1630, settling later in Connecticut and from Robert and his wife Martha Chaplin the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Dorothy Thompson; their son Robert and his wife Mary Rose; their son Robert and his wife Elizabeth Benjamin; their son Roswell and his wife Deborah Avery; their son Roswell and his wife Eunice Starkweather, the grandparents of the subject. His paternal grandfather, whose name he bore, served in the army that defeated Burgoyne, and, after leaving service, settled in Preston, Conn. Roswell Park attended Oxford and Hamilton academies, and then entered Hamilton College. The intervals between periods of study were chiefly spent in teaching. While at Hamilton College the ambition of his youth was realized in an appointment to the U. S. military academy at West Point, and from that institution he was graduated the head of his class in 1831. The same summer he passed the final examinations at Union College, received the degree of B.A., and was elected member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. He was at once commissioned second lieutenant of engineers, and employed on fortifications at Newport and in Boston harbor, and afterwards on the Delaware breakwater. He resigned his position in September, 1836, and was appointed professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. Having determined to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, he resigned his professorship in July, 1845, and spent a year studying under Bishop G. W. Doane, in Burlington, N. J. He was ordained deacon, Sept. 10, 1843, and advanced to the priesthood on May 28, 1844. His first parish was in Pomfret, Conn., where in 1846, he opened a school, Christ Church Hall, which he conducted successfully until 1852. Upon his return from an extended visit in Europe, he removed to Racine, Wis., and founded Racine College, which opened its doors in November, 1852. Dr. Park served as its first president 1852–59, and chancellor 1859–63, and was one of the first to give practical recognition to the truth that the usual classical course did not meet the need of many who desired higher education. He accordingly arranged an additional course of two years, with specialization in the sciences, which should lead to the degree of B.Sc. In 1859 St. John's School at Delafield, Wis., under the Rev. James De Koven, was united with Racine College, Dr. Park being elected chancellor, and Dr. De Koven warden. Dr. Park was also rector of St. Luke's Church, Racine (1856–63), and afterwards, by urgent request, went to Chicago to open Immanuel Hall, a church and military school of which he was rector and proprietor until his death. He was the author of "Juvenile and Miscellaneous Poems" (1836); "Sketch of the History of West Point" (1840); "Pantology: A Systematic Survey of Human Knowledge" (1841); "Hand-book for Travellers in Europe" (1853), and "Jerusalem, and Other Poems" (1857), together with some textbooks for the use of his students. He was one of the original members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being present at the first meeting in Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1848, and belonged to other learned societies. Dr. Park received the honorary degree of D.D. from Norwich University, Vermont, in 1850, and that of M.A. from Union and Hamilton colleges. He was twice married: (1) Dec. 28, 1836, to Mary Brewster, daughter of Benjamin F. Baldwin, of Woburn, Mass., and after her death (2) to Eunice E. Niles. There were two children by the first wife: Mary and Roswell (see below), professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, N. Y. He died in Chicago, July 16, 1869.

PARK, Roswell 5th, physician and surgeon,

was born in Pomfret, Conn., May 4, 1852, son of Roswell and Mary B. (Baldwin) Park. He helped his father prepare chemical demonstrations in teaching, and his proficiency in chemistry had a very practical foundation. He was graduated with honors at Racine College in 1872, and taught for one year at Immanuel Hall, the scene of his father's final activities. He then entered the medical department of Northwestern University, and was graduated M.D. in 1876, with the highest honors in his class, in the same year receiving the degree of M.A. from Racine. After one year as resident physician in Mercy Hospital, Chicago, Ill., and in the Cook County Hospital he was assistant surgeon in the Illinois State Eye and Ear Infirmary for seven years. In the meantime (1879), he was made demonstrator of anatomy in the Women's Medical College in Chicago, and the following year became adjunct professor of anatomy in the medical department of Northwestern University, serving thus until 1882. In 1878 he became physician to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, and in 1881 consulting and acting-attending surgeon to the Michael Reese Hospital, where he decided to devote himself entirely to the practice of surgery. During the remainder of his residence in Chicago he was lecturer on surgery in the Rush Medical College, and held positions in a number of surgical institutions and dispensaries. After devoting a year to the study of surgery in the great hospitals in Europe in 1883, he accepted a call to become professor of surgery in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. Thereafter he devoted himself earnestly to the upbuilding of both institutions, helping to accomplish the great results seen in the increased attendance and enlargement of the school. His lectures on surgery attracted wide attention, not only for their practical value, but for their rhetorical brilliancy. He lectured at the Army Medical School in Washington, of which he was honorary professor of surgery. Dr. Park was for two years president of the Chicago Electrical Society, and his labors in electricity brought him a valuable reputation among experts in that branch of science. He frequently visited American and foreign clinics, giving and receiving, while accumulating such a treasure of knowledge as is rarely attained. Above all he was studious, and his notion of recreation in Europe was an opportunity for further study. In 1887 he was a member of the Congress of German Surgeons and the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and he was a fellow of the American Surgical Association (president); member of the Society of Clinical Surgery; American Association of Genito-urinary Surgeons; American Orthopaedic Association; New York Academy of Medicine; Medical Society of the State of New York (president); French Society of Surgery, and Italian Surgical Society; and chairman of the American committee of the International Society of Surgery, from the meetings of which, in Brussels, he was seldom absent. He acquired a national reputation in the field of surgery, and was the first surgeon in the country to establish a private bacteriological laboratory (1887). One great aim of his life was to know the nature of cancer. This led to the establishment, first in the University of Buffalo, of the Gratwick Laboratory, which in 1911 became the New York State Laboratory and Hospital for the Study of Malignant Diseases. He was among the first in the knowledge of tumors, and the first to call attention to the fact that cancer is on the increase. When the medical reserve corps was organized he was one of the first surgeons to be appointed to that branch of the army. He was medical director of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and when Pres. McKinley was shot down he was in active charge of the case. He was editor of the "Weekly Medical Review," associate editor of the "Annals of Surgery," and for four years edited the "Medical Press of Western New York." Among his 170 published books and papers are: "The Electric Light in Surgical Diagnosis" (1882); "Selected Topics in the Surgery of the Nervous System" (1884); "Some of the Surgical Sequelae of the Exanthams and Continued Fevers" (1885); "Total Extirpation of the Larynx" (1885); "A Further Study of Tuberculosis of Bone and Its Early Operative Treatment" (1886); "Contributions to Abdominal Surgery"; "Surgery of the Brain, Based on the Principles of Cerebral Localization" (1889); "Radical Cure for Hernia" (1889); "Mutter Lectures on Surgical Pathology" (1892); "Treatise on Surgery," in two volumes (1896); "History of Medicine" (1897); "Practice of Modern Surgery," his greatest work (1907), and "The Evil Eye and Other Essays" (1913). The following honorary degrees were given him: M.D. from Lake Forest University in 1890, M.A. from Harvard in 1895, and LL.D. from Yale in 1902. Dr. Park was of studious habits, and possessed a lucid, highly-trained and logical mind; he was imbued with the spirit of learning, and bore an air of innate distinction. His presentation of any subject was always a model of orderly clearness. He was married June 1, 1880, to Martha Prudence, daughter of Julius A. Durkee of Chicago, and had two children: Roswell, Jr. and Julian Park. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1914.

BROWN, Charles Henry, physician, was born at Bridgewater, Oneida co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1865, son of William Henry and Hannah (Penny) Brown. The founder of the family in America was Thomas Browne, who emigrated from England in 1628 and from him and his wife Mary Newhall the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Hannah Collins; their son Eleazer and his wife Ann Pendleton; their son Eleazer and his wife Anne Green; their son Eleazer and his wife Temperance Holmes; their son Eleazer and his wife Edith Palmer; their son Prentice and his wife Lucinda Oliver; and their son William Leroy and his wife Angeline Wood, who were the grandparents of Dr. Brown. His great-grandfather, Prentice Brown, moved from Stonington, Conn., to central New York. His uncle, George Penny, was a clergyman noted for his oratorical powers as well as his ability as a critic. Dr. Brown attended an academy at West Winfield and the seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., being graduated at the latter in 1885. He conducted a drug business for nearly four years, and then entered the College of Pharmacy in New York city and was graduated in 1890. He completed his professional studies with a special course in the University of New York, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1893. He practiced his profession in Waterbury, Conn., in association with Dr. Thomas Axtelle, attaining a foremost place in the profession. He was surgeon to the Waterbury Hospital, later held the positions of gynecologist and radiographist, and was elected president of the staff in 1922. In 1918 he was a member of the advisory medical

board, and a year later was elected president of the Waterbury Medical Association. He is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the American Medical Association, the New Haven County Medical Association (president, 1922–23), the Waterbury Club and the Country Club of Waterbury. His favorite recreations are camping and fishing. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and in political faith a Republican. Not content with knowledge gained, Dr. Brown is constantly seeking new light on medical questions and testing new methods, acting with the enthusiastic boldness of the investigator in some directions, yet maintaining a wise conservatism in others. He has read essays on medical subjects in connection with county medical conventions. He was married July 17, 1894, to Emily S. Rich of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and has two children: Charles Alfred, a physician, and Eleanor, wife of Arthur Newton Pack.

PALMER, James Croxall, surgeon, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 29, 1811, son of Edward and Catherine (Croxall) Palmer, and a descendant of Edward Palmer, an Oxford scholar, who in 1624 designed the foundation of the first college of arts in America, on Palmer's Island at the mouth of the Susquehanna. He was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1829, and began the study of law in Baltimore, but gave it up to enter the medical department of the University of Maryland, intending to join the navy. He was graduated in 1834, and almost immediately was commissioned assistant surgeon, and ordered to the frigate "Brandywine," bound for the Pacific station. There he voluntarily exchanged to the sloop "Vincennes," and made a tour around the world by way of the South Sea islands. After a short period of shore service he joined the store-ship "Relief," of Lieut. Wilkes' exploring expedition to the Antarctic regions. The vessel barely escaped shipwreck in attempting the Brecknock passage into Magellan's straits. The "Peacock," to which Dr. Palmer was transferred, had an almost equally unfortunate experience in penetrating too far into an ice channel, and on her return to the Pacific coast was completely wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia river July 19, 1841. This disaster necessitated a stay at Astoria, and Dr. Palmer had command of the party, also keeping meteorological and tide tables and performing duty with the scientific corps. In September he took passage on a purchased brig to San Francisco, and there was transferred to the flagship, in which he finished the exploring expedition, being detached on reaching New York June 17, 1842. On Oct. 27, 1842, he was commissioned surgeon at the Washington navy yard and attended the men wounded by the explosion on board the "Princeton." Two years later he was ordered to the sloop "St. Mary's" of Com. Stockton's squadron, and served in Mexican waters during the war, and was at the taking of Vera Cruz and Tampico. After three years in the Pacific he was ordered to the "Niagara" on the first expedition to lay the Atlantic cable. He was attached to the naval academy at Annapolis until the civil war began, and on its transfer to Newport, R. I., became its head, accomplishing hospital organization ashore and aboard the school ships under great difficulties. In August, 1863, he became fleet surgeon to the western gulf blockading squadron under Adm. Farragut, and was on the flagship "Hartford" at the battle of Mobile, Aug. 5, 1864. After the fleet had anchored in the bay he went around it in the admiral's steam barge to aid the surgeons who had no assistants. At Adm. Farragut's request he went on board the captured Confederate ram "Tennessee," to attend Adm. Franklin Buchanan, whose leg had been broken, and who was related to Dr. Palmer. The surgeon of the Confederate fleet had advised amputation; but Dr. Palmer saved the leg and sent the admiral North fully restored. Among other services performed at that time was the accomplishment of an agreement between Adm. Farragut and Confederate Sec. Mallory, exempting medical officers and attendants from detention as prisoners of war. He remained at Pensacola to account for the men and material of the Union fleet, until illness, due to malarial poisoning, set in, and he was removed to his northern home. He was detached from the bureau of medicine and surgery Sept. 21, 1865, and subsequently had charge of the naval hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., for four years. On Mar. 3, 1871, he was commissioned as a medical director, and on June 10, 1872, as surgeon general. On June 29, 1873, he was put on the retired list, according to law; but continued active work for four years more, as visitor to the government hospital for the insane, near Washington. He published important papers through the bureau of medicine and surgery; also a work on a philological subject, and a poem, "The Antarctic Mariner's Song" (last ed. 1868). He was married at Long Green, Baltimore co., Md., May 22, 1837, to Juliet, daughter of James Gittings. He died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 24, 1883.

PALMER, John Williamson, author and physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 4, 1825, son of Edward and Catherine (Croxall) Palmer, and brother of Dr. James C. Palmer (above). In 1847 he was graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland. He was the first city physician of San Francisco, Calif., in 1849–50, and in 1855–56 wrote a series of papers relating to that period for "Putnam's Magazine" and the "Atlantic Monthly." These were graphic descriptions of the time when the tide of immigration in quest of gold flooded California. In 1851–52 Dr. Palmer was surgeon of the East India Co.'s war steamer, "Phlegethon," in the second Burmese war, and is the only American who ever held a commission in the East India Co.'s navy. In 1870 he removed from Baltimore to New York, and was subsequently engaged on the editorial staffs of the "Century Dictionary" and the "Standard Dictionary." He was a frequent contributor to journals and magazines, especially to "Putnam's Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Century Magazine," in papers relating to East Indian and American life, having traveled extensively in the Hawaiian Islands, China, Burmah, Hindostan, and other countries of the Orient. In the civil war he was with Gen. Breckinridge in the valley of Virginia, and later in the war department of the South. It was as Confederate war correspondent of the New York "Tribune," under the nom de guerre of "Altamont" that he rendered a valuable service in the field of journalism. His literary work, high in character, was mostly hidden under anonymity. His "Stonewall Jackson's Way," regarded as one of the most spirited camp songs of the war, was only claimed after its popularity had won for it several sponsors. In addition to translations, including Michelet's "L'Amour" and "La Femme," etc., he compiled the well-known "Folk Songs"

(1861), and the "Poetry of Compliment and Courtship" (1867). He was the author of "The Golden Dagon; or, Up and Down the Irrawaddi" (1853); "The Queen's Heart," a comedy (1858); "The New and the Old, or California and India in Romantic Aspects" (1859); "After his Kind" (1886), a novel written under the pen name of "John Coventry"; "The Beauties and Curiosities of Engraving" (1879), and "Lyrics and Ballads" (1901). He was married in 1855 to Henrietta Lee of Baltimore, Md., by whom he had one son. He died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 26, 1906.

LOOMIS, Alfred Lebbeus, physician, was born in Bennington, Vt., Oct. 16, 1831, son of Daniel and Eliza (Beach) Loomis, and a descendant of Joseph Loomis, a native of England, who came to America on the ship "Susan and Ellen," arriving in Boston in July, 1638, and settling in Windsor, Conn., in the following year. From Joseph Loomis and his wife Mary White, the line of descent is traced through their son Deacon John, who married Elizabeth Scott; their son Deacon Samuel, who married Elizabeth White; their son Daniel, who married Hannah Withrell (or Wetherell); their son Deacon Daniel, who married Alice Chamberlain; their son Russell, who married Lydia Huntington, and was the grandfather of Dr. Loomis. He matriculated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1847, and was graduated with the class of 1851. He then removed to New York city to take up the study of medicine, having there for preceptor Dr. Willard Parker. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1853, and entered the hospitals on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands as assistant physician. After two years' experience in the county institutions, he established himself in general practice in New York city, and soon acquired a reputation as a specialist in diseases of the respiratory organs and pulmonary diseases, becoming a recognized authority in that branch of medical science. In 1860 he was appointed visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital, and in 1874 to Mount Sinai Hospital. He faithfully filled these important trusts up to the time of his death. He was for fifteen years consulting physician to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, resigning in 1875. For more than thirty years Dr. Loomis was connected with the faculty of the University of the City of New York; from 1864 to 1866, an adjunct professor of pathology and practice of medicine, and from 1866 until his death full professor. Previous to his taking this chair, he was lecturer on physical diagnosis in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1862–65. In 1886 he announced a gift to the medical department of the University of $100,000, from an unknown friend, to build and equip a new laboratory, the only conditions being that it should be called the Loomis laboratory; that the giver's name should remain unannounced, and that the course of study be reorganized and brought up to the demands of the day. Dr. Loomis entered the university council in 1892 with the single purpose of helping this new advance movement. He personally gave $15,000 to the new college fund, and persuaded others to give more than twice as much besides. He was a member of the principal medical societies of America and Europe, and was, at different times, president of the American Climatological Association, the Association of American Physicians, the New York Pathological Society, the New York State Medical Society, Academy of Medicine and the congress of American physicians and surgeons held in 1894. He was a large contributor to the medical literature of the day, and among his published works are: "Lessons in Physical Diagnosis" (1868); "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Heart and Kidneys" (1876); "Lectures on Fevers" (1882); "Diseases of Old Age" (1882); "A Textbook of Practical Medicine" (1884). Dr. Loomis was an enthusiastic champion of the curative properties of the air of the Adirondack region in cases of incipient tuberculosis and of its value as a prolonger of life in advanced cases. He actively opposed the extinction of the forests of this natural sanitarium. He was twice married: (1) June 16, 1858, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Henry Patterson of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; she died in 1880, leaving two children, Dr. Henry P. Loomis, and Adeline Eliza Loomis, who married John Dyneley Prince. He was married July 23, 1887, to Anne, daughter of Thomas H. Morris of Baltimore, Md., and widow of John D. Prince, the well-known Wall street operator. He died from pneumonia at his home in New York city, Jan. 23, 1895, after a three days' sickness. On a tablet erected to his memory in Bellevue Hospital is the following inscription: "A man of rare attainments, he had a strong will, untiring industry and directness of purpose. These traits, with his well-ordered and resourceful mind, made him one of the ablest of his profession and won for him its highest honors. He made many valuable additions to medical literature, and by his unusual powers as a teacher and practitioner of medicine, compelled the admiration and confidence of all who came in contact with him. This hospital especially is indebted to him for thirty-five years of faithful work by reason of his service in its amphitheater, and in its wards he added not only to its renown as a center of medical education, but to its glory as a refuge for the sick. Erected by the commissioners of charities and correction."

GLOVER, John, soldier, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 5, 1732, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Henderson) Glover, grandson of Jonathan Glover and great-great-grandson of Charles Glover who came from England to Salem in 1630. He was by trade a shoemaker, but not finding the shoemaker's bench to his taste, entered the fishing business and enjoyed a profitable trade with the West Indies, France and Spain. He owned a number of vessels and by engaging in other mercantile pursuits, accumulated considerable wealth by the time the revolutionary war began. As a soldier he had been colonel of the Marblehead regiment and in 1773 had risen to captain of the third military foot company (British). About May 22, 1775, the Marblehead regiment was transferred from the militia in the British service to the continental service, John Glover being colonel; and on June 22 he marched his regiment from Marblehead to Cambridge to join the continental army. Gen. Washington, on taking command July 3, issued the first order to Col. Glover as follows: "By his Excellency General Washington, it is ordered that Col. Glover's regiment be ready this evening with all their accoutrements to march at a minute's warning to support Gen. Folsom of the New Hampshire forces, in case his lines should be attacked. It is also ordered that Col. Prescott's regiment equip themselves to march this evening and take possession of the woods leading to Lechmere's Point, and in case of an attack there, Col. Glover's regiment to march immediately to their support." On Sept. 13, Col. Glover su-

perintended the evacuation of New York city, and between nine o'clock in the evening and sunrise the next morning, his brigade removed 500 sick to improvised hospitals on the Jersey shore. On the evening of the following day Col. Glover, after thirty-six hours of hard and continuous labor, received orders to march his brigade to Harlem, where the fearlessness and orderly marching of his men made such an impression on the other panic-stricken divisions of the American army on their flight to Kingsbridge, that they halted and marched back with him. Col. Glover's troops also effected the passage of the Delaware and led the advance at the battle of Trenton. His troops were conspicuous for their bravery at Stillwater and their fortitude at Valley Forge. Glover was promoted brigadier general, Feb. 21, 1777. He aided, under Gen. Schuyler, in the defeat of Burgoyne, and transported to Cambridge the prisoners who surrendered at Saratoga. In 1778 he was with Gen. Greene in New Jersey, and later, under Gen. Sullivan, took part in the Rhode Island expedition. In 1780 he superintended the drafts from Massachusetts, and in October of the same year served on the court of inquiry that tried and condemned Major André. After the war and until his death he was active in promoting the fishing and shipping interests at Marblehead. Gen. Glover was one of the ablest of the Massachusetts officers who served in the continental army. On Oct. 18, 1901, there was unveiled by the Bronx Chapter, Mt. Vernon, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on a beautiful site in Pelham Bay Park, N. Y., a fine bronze tablet that had been placed on the great boulder known as Glover's Rock: "in memory of the 550 patriots who, led by Col. John Glover, held Gen. Howe's army in check at the battle of Pell's Point, Oct. 18, 1776, thus aiding Washington in his retreat to White Plains." John Glover was twice married. His first wife was Hannah Gale, by whom he had five sons and six daughters; his second wife was Mrs. Frances Fosdick. He died at Marblehead, Mass., Jan. 30, 1797.

STAHLMAN, Edward Bushrod, railroad official, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Sept. 2, 1844, son of Frederick and Christiane (Lange) Stahlman. At the age of eleven he accompanied his parents to the United States, and his father dying soon afterwards, he was thrown on his own resources. Entering the employ of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, he settled in Nashville, Tenn., which thereafter was his permanent home. He became general freight agent of the Louisville & Nashville road in 1878, and traffic manager in 1880. He resigned this position in the following year, and for ten years was vice-president of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad. In 1891 he became commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. He reorganized that association, taking into its membership all the railroads south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi to Washington City. In later years he devoted his attention largely to private business and to the management of the Nashville "Banner," an evening newspaper of which he was owner and proprietor. He was president of the Nashville Banner Publishing Co. and the Mecklenburg Real Estate Co. and the owner of the Stahlman Building in Nashville. His genius as a railroad manager, his great executive ability, his vigorous powers as a speaker and writer, were universally recognized, while his genial manners and liberal sentiments secured the good will of all with whom he was thrown in contact. He was married Oct. 4, 1886, to Mollie T., daughter of John Claiborne of Virginia, and had two sons: Edward Claiborne and Frank Carl Stahlman. Mrs. Stahlman died in 1915, and he was married again in 1920 to Sarah Virginia, daughter of William C. Shelton of Tennessee, by whom he had one son, Gray Stahlman.

CHURCH, Pharcellus, clergyman and journalist, was born at Seneca, Ontario co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1801, the son of Willard Church, a soldier of the revolution, who, as a member of Gen. Wayne's command, received the thanks of congress for the capture of Stony Point, N. Y. Although brought up in a neighborhood wherein few religious advantages were obtainable, he early joined the first Baptist church founded there, and was prepared for the ministry at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1824. His first pastorate was at Poultney, Vt., after which he held charges successively at Providence, R. I., Rochester, N. Y., New Orleans, La., Boston, Mass., Montreal, Canada, and Brooklyn, N. Y. While at Rochester, he organized the movement that resulted in the establishment of Rochester University and Theological Seminary. In Boston he became associate editor of the "Watchman and Reflector." In 1845 he went to London as a delegate to attend the first meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, and before and after this event he was a leading advocate of Christian union. In 1848 he resigned his ministerial charge on account of ill health, and taking up his residence in Europe passed several years in linguistic and philosophical studies and in literary labors, the last of which always occupied his attention throughout his life. Returning to America, he became in 1855 editor and proprietor of the New York "Chronicle," which in 1865 was merged into the "Examiner," and to the end of his life he continued to be one of the proprietors of the consolidated journals. He retired from active journalism in 1870, but continued to occupy himself as a writer of theological books. He was the author of numerous published sermons and addresses and contributions to periodicals and "Philosophy of Benevolence" (1836); a prize essay on "Religious Dissensions: their Cause and Cure" (1838); "Antioch: An Increase of Moral Power in the Church" (1843); "Life of Theodosia Dean" (1851); "Mapleton; or, More Work for the Maine Law" (1852); and "Seed Truths; or, Bible Views of Mind, Morals and Religion" (1871). He received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater in 1847. He was married, in 1828, to Clara Emily, daughter of John Conant, of Brandon, Vt. His sons, William Conant and Francis Pharcellus Church, founded the "Army and Navy" and "Galaxy" magazines. He died in Tarrytown, N. Y., June 5, 1886.

CHURCH, William Conant, editor and author, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1836, son of Pharcellus and Chara Emily (Conant) Church and a descendant of Richard Church, who came over from England in 1630 and settled at Plymouth, Mass. From Richard and his wife Elizabeth Warren the line is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Mary Tucker, their son John and his wife Rebecca ————; their son John and his wife Elizabeth Evans, their son Jonathan and his wife Abigail Cady, and their son Wil-

lard and his wife Sarah Davis, who were the grandparents of William C. Church. His grandfather, Willard Church, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and a kinsman of Col. Benjamin Church, the Indian fighter of an earlier generation. William C. Church was educated in the public schools of his native city and the famous Latin School in Boston, Mass. In 1853 the family removed to New York, and he assisted his father in editing the "Chronicle," which was afterward merged into the "Examiner." Later he became one of its proprietors. He was publisher of the New York "Sun" in 1860–61. The outbreak of the civil war found him traveling in Europe. Returning in July, 1861, he was first a war correspondent for the New York "Times," writing under the nom de plume of "Pierrepont." He accompanied the joint naval and military expedition under Gen. Sherman and Adm. Dupont, and sent the first account of the capture of Port Royal to the New York "Evening Post." In March, 1862, he was appointed captain of U. S. volunteers, on the staff of Gen. Silas Casey, and was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel before the close of the war. He was at the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, being slightly wounded in the latter battle. He was associated with his brother Francis Pharcellus Church in establishing the "Army and Navy Journal," and edited it for nearly fifty-four years. In 1866 the "Galaxy" magazine was founded by the Church brothers, and in 1878 consolidated with the "Atlantic Monthly" of Boston. He was a contributor to the "Century," "Scribner's," "North American Review," and other leading magazines and was literary executor of John Ericsson, whose biography he published in two volumes (1890). He was also the author of a "Life of Ulysses S. Grant" (1897). Mr. Church was one of the founders and a fellow in perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the National Rifle Association of America, being president of the latter 1872–82; life member and director of the New York Zoölogical Society; original member and senior vice-commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; member of the executive committee of the National Security League; and a member of the Union League, Authors, Army and Navy, Lawyers and Players clubs and of the Century Association. In 1882 Pres. Arthur appointed him one of the commissioners to inspect the Northern Pacific railroad. As a journalist Col. Church was ranked among the ablest. In everything that he did he was guided to some extent by his military instincts and training. He believed absolutely in the principle of universal military service and the need for a strong navy. A man of cogent personality, he possessed a bright, sparkling wit, pungency of phrase and clean wholesomeness of intellect that was amazingly inspiring to all who knew him. Patriotism was more to him than it is to most men, and he contrived to drive this high ideal home without harping upon it. He was married, Apr. 2, 1863, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George Henry Metcalf, of Providence, R. I., and had one son, Willard Church. He died in New York city, May 23, 1917.

GODDARD, William Giles, educator and author, was born in Johnston, R. I., Jan. 2, 1794, son of William and Abigail (Angell) Goddard. His maternal grandfather was Brig.-Gen. James Angell, a descendant of one of the early settlers who came with Roger Williams to Providence. His father (1740–1816), a native of New London, Conn., early removed to Providence, where in 1762 he established the Providence "Gazette and Country Journal," the first newspaper printed in the town. Afterwards, at different periods, he edited newspapers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and displayed much enterprise and ability. He was appointed surveyor of post-roads and comptroller of the post-office by Benjamin Franklin, who was then postmaster-general. William G. Goddard was graduated at Brown University in the class of 1812, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. Francis Blake, at Worcester, Mass. Meantime he was associate editor of the Worcester "Spy," and his literary tastes finally led him to abandon the law as a profession, and return to Providence in 1813, to become sole editor and proprietor of the "Rhode Island American." He conducted this newspaper until 1825, Prof. James D. Knowles being associated with him in its management for a short time, and in the latter year he was appointed professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics in Brown University. After holding this chair for nine years he resigned, and being immediately made professor of *belles-letires*, he so continued until 1842, when he resigned in consequence of ill health. He was afterwards elected to the board of trustees and the board of fellows, and made secretary of the corporation. The name of Prof. Goddard is associated with valuable services to the cause of religion, education and philanthropy. The system of public education in Rhode Island is largely due to his influence for its development by his frequent appeals to the public through the press. He was always an earnest advocate of popular education, believing that upon the diffusion of knowledge very largely depended the perpetuation of republican institutions. His power as a political writer is best shown in his address delivered in Newport, May 3, 1843, on the occasion of the adoption of the state's constitution; a discourse which reveals a mature and well-settled understanding of the genius, scope and spirit of republican government. The "Political and Miscellaneous Writings of William G. Goddard," edited in two volumes by his son, Francis W. Goddard, was published in 1870. Prof. Goddard was outspoken during the Dorr rebellion in support of the principles of the "law and order" party, and wielded a mighty influence in behalf of the established principles of the state government, then in danger of illegal attacks. "He constantly labored to enforce the view that, while the particular illustration of the spirit which in the year 1842 sought to overthrow the government of Rhode Island was local, the spirit itself was not local; that it was the spirit of revolution and rebellion, which, unless checked, would sooner or later impair the stability of the general government." The papers comprising the second volume of his published writings, which originally appeared in the "Providence Journal," show a philosophical conception of the principles of government, a complete acquaintance with the nature and spirit of our American Constitution, and contain enduring axioms in politics. Prof. Goddard was married, May 22, 1821, to Charlotte Rhoda, daughter of Thomas Poynton, and Hope (Brown) Ives, and niece of Nicholas Brown, 2d, benefactor of Brown University. They had nine children, seven of whom survived to maturity. Prof. Goddard died suddenly, in Providence, Feb. 16, 1846.

William G. Goddard

McTYEIRE, Holland Nimmons, first president of Vanderbilt University (1873–89), and bishop of the M. E. church, South, was born in Barnwell county, S. C., July 28, 1824. He was prepared for college in the Cokesbury School, under Dr. Stephen Olin, and entering Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, in 1840, was graduated A.B. in 1844. In 1845 he joined the Virginia conference and was stationed at Williamsburg, the old colonial capital. In 1846 he was transferred to the Alabama conference and stationed at the St. Francis Street Church, Mobile. Later he had charge of the Methodist churches in Demopolis, Ala., and Columbus, Miss., and being then transferred to the Louisiana conference he was stationed in New Orleans at Felicity Street Church. In 1851 he was chosen editor of the "Christian Advocate," of New Orleans, and in 1858, of the "Christian Advocate," of Nashville, the general organ of his church. After the fall of Fort Donelson he took refuge in Alabama, serving as pastor of the church in Montgomery most of the time until the close of the civil war. In 1866 he was elected to the episcopate, and in 1873 was appointed by the founder, Cornelius Vanderbilt, head of Vanderbilt University, with the title president of the board of trust. Besides many contributions to periodical literature he was the author of "Duties of Christian Masters," a prize essay (Nashville, 1859); "Catechism on Church Government" (1869); "Catechism on Bible History" (1869); "Manual of Discipline" (1870), and "History of Methodism" (1884). Of this latter work the New York "Nation" said: "Dr. McTyeire's history will be read for nothing else with so much interest as for its treatment respecting slavery." He died Feb. 15, 1889, and was buried on the Vanderbilt campus.

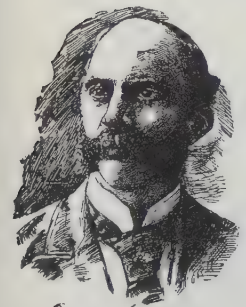
H. N. McTyeire.

HARGROVE, Robert Kennon, second president of Vanderbilt University and M. E. bishop, was born in Pickens county, Ala., Sept. 17, 1829, son of Daniel J. and Laodicea Hargrove, who were natives of North Carolina. He was brought up on a cotton plantation, and attended a neighborhood school. Special training preparatory to entering college was received at an academy at Franconia in his native county, from which he passed to the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and was graduated in 1852. He took up the profession of teaching in 1852, and served for five years at the university as tutor and professor, resigning to enter upon the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the Alabama conference, in December, 1887. He spent two years on circuits and eight years more on stations, as chaplain in the Confederate army and as president of Centenary Institute at Summerfield, Ala. Thereafter his ministry was in Kentucky and Tennessee. For seven years he was president of a college for girls at Franklin, Tenn., and the remaining years up to 1882, when he was made bishop, were spent as pastor and presiding elder, He was a member of the book-committee that rescued the publishing-house of the church from financial wreck, when its indebtedness exceeded $300,000, by the adoption of a bond scheme urged by him. He was a member of the general conference of 1866 and favored the radical changes it made, and of the Cape May commission charged with the adjustment of property and other issues between the Methodist churches, North and South. For several years he was a member of the general board of missions of the church. He became president of the board of trust of Vanderbilt University at the death of Holland N McTyeire in 1889. Since May, 1885, he has been secretary of the college of bishops. He is chairman of the committee on candidates for foreign mission fields, also chairman of another committee charged with the translation of ecclesiastical and theological literature into foreign languages. He agitated and chiefly inspired the formation of the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society of the M. E. church, South. In 1894 he was made chairman of the board of management of the Epworth League of the church. He is a member of the committee on federation to treat with a like committee from the Methodist Episcopal church, North, concerning territorial occupancy and rights of the bodies, which met in Washington, D. C., in January 1898. Bishop Hargrove was married, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1852 to Harriet C., daughter of David and Stella (Houghton) Scott, who died in February, 1894. On June 30, 1895, he was married to Mrs. Ruth E. Scarritt. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1905.

GARLAND, Landon Cabell, first chancellor of Vanderbilt University (1875–93), was born in Nelson county, Va., March 21, 1810, son of Spotswood and Lucinda (Rose) Garland. He was closely related to the Cabells, Breckenridges, Clays and other prominent families of Virginia. His early life was spent in that state, and in his sixteenth year he entered Hampden-Sydney College, where he was graduated with distinction in 1829. Almost immediately after graduation he was elected to the chair of chemistry and natural philosophy at Washington College, now Washington and Lee University. Upon the opening of Randolph-Macon College, he was called to the chair of natural science there, and succeeded Prof. Parkes in the chair of mathematics. During the absence in Europe of Dr. Olin, president of Randolph-Macon, Prof. Garland was chairman of the faculty, and upon the resignation of Dr. Olin, being chosen president, he continued so until the autumn of 1846, when he resigned with a view to entering upon the practice of law. This design, however, was never carried out; for within twelve months he was offered the presidency of William and Mary College, Virginia, and a professorship in the University of Alabama. Accepting the latter position, he assumed its duties near the end of 1847. Until the year 1853 he continued in charge of the department of mathematics and astronomy, and then resigned to accept an important position in connection with the projected Northeast and Southwest railroad, now the Alabama Great Southern. At the end of two years he returned to the University of Alabama as president; and this position, with which was combined the chair of ethics and psychology, he held until the destruction of the university buildings by fire in April, 1865. His connection, however, was not dissolved until 1866, when he accepted the chair of physics and astronomy at the University of Mississippi. In 1868, upon the reorganization of Randolph-Macon College, he was again offered the presidency, but did not accept. In 1875 he was chosen chancellor of the newly-organized Vanderbilt University, and for eight years occupied this office, together with the professorship of physics and astronomy. In 1893 he was, at his own request, relieved from the duties of the chancellorship, but continued to teach his department until his death. Dr. Garland was an earnest student, and the author of a series of text-books on mathematics, only one of which, a trigonometry, was ever published. The manuscripts of the others were lost by fire, and were never rewritten, on account of his failing health. He was always a lover of nature and an enthusiastic sportsman, much of his summer vacations being devoted to trout-fishing in the mountains of Virginia. He was devoted to music, being a fine singer and an excellent player of

the flute. His remarkable gift of clear and forcible exposition made him unequaled as a teacher and as a public speaker. The many positions of trust and responsibility filled by Dr. Garland were so many unsolicited testimonials of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-men, for he never sought an office or an honor. Dr. Garland died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1895.

KIRKLAND, James Hampton, second chancellor of Vanderbilt University (1893–), was born at Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 9, 1859, son of William C. and Virginia Lawson (Galluchat) Kirkland, and a descendant of Scotch and French settlers. His father was a Methodist preacher and a member of the South Carolina conference, and his mother a daughter of Rev. Joseph Galluchat of Charleston, S. C. The son was graduated A.B. at Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., in 1877, and after pursuing post-graduate studies in classics received the degree of A.M. in the following year. For the succeeding three years he was tutor of Latin and Greek in Wofford College, for one year was assistant professor of Greek, and for one year professor of Greek and German. In July, 1883, he went to Germany for the purpose of further study, and in April, 1885, received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Leipsig. The studies to which he especially devoted himself were Latin, Greek and Anglo-Saxon, and his doctor's dissertation was the critical examination of an Anglo-Saxon poem, entitled, "The Harrowing of Hell." This thesis was published in 1885. After receiving his degree he remained in Europe studying at the University of Berlin and in Rome and Paris, and traveling until June, 1886, when he returned to America, and was immediately elected professor of Latin in Vanderbilt University. In June, 1893, he was elected to the chancellorship, to succeed Dr. Landon C. Garland. During the administration of Dr. Kirkland the university has continued to grow in influence and popularity, and all the departments have made an advance in requirements. Most notable has been the change in the medical department, where there has been a complete practical reorganization. The adoption of a strictly graded course and the enforcement of thoroughly academic methods of instruction and examination bring this department into complete harmony with the spirit of the whole university, and mark an era in medical education in the South. Chancellor Kirkland has written a number of articles for the "Quarterly Review" of Nashville, Tenn., the "American Journal of Philology," the "Classical Review" of London, England, the "Nation," and other periodicals. He also edited the "Satires and Epistles of Horace" (Boston, 1893). In November, 1895, he was married to Mary, daughter of Col. W. A. Henderson, a noted lawyer of Knoxville, Tenn., and a descendant on her mother's side of John Barrett of Vermont, a colonel in the revolutionary army.



J. H. Kirkland

DUDLEY, William Lofland, dean of the medical department of Vanderbilt University, was born in Covington, Kenton co., Ky., April 16, 1859, son of George Reed and Emma (Lofland) Dudley. He is a lineal descendant of Francis Dudley of Concord, Mass., also of Thomas Dudley, colonial governor of Massachusetts, and many of his ancestors were prominent in the colonial and revolutionary wars. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Covington, and he then entered the University of Cincinnati, where he made a special study of chemistry and other physical sciences, and received the degree of B.S. In 1879–80 he was demonstrator of chemistry in Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and during 1880–86 was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the same institution, from which he received the honorary degree of M.D. in 1885. He became professor of chemistry in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1886, and still (1898) holds that position. He has made numerous and important researches in chemistry and metallurgy, and has published papers in the leading scientific periodicals, some of the most noteworthy being: "Researches in the Metallurgy of Iridium," "The Physiological Effect of Cigarette-smoking," "New Method of Chemical Analysis of Organic Substances," and "Researches in Electro-Metallurgy." In connection with Prof. John Daniel of Vanderbilt University he was the first to discover the physiological effects of the Roentgen or X-rays. His researches have been published in the "Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft" of Berlin, the "American Journal of Science," the "American Chemical Journal," the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," and in "Science," have been reprinted in various journals throughout the world, and have served useful ends in the arts. While a resident of Covington, Prof. Dudley held many important positions. In 1883 and 1884 he was a commissioner of the Cincinnati industrial exposition, and in 1884 was second vice-president and chairman of the committee on rules, jurors and awards. During 1882–86 he was a member of the board of directors of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute of Cincinnati, and in 1886 was a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati. Since his removal to Nashville he has held equally responsible positions. In 1895 he was made dean of the medical department of Vanderbilt University, although retaining his professorship in the literary department. He was one of the original members of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the Tennessee centennial exposition of 1896–97, and one of the few members who were retained after the reorganization. In 1897 he was elected by the board of the exposition as "director of affairs," a position which devolved upon him the control of the details of the exposition. In the discharge of the important duties of this office he displayed a high order of executive ability, and the success of the exposition was in large measure due to his administration. He was also chairman of the committees on awards, installation, music and amusements, and chief of the department of education; also a member of many committees, including those on buildings and public exercises. He belonged to the following scientific societies: The German Chemical Society of Berlin, the Society of Chemical Industry of England, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Engineering Association of the South. He was for a number of years a member of the board of directors of the last named, for two years was its treasurer, and served for one year as president. He was a fellow of the Chemical Society of London, England, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of whose chemical section he was secretary in 1888 and chairman in 1889, and thereby a vice-president of the association. His address as vice-president, delivered at the meeting in Toronto, Canada, was on "The Nature of

W. L. Dudley

Amalgams.'' He devised a process for electroplating with iridium. He was U. S. commissioner to the seventh congress of applied chemistry in London in 1909. He was a fellow of the American Chemical Society and a member of its council. He was unmarried and died while traveling between Nashville and Chicago, Sept. 8, 1914.

SAFFORD, James Merrill, geologist and educator, was born at Putnam, now a ward of Zanesville, O., Aug. 13, 1822, son of Henry and Patience (Van Horne) Safford, grandson of Jonas Safford and descendant of Thomas Safford, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1630 and settled at Ipswich in 1641. Both his father and grandfather were physicians. He was graduated A.B. at Ohio University in 1844, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1846. After taking a special course at Yale College he became professor of chemistry, natural history and geology in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. During this period he continued his graduate studies at Yale, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1866. In 1872 he accepted the chair of chemistry in the medical department of the University of Nashville, where he had received the degree of M.D. the preceding year. Upon the consolidation of this department with that of Vanderbilt University in 1874, Dr. Safford retained the chair of chemistry for both departments, and after their separation in 1894, he remained at Vanderbilt as professor of geology and natural history until 1900, when he retired as professor emeritus. He had charge of the school of chemistry in the academic department during 1885–86, and was dean of the department of pharmacy of Vanderbilt from 1885 to his retirement. His teaching was characterized by simplicity, clearness and thoroughness. Doubtful hypotheses were avoided and nonessential technicalities omitted. His lectures were complete and logical, and his students were devoted to him because of his rare personality and his stimulating mode of presentation of his subjects. Dr. Safford was not only an educator but a practicing geologist. Upon his arrival at Lebanon in 1848, he began a systematic study of the geology of Tennessee, and in 1854 he was appointed state geologist, an office which he retained until 1899, with the exception of the civil war and reconstruction period, when his office was suspended (1860–71). His services as state geologist were of great material value and the publication of his investigations disclosed to the state the existence of its mineral wealth. It was in accordance with his advice that the state purchased the Brushy mountain coal mines in 1899 for the employment of its convicts. Dr. Safford contributed numerous articles to the scientific press, including the ''American Journal of Science,'' the ''American Geological Railway Guide,'' the ''Bulletin of the Geological Society of America,'' the ''American Geologist,'' and the ''Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.'' He was the author of ''Geology of Tennessee'' (a textbook, with Joseph B. Killebrew, 1876 and 1900); and numerous technical reports and papers which included: ''The Silurian Basin of Middle Tennessee'' (1851); ''Geology of the State of Tennessee'' (1874), his most important state report, revised enlarged, and included in ''An Introduction to the Resources of Tennessee'' (1876); ''The Geological and Topographical Features of Tennessee in Relation to Disease'' (1880 and 1885), published as the first two volumes of the ''Reports of the Tennessee State Board of Health''; ''The Agricultural Geology of Tennessee'' (1887); and ''Report to the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee'' (1889), dealing principally with the coal area of the northwestern portion of the Tennessee coal fields. As special agent of the census of 1880 he made a report on the cotton production of Tennessee, with a discussion of the topography, geology and agriculture of the state (1880). He also prepared the first complete geological map of Tennessee, which was published in 1888. He was member of the Tennessee state board of health from its organization in 1866 until 1896, serving as president for a number of years. He was one of the judges for mines and ores at the International Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. By appointment of President Hayes he was one of the honorary commissioners from the United States to the Exposition Universelle, Paris, in 1878. In 1882 he was judge at the Cotton Exposition in Atlanta; in 1883 the Louisville Exposition; and in 1896–97, chief of the department of geology, minerals and mining of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville. Dr. Safford was intimately associated with Silliman and held in high esteem by Le Conte and other distinguished geologists. With the spirit of the true scientific explorer, Dr. Safford devoted all of his discoveries to the economic welfare of his state. Though receiving meager compensation for his services, he declined to exploit his knowledge of mineral resources for his personal benefit. He was a member of the American Association for the Avancement of Science, the Geological Society of America and the International Congress of Geologists. He was a communicant of the Presbyterian church and a member of the Masonic order. He was married in 1859 to Mrs. Catherine K. (Howard) Owens, daughter of Jacob Howard of Lebanon, Tenn., and had two children: Annie M. and Julia Lawrence, wife of D. H. Morrow of Dallas, Tex. He died in Dallas, Tex., June 2, 1907.

MORGAN, William Henry, dentist and educator, was born in Logan county, Ky., Feb. 22, 1818, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Adams)

Morgan, grandson of Abraham and Mary (Bedinger) Morgan, great-grandson of William and Drusilla (Swearingen) Morgan and great-great-grandson of Richard Morgan of Welsh descent. His paternal grandfather was a colonel in the revolutionary war and first cousin to Gen. Daniel Morgan, and his father participated in the war of 1812. When William was six years of age his mother died and most of his early education was obtained at a Sunday school where he acquired a taste for reading. At the age of twenty-seven he had accumulated by hard labor and strict economy sufficient funds to enter the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated in 1848. He practiced for one year at Russellville, Ky., and in 1849 formed a partnership at Nashville, Tenn., with T. B. Hamlin, D.D.S., which continued for more than ten years. From 1876 to 1901 he was in partnership with his son Henry W. Morgan. Dr. Morgan acquired a national reputation in his profession. He was instrumental in the organization of the Ohio Dental College and served as a trustee from 1865–79. In 1879 he was appointed to the chair of clinical dentistry and dental pathology in the department of dentistry of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and at the request of Bishop McTyeire, president of Vanderbilt University, he organized the department of dentistry of that institution in 1879 and served as its dean until his death in 1901. This department rose to the front rank among American dental colleges, having at the time of his death over 2,000 graduates. The dental school of Meharry Medical College, the first dental school established for colored persons, was instituted and directed chiefly by him, and at the time of his death he was president of its board of trustees. He was member for twenty-three years and chairman for ten years of the board of trustees of Central Tennessee College for Negroes, now Walden University. He was also a frequent contributor to dental literature. Dr. Morgan thus served his profession as practitioner, teacher, organizer of dental schools and associations, writer and lecturer for a period of over fifty years. His chief aim was the advancement of dental science and the elevation of the ethical and technical standards of the profession. Upon his retirement from his profession he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland member of the board of Indian commissioners, an office which he filled during part of the administration of Pres. Harrison. He was president of the American Dental Association in 1870 and in 1882; organizer and president of the Southern Dental Association and the Tennessee State Dental Association, and was also president of the Central States Dental Association, the Mississippi Valley Dental Association, and the Nashville Dental Association. A member of the Methodist church, he served in nearly every official capacity of laymen from steward, teacher, superintendent, to member of the general conference and chairman of the book committee. He was active in the Masonic order, and from his initiation in 1850 rose to Knight Templar, prelate of the Nashville commandery and member of the Scottish Rite lodge. Dr. Morgan was by nature an organizer and leader. He was intensely devoted to his work and profoundly loyal to four groups to whom he was always ready to render service: neighbors, profession, Masonic fraternity and church. He was married Nov. 30, 1852, to Sarah Anne, daughter of Garnett B. Noel of Logan county, Ky., and had five children: Henry William; Joseph Bedinger; Effie, wife of Charles H. Noyes; Garnett Noel, and Carrie Morgan. He died in Nashville, Tenn., May 16, 1901.

MORGAN, Henry William, dentist and educator, was born in Davidson county, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1853, son of William Henry and Sarah (Noel) Morgan. His father (see above) was one of the most celebrated dentists of his day. He studied medicine in the consolidated medical department of the University of Nashville and Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1875, being the first matriculate and the first graduate of that institution. He then attended the Philadelphia Dental College, where he was graduated in 1876 as valedictorian of his class. Upon returning home he formed a partnership with his father, William Henry Morgan, and rapidly rose to the front rank as a dentist. Upon the organization of the department of dentistry of Vanderbilt University in 1879 he was appointed assistant to Prof. James C. Ross, who held the chair of operative dentistry and dental hygiene. In 1885 he succeeded Prof. Ross, and in 1896 the title of the professorship was changed to operative dentistry and dental anatomy. In 1911 he was elected dean of the school of dentistry, a position which his father, who had founded the school, had held before him, and he continued in this capacity until June, 1919, when failing health caused him to decline a reëlection, and from this time until his death he was dean emeritus. Dr. Morgan was a member of the American Dental Association (now the National Dental Association), serving as its treasurer during 1894–97, the Tennessee Dental Association, serving as its secretary, vice-president, president, and later as chairman of its committee on dental education, and the American Institute of Dental Teachers, serving as its president in 1896. He represented Vanderbilt University in the National Association of Dental Faculties, of which he was president and treasurer. For six years he was editor of the "Dental Head-Light," a quarterly magazine published at Nashville, Tenn. He also contributed scientific articles to various magazines. He was secretary of the committee on operative dentistry of the dental congress held at the Columbian exposition at Chicago, Ill., in 1893. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, a 33rd degree Scottish Rite Mason and the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity. At the time of his death he was president of the boards of trustees of Walden University and Meharry Medical College. During our war with Germany he served on the dental reserve branch of the council of national defense, as well as chairman of the ad interim committee, which was an intermediary between the war department and dental reserve corps. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, the Old Oak and Round Table literary clubs and the University Club. He was an example of the highest type of professional gentleman, a man whose kindness, geniality, unselfishness and dignity of bearing all endeared him to his fellow men, and commanded their respect and admiration. He was married Nov. 3, 1880, to Matilda, daughter of William Marion Barber Evans of Nashville, Tenn., and had five children: William Henry, Jr.; Irene, wife of William Cheatham Weaver; Sarah, wife of Palmer Cole McLester; Walter MacNairy, and Jean, wife of Samuel Cecil Ewing. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1920.

PECK, Ira Ballou, genealogist, was born in Wrentham, Mass., Feb. 12, 1805, son of Royal and Abigail (Ballou) Peck. Being the youngest child in his father's family, he remained at home during his boyhood and youth, assisting his father upon the farm in summer and attending the district schools in winter. Being resolved to obtain a liberal education, he entered Wrentham Academy and qualified himself for teaching, as a means of paying his expenses while pursuing his preparatory and collegiate studies. After a brief business experience at Woonsocket, R. I., he was engaged in teaching in Attleborough, Medway, Canton and Dedham, Mass., and in other places; but his health finally failing, he was obliged not only to abandon his teaching, but his own studies also. After a partial recovery he turned his attention to less intellectual pursuits, and soon after became interested in cotton manufacture. In 1831 he removed to Woonsocket and leased a mill, which he ran "by the yard." In 1838 he took charge of the cotton machinery of W. & D. D. Farnum, at Waterford, and in 1839 purchased and removed it into the "No. 1" mill of Edward Harris, at Woonsocket, leasing this mill for a term of five years. Here for several years he manufactured Sea Island cotton warps, and supplied the neighboring mills with yarn until he disposed of his machinery. In the winter of 1844 Mr. Peck superintended the mill of George Blackburn, in Ashburnham, Mass., making such alterations and improvements as his practical knowledge prompted; but from 1845, and during much of the time until 1860, he was employed by Samuel B. Cushing, master in chancery, under a decree of the U. S. circuit court, to assist him in the division and apportionment of the water of the Blackstone river among the owners of the water power at Woonsocket. In order to do this equitably and enable the use of the water to the best advantage, he conducted a long series of measurements and experiments, under the direction of Mr. Cushing. In 1862 the court gave Mr. Cushing authority to enforce obedience to the decrees of the court, and to stop any of the mills whenever necessary, for the correction or alteration of their apertures; also power to appoint a deputy master in chancery, to reside at Woonsocket. This appointment was given to Mr. Peck, who continued to perform the duties of supervision of the apertures for more than thirty years. In 1862 Mr. Peck was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, and continued to hold the position through the years 1862–64. For more than thirty years he was a director of the Woonsocket National Bank, a trustee of the Woonsocket Institution for Savings, and a member of the Woonsocket Hospital Corporation. He also took an active interest in the progress and improvements of the city. Mr. Peck's favorite pastime for many years was found in scientific and genealogical investigations. In 1846 he began his researches concerning his mother's ancestry, tracing it back to the original American representative of her line. He continued his researches on the Ballou family of America in relation to the Ballous of France and England, until he had expended about $1,000 in time and money, when, not receiving the assistance promised to enable him to publish his history, he relinquished it with much regret, and turned his attention to the genealogy of the Pecks. As a result of his labors, he published, in 1868, "The Peck Genealogy," a work of 442 pages, containing 11,000 names, carefully arranged in genealogical order, with several steel engravings of prominent men of the family, and a chart of twenty generations in England, and the genealogy of ten in America. In collecting material for his work, in addition to extensive traveling in different states for information, Mr. Peck wrote over 6,000 letters and sent out several thousand circulars. He also prepared a supplement to his genealogy, in which he gives the descendants of the females of the Pecks, bringing the genealogy down to date. He collected for the work the coats-of-arms of about thirty families into which his branch of the Pecks of England has been married, and the arms and pedigrees of different branches of the name, from the herald's visitations of several counties in England. Mr. Peck's extensive investigations brought him elections to the Harleian Society of London, England, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He was a member of the Masonic order for more than fifty years. He was married, June 19, 1834, to Mary, daughter of Ellis Blackinton, of Attleborough, Mass. They had one son, Ira E. Peck. He died at Woonsocket, R. I., June 27, 1888.

Ira B. Peck

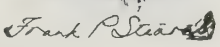
EDDY, Samuel, jurist and statesman was born March 31, 1769, in Johnston, R. I., son of Deacon Richard and Martha (Comstock) Eddy. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Samuel, son of the Rev. William Eddy, vicar of Cranbrook, county of Kent, England, who settled in Plymouth in 1630. Judge Eddy attended country schools until 1781, when he began a course of study with Rev. Dr. James Manning, the first president of Rhode Island College (Brown University), which he entered in 1783, on his father's removal to Providence. He attained eminence as a scholar during his collegiate career, and was appointed salutatory orator at his graduation, in 1787. The following year he commenced the study of law in the office of Benjamin Bourne, of Providence. On Feb. 28, 1790, he was appointed a delegate to the state convention which ratified the constitution of the United States; on March 27th of the same year he was admitted to the bar, and on May 6th following was elected clerk of the superior court, a position he held four years. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Rhode Island College in 1791. In 1792 he was admitted a freeman of the town of Providence, and Oct. 20, 1793, he was chosen clerk of the general assembly and accepted. In February, 1794, he was appointed on the committee to collect and revise the laws of the state. He was secretary of state of Rhode Island from December, 1797, to May, 1819. Born and reared a Baptist, he was baptized Oct. 20, 1805, by the Rev. Stephen Gano, and became a prominent member of the First Baptist Church, Providence, frequently thereafter, as a delegate, attending the meetings of the Warren Association. In March, 1818, he published a tract entitled, "Scripture its own Interpreter in relation to the Character of Christ," which created considerable discussion in theological circles. Later in the year he associated himself with the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church, and about the same time published a tract entitled, "Reasons offered by Samuel Eddy, Esq., for his opinions, to the First Baptist Church in Providence, from which he was compelled to withdraw for Heterodoxy." Several editions were published. Many years thereafter a tract from his pen was published by the American Unitarian Association. In 1818 he was elected, without opposition, as representative in the sixteenth congress, and was re-elected in 1820

Samuel Eddy

and 1822, serving six years. In May, 1826, he was elected fifth justice of the supreme judicial court of the state, and the next year became chief justice, an office which he held until June, 1835. For several years he was also secretary of the corporation of Brown University. In his late years he spent much time for recreative ends in the study of natural sciences. He was married four times: in 1792, to Elizabeth Bucklin; in 1801, to Martha Wheaton; in 1809, to Naomi Anne Angell, and in 1824 to Sarah N. Dwight. He died, Feb. 3, 1839.

STEARNS, George Luther, philanthropist and man of affairs, was born in Medford, Mass., Jan. 8, 1809, and was descended from an Englishman who came to Massachusetts in 1630 and settled in Watertown. His grandfather, Josiah Stearns, was an officer in the revolutionary war and a member of the governor's council. His father, Luther Stearns, was a graduate of Harvard University and a physician. Left by his father's death, while he was a boy at school, without the means of a liberal education, his early life was one of toil and of continual hardship. He obtained employment in a store at the age of sixteen, and later his mother mortgaged her real estate to enable him to establish a manufactory of linseed oil. He afterwards was a partner in the firm of Albert Fearing & Co., and he became distinguished among Boston merchants for his integrity, and even more for his generosity. About 1843 he established a manufactory for lead pipe, from which he derived a large income. His surplus money, however, he spent in private and public charities. He was one of the earliest Free-soilers, and afterward an enthusiastic Republican. In 1856 he established a bureau for the assistance and relief of the free-state settlers in Kansas, and he was publicly credited with having done more than any other eastern man to make Kansas a free state. This brought him into relation with John Brown, in whom Mr. Stearns discovered those heroic qualities for which he will always be celebrated. He sent for Brown to come to Boston, and supplied him liberally with means to carry on his guerilla warfare. The attack on Harper's Ferry, however, was a surprise to him, though he always considered it a providential event. On the day of John Brown's execution he made a vow at Niagara Falls to devote the remainder of his life and property to the anti-slavery cause. He expended in this way nearly $150,000 within the seven years following. It was said during the war that whenever Gov. Andrew found himself in difficulty he sent for George L. Stearns; and Sen. Sumner acknowledged that he was indebted to him for his election in 1863. He established a bureau at Buffalo for recruiting negro soldiers, and two-thirds of the Massachusetts colored regiments were obtained in this way. The secretary of war then appointed him an assistant adjutant-general, to organize colored regiments all over the country. It has been declared that the regiments he recruited in Tennessee enabled Gen. Thomas to win the battle of Nashville. His object in this work was not only to help the Union cause, but to make the negroes more manly and self-reliant. After the war he devoted himself with equal ardor to the work of obtaining civil rights for the colored people. He was the chief promoter of the New York "Nation," and when that paper took a reactionary course he established another, called the "Right Way." But his great exertions proved too much for him, and his ill-health finally developed an attack of pneumonia, which caused his death. He was remarkable for his perfect modesty and disinterestedness; for his clear, practical judgment; and his consistent sense of character. He was married, in 1842, to Mary E., daughter of Judge Preston of Bangor, Me., and niece of Lydia Maria Child. He died in New York city, April 9, 1867. He was buried in Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., and has a memorial tablet in the state house at Boston.

STEARNS, Frank Preston, author and critic, was born at Medford, Mass., Jan. 4, 1846, second son of George L. and Mary E. (Preston) Stearns. He fitted for college at F. B. Sanborn's school in Concord. One winter, at the risk of his life, he saved from drowning Mr. Sanborn's brother Joseph, over six feet in height. He entered Harvard College with the class of 1867. In his junior year he and William G. Peckham established the first college newspaper, called the "Advocate," which the faculty would have suppressed had the young editors not been sustained by the alumni. On leaving the university he found himself disinherited by a will which his father had evidently intended to destroy. He was, however, obliged to remain in Medford in order to care for his father's family, and, without the means of studying a profession, was placed in a position of unusual difficulty, his health became undermined and he contracted a nervous disorder from which he has never fully recovered. Charles Sumner hearing of this, obtained a government office for Stearns, which he held for a number of years. His health improving, he studied literature with David A. Wasson, and wrote a number of magazine articles. Having obtained a competency by fortunate investments, he went to Europe and studied art criticism in Germany and Italy. He wrote "John Brown of Harper's Ferry" (1888); "Real and Ideal in Literature" (1892); "Life of Tintoretto" (1894); "Sketches from Concord" (1895); "Modern Prose Writers" (1897); "Life of Bismarck" (1899); "Four Great Venetians" (1900); "Napoleon and Machiavelli" (1903); "True Republicanism" (1905); "Cambridge Sketches" (1905); "Life of Hawthorne" (1906); and "Politics and Metaphysics" (1915). He was married Sept. 28, 1898, to Emilia Maciel, and had one son, George L. He died in Arlington, Mass., Jan. 22, 1917.



CAWEIN, Madison Julius, poet, was born at Louisville, Ky., March 23, 1865. He comes of distinguished ancestry, being descended, on his father's side, in a direct line from an ancient and noble Huguenot house, which the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. drove from France in 1685. The family remained settled at Muhlhofen, in the Rhine palatinate, until the early half of the nineteenth century, when William Cawein, his father, emigrated to the United States. Mr. Cawein's maternal grandfather was a German officer of cavalry, who served in Napoleon's later campaigns, and afterwards, when the last determined effort was made to lift the French yoke from the neck of Europe, under the king of Wurtemberg. On his honorable discharge from the army, he emigrated to America, with his wife, and lived first in Ohio and Indiana, and later in Louisville, where Mr. Cawein's mother was born. Here also, at the age of sixteen, Cawein entered the male high school, where he was graduated in 1886. He had begun to write verse long before this, and now that his majority was reached, and it was time to secure unbiassed criticism of his work, if he intended to make a name in literature,

he selected from his manuscripts what he considered worth preserving, consigning the bulk of his youthful rhymes to the flames. The remainder he sent to the printer, and in 1887 appeared his first volume, "Blooms of the Berry." This was reviewed by William D. Howells in "Harper's Magazine," whose praise of its vitality, melodiousness and fresh interpretation of nature's moods, sights and sounds awakened a lively interest in the new poet. It was followed, in 1888, by "The Triumph of Music." In 1889 Cawein gave to the world a more ambitious work, entitled "Accolon of Gaul," which was severely lashed by irresponsible newspaper critics and by many of the reviews. Above the clamor, however, were heard the approving voices of far higher authorities; no less a critic than Mr. Howells devoting considerable space in "The Study" of "Harper's Magazine" to weighing its merits and defects, and inclining the balance decidedly in favor of the former, while Edmund C. Stedman found much to praise in the young poet's work. In 1890 "Lyrics and Idyls" appeared, and in 1891 "Days and Dreams," which was more favorably received than any of the previous volumes. "Moods and Memories" (1892) was a compilation from "Blooms of the Berry" and "The Triumph of Music," with a few new poems. "Red Leaves and Roses" (1893) contains some of this poet's most finished verse, and shows his versatility. "Poems of Nature and Love," issued in the same year, is a compilation from "Accolon of Gaul" and "Lyrics and Idyls," with a few new poems added. In 1894 he published "Intimations of the Beautiful" (the title being taken from the opening poem), a volume containing what many consider to be his best work. Following this came a volume of translations from the German, entitled "The White Snake, and Other Poems." A volume of lyrics and sonnets, "Undertones," appeared in 1896, and was described by a critic as a series of pictures of nature. His other books were "The Garden of Dreams" (1896); "Shapes and Shadows" (1898); "Idyllic Monologues, Old and New World Verses" (1898); "Myth and Romance, a Book of Verses" (1899); "One Day and Another, A Lyrical Eclogue" (1901); "Weeds by the Wall" (1901); "Kentucky Poems" (1902); "A Voice on the Wind and Other Poems" (1902); "The Vale of Tempe" (1905); "Nature Notes and Impressions in Prose and Verse" (1906); a collection of his poems in five volumes (1907); "An Ode" (1908); "New Poems" (1909); "The Giant and the Star, Little Annals in Rhyme" (1909); "The Shadow Garden and Other Plays" (1910); "Poems by Madison Cawein" (1911); "The Poet, the Fool and the Faeries" (1912); "The Republic, a Little Book of Homespun Verse" (1913); "Minions of the Moon, a Little Book of Song and Story" (1913); "The Poet and Nature and the Morning Road" (1914), and "The Cup of Comus; Fact and Fancy" (1915). He was an accountant by profession until about 1893. He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He was married June 4, 1903, to Gertrude F., daughter of John F. McKelvey of Louisville, Ky., and had one son, Madison Cawein. He died in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1914.

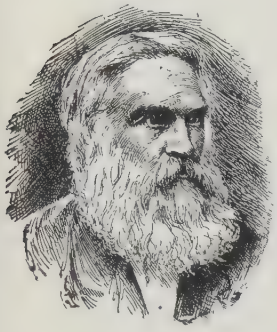
Madison J. Cawein

BARNARD, Charles Francis, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 7, 1808, son of Charles and Ann (Bent) Barnard. He was fitted for college under private tutors and entering the sophomore class at Harvard, was graduated with honors in 1828, and then took the usual three years' course of study in the Cambridge Divinity School, preparing himself for his specific life-work by active connection with a philanthropic society organized among the students. In the meantime, Rev. Joseph Tuckerman had resigned his church at Chelsea, to devote himself to ministering to the poor of Boston, and in his sublime effort to regenerate spiritually and physically the 4,000 unchurched families of the city he was joined by Mr. Barnard, a few months after the latter left the divinity school. In 1834 Mr. Barnard was ordained to the ministry-at-large by the American Unitarian Association, the "charge" to the young minister being delivered by Dr. Channing, who said, on that occasion, "The only power to oppose to evil is love, strong enduring love, a benevolence which no crime or wretchedness can conquer, and which therefore can conquer all." It was in this spirit that Barnard went into the alleys and slums, and though at times he was deeply depressed by the indifference and ingratitude of the objects of his ministry, he proved his peculiar fitness for mission work. His chief success was with children, and his interest finally centered in them. "His own was pre-eminently a child nature," says his biographer, Dr. Francis Tiffany. In November, 1832, he began a children's church in the parlors of Miss Dorothea Dix, beginning with an audience of three, but in a month's time removed, for lack of accommodation to the vestry of Hollis Street Unitarian Church. Children from the families attending that church united with waifs from the street to constitute his congregation, and this soon numbered several hundred, and finally found quarters in a room over an engine-house in Common street. Appeals for a new and especially designed building were made to the association under which he held his commission, but his methods were too novel to suit altogether the pastors of the old established churches, and his experiment was looked upon as tentative. He then appealed to the public, and, receiving the support of prominent citizens, erected, in 1835, a chapel in Warren street. At the first service held 730 children were present. The doors of the chapel, which, in a sense, was a home as well as a place of worship and instruction, were open every day; sewing schools, singing schools and evening schools were held; a library and reading-room was opened; a cabinet of natural history was procured; certain evenings were given up to sports of various kinds; these and other methods of cultivating the taste and stimulating the minds of young people, that are now commonly employed, gave Warren Street Chapel a distinctive character. Excursions into the country were made as well, and the 4th of July was celebrated with games and dancing on a waste piece of land that finally was redeemed by the city, through Mr. Barnard's efforts, and is now the famous Public Garden of Boston. He gathered about him, as fellow-workers, men prominent in business circles and women of the highest cultivation; induced famous singers and lecturers to use their gifts for the entertainment of his children, and the scope of the work and the results achieved led Hon. George S. Hillard to exclaim: "You have made the chapel a university!" In 1861 the chapel became a recruiting-station, and 500 of its pupils and graduates entered the Federal army. The excitement of that time, added to the fatigue induced by overwork, told upon Mr. Barnard's strength; his mind became affected, and in 1864 the committee in charge of the chapel decided that, for the good of the institution, he must resign. With the exception of a short time spent at Charlestown, Mass., in conducting a some-

Warren Building, Boston

what similar work for the Harvard Congregational Church, he spent the rest of his life in partial retirement at West Newton, Mass. He was married, in May, 1834, to Adeline W. Russell, who died in a few weeks' time, and again, in June, 1837, to Sarah Homes, who had long been associated with him in philanthropic work. He died in McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass., Nov. 8, 1884.

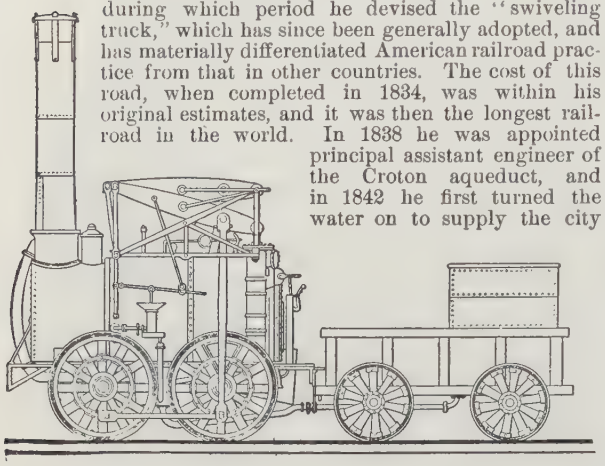
THAYER, Alexander Wheelock, author, was born at South Natick, Mass., Oct. 22, 1817. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1843, and immediately after was appointed librarian to the college. While thus employed he became impressed with the necessity there was for an adequate biography of Beethoven, and his appreciation of the great composer led him to consecrate his life to the production of such a work. With this object in view, he proceeded to Germany, and spent two years studying German and collecting materials for the biography, partially earning the expenses of the trip by writing letters of foreign news to the American newspapers. In 1852 he returned to America, and became a member of the staff of the New York "Tribune." During this period his health gave way, and he began to suffer from a head trouble, which retarded his labors throughout the remainder of his life. On account of it he was obliged to abandon journalism, although he still continued to write occasionally for the press on musical subjects as long as his health permitted. In 1854 he returned and spent two years in Germany, and for two more years he was employed in the library of Mr. Lowell Mason, at Boston, Mass. This was his last visit to his native land, for in 1858 he went back to Germany, assisted financially by Mr. Mason and Mrs. Mehetabel Adams, of Cambridge, and from that time forward was engaged on the biography. In 1862 he added to the labor of his great work the duties of assistant to Mr. Motley, American minister at Vienna, and shortly afterwards Pres. Lincoln appointed him to the U. S. consulship at Trieste. There he afterwards resided, with the exception of flying visits to America in the summers of 1871 and 1880, and occupied his spare time traveling, with the object of gathering materials for the Beethoven biography. The work was written by him in English, and translated by Hermann Deiters into German, in which form alone it was published. In 1865 a forerunner of the main work appeared, entitled "Chronologishes Verzeichniss der Werke Ludwig von Beethovens." In the following year Mr. Thayer published the first volume of the biography, with the title "Ludwig von Beethovens Leben"; and this was followed by the second and third volumes in 1872 and 1879. The work was done according to modern German methods of exact research and elaborate detail, and was at once accepted in Germany and elsewhere as the highest authority on the subject. The first three volumes were to be supplemented by a fourth, but although Mr. Thayer worked lovingly upon it whenever his health allowed, he was not able to complete and publish it before his death. The subject was so vast, the material so distractingly voluminous, and the author so intensely interested in his work, that whenever he attempted to concentrate his mind upon it, a violent pain in the head would compel him to abandon his labors. To how great a mental pitch he was wrought by this work may be estimated by the writings with which he occupied himself as a relaxation. In addition to numerous letters to New York journals, dealing with curiously remote historical facts, or painstaking musical criticism, he wrote, while unable to put forth sufficient effort for his great work, a history of the "Hebrews in Egypt and the Exodus," and a long treatise on the theory of the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays. Another work, in lighter vein, is a child's musical story, entitled "The Wonderchild." One of the subjects that greatly aroused Mr. Thayer's interest was a society which was organized in Germany to raise funds for the purchase of Beethoven's birthplace, and to convert the edifice into a Beethoven museum. It was through his investigations that the house in Bonn had been proved beyond a doubt to be the birthplace of the musician he loved, and he wrote many letters to American friends begging their assistance in the project for which he felt so much enthusiasm. By these efforts and through his manifest interest in all musical matters, Mr. Thayer became a familiar friend of many of the leading musicians of Germany. His death occurred at Trieste, July 15, 1897.



ALLEN, Horatio, civil engineer, was born at Schenectady, N. Y., May 10, 1802. His father, who was professor of mathematics at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., afterwards established a large school at Hyde Park, N. Y., so that Horatio had the best of early educational advantages. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1823; then studied law for about a year, but soon relinquished it for engineering, entering the employ of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co. Two years later he was appointed resident engineer of the summit level of the Delaware and Hudson canal, and it was while in this position that his attention was attracted to the performances of locomotives in England. Deciding to study the subject on the ground, he, in 1828, left New York for Liverpool, where he made the acquaintance of George Stephenson, and from him obtained much valuable aid and advice. He visited the different roads then in operation, and, after carefully studying the locomotives, contracted for the construction of four of them for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. These arrived in New York early in 1829, Mr. Allen having preceded them by several months, and the trial of the first locomotive on this continent, the "Stourbridge Lion," was made by him at Honesdale, Pa., in the following summer. It is best described in his own words: "The line of road was straight for about 600 ft., being parallel with the canal, then crossing the Lackawaxen creek, by a curve nearly a quarter of a circle long, of a radius of 750 ft., on trestle work about 30 ft. above the creek, and from the curve extending in a line nearly straight into the woods of Pennsylvania. The road having been built of timber in long lengths, and not well seasoned, some of the rails were not exactly in their true position. Under these circumstances the feelings of the lookers-on became general that either the road would break down under the weight of the locomotive, or, if the curve was reached, that the locomotive would not keep the track, and would dash into the creek with a fall of some thirty ft. When the steam was of right pressure, and all was ready, I took my position on the platform of the locomotive alone, and with my hand on the throttle-valve handle, said: If

Horatio Allen

there is any danger in this ride, it is not necessary that the life and limbs of more than one should be subjected to danger, and felt that the time would come when I should look back with great interest to the ride then before me. The locomotive having no train behind it, answered at once to the movement of the valve; soon the straight line was run over, the curve was reached and passed before there was time to think as to its being passed safely, and soon I was out of sight in the three miles' ride alone in the woods of Pennsylvania." From 1829 to 1834 Mr. Allen was chief engineer of the South Carolina railroad, during which period he devised the "swiveling truck," which has since been generally adopted, and has materially differentiated American railroad practice from that in other countries. The cost of this road, when completed in 1834, was within his original estimates, and it was then the longest railroad in the world. In 1838 he was appointed principal assistant engineer of the Croton aqueduct, and in 1842 he first turned the water on to supply the city



of New York. The same year he became one of the proprietors of the New York Novelty Works, which made various kinds of iron machinery, and finally grew to be the largest establishment in the country for the building of marine engines. In 1870 the works were permanently closed, and he retired to Montrose, N. J., where he resided until his death. He was at different times consulting engineer, chief engineer and president of the Erie railroad, and consulting engineer of the Panama Railroad Co., and of the Brooklyn bridge. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the Children's Aid Society, and the New York Gallery of Art, and was for one term president of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The "Stourbridge Lion," the first American locomotive, imported by Mr. Allen, is shown in the accompanying cut. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by New York University. He died Dec. 31, 1889.

DORR, Thomas Wilson, reformer, was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 5, 1805, son of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr. The family held a high social position. Sullivan Dorr was a successful manufacturer and his son was able to acquire the best education obtainable, studying first at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and then at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1823 with the second honors of his class. He next studied law under Chan. Kent and vice-Chan. McCoun in New York city, and, on being admitted to the bar in 1827, began practice in Providence. He took his seat in the general assembly in 1834 as a Federalist representative, and very soon allied himself with those citizens in the state who were aiming to bring about the adoption of a more liberal constitution. Suffrage in Rhode Island was still based upon the antiquated charter granted by Charles II., and only holders of real estate valued at $200 and their eldest sons were entitled to vote, two-thirds of the adult males being thereby debarred. Moreover, Newport, at one time the largest city, still had six representatives in the assembly, while Providence, which had far outstripped it in population (having 23,000), had only four. At a convention held at Providence, Sept. 1, 1834, Mr. Dorr supported Mr. Luther of Warren, who moved that the constitution be so amended as to extend the franchise to persons who paid a tax on any species of property of the value of $250. This amendment failing to pass, Mr. Dorr moved another, enabling a man's real estate to qualify as many of his sons as there were times $134 in the value of the said estate. Other amendments proposed failed, as these did, and in 1837 Mr. Dorr left the Federalist party and became a Democrat. His work in the assembly was not without results, for in 1836 he introduced and carried through a bill curtailing the powers of the banks in the state, and his efforts in behalf of extended suffrage made him the leader of the movement. A "suffrage party" was organized by him in the latter part of 1840, and on July 5, 1841, it held a mass meeting in Providence, and authorized the calling of a state constitutional convention. This met at Providence, Oct. 4th, and framed a constitution which was submitted to the people in December and was adopted, it was claimed, by a majority (14,000) of the adult male citizens, including also a majority of the legal voters. Meanwhile the general assembly had taken steps to appease the growing discontent, and in February, 1842, a convention assembled which framed a constitution submitted to the people in March and rejected by them. The suffragists held an election April 18, 1842, and chose Mr. Dorr governor, also a legislature composed entirely of his supporters. An election under the old charter was held, and Gov. King was again placed in office. Both governments organized in Newport, May 3, 1842, and as Dorr's adherents took up arms, Gov. King proclaimed martial law and called out the militia. Dorr, at the head of 300 men, attempted to seize the state arsenal, but was prevented and fled the state. A reward of $1,000 was offered for his arrest by Gov. King, and as the excitement increased the latter appealed to the national government, which recognized him as the legal governor. Mr. Dorr made the same appeal, going to Washington for the purpose; and then, notwithstanding his failure, returned to Rhode Island (Gloucester) to issue a proclamation convening the general assembly at Chepachet, near Providence on July 4th. His followers had assured him that they would support him with arms, and on July 25th a hostile demonstration was made by 300 of them at Chepachet, but the appearance of several thousand of the "Law and Order party," as it was called, led Dorr to realize the hopelessness of his cause, and he ordered his friends to disperse and again fled the state. Gov. King offered a second reward of $5,000 for his apprehension, but he was not arrested until June, 1843, when he returned to Rhode Island of his own volition. He was tried on a charge of treason and was imprisoned at Providence until Feb. 29, 1844, when he was transferred to Newport. After a trial before the supreme court, lasting four weeks, he was condemned to life-long imprisonment at hard labor, in separate confinement, and on June 27, 1844, he was committed. In 1845 an act of the general assembly released from prison all prisoners who had been convicted of treason against the state, and Mr. Dorr at last secured his liberty. In 1851 he was restored to his civil rights, and in January, 1854, the general assembly passed an act repealing and annulling the verdict of the supreme court. Although this act was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, the sentiment of the people in general approved it. Mr. Dorr lived in strict retirement after his release, broken in spirit and smarting under the stigma of the epithet "traitor." He was never married. A younger brother, Henry C., a lawyer by profession and a writer on the early history of Providence, re-

moved to New York in 1847, and died there in 1897. Gov. Dorr died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 27, 1854. A "Life" of him, by Dan King, was published in 1859.

WEST, Charles Edwin, educator, was born in Washington, Berkshire co., Mass., Feb. 23, 1809, son of Abel and Matilda (Thompson) West. The founder of the family in America was Francis West, who came to this country in 1636 and from him and his wife Margaret the line of descent is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Triphena Partridge; their son John and his wife Deborah ———; their son John C. and his wife Rebecca Abel, and their son Abel and his wife Hannah Chapman, who were the grandparents of Charles Edwin West. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield, Mass., the Berkshire Gymnasium, and was graduated at Union College in 1832. Previous to pursuing his academic studies he taught a district school at North Woods, Pittsfield, Mass. After his graduation he went to Albany to study law, but there engaged in private teaching, and in a short time had collected a class of fifty boys, for whose better instruction he founded the Albany Classical School, and conducted it for three years. While professor of chemistry and natural history in Oneida Institute, he was invited to take charge of the Rutgers Female Institute in New York city. He entered upon his new work in the education of women with much enthusiasm, and a high ideal of the standard to which such work should be raised. According to his ideas, which were then strikingly novel, there should be no limit placed on the educational facilities offered to women in every branch of knowledge, so that their possible achievements may not be bounded by any limitations but those of their own powers. Rutgers Female Institute was incorporated by the regents of the state university in 1838, and in the following year Dr. West became its principal, and established for the first time a college course for women. He introduced a practical study of chemistry, with laboratory work in the regular course, and the study of astronomy according to approved methods. He also introduced the study of higher mathematics in the education of women. After spending twelve years at Rutgers Institute, he took charge of the Buffalo Female Academy, where he remained until 1860, and then, at the solicitation of Prof. Alonzo Gray, founder of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, succeeded him as principal, serving for twenty-nine years, bringing the institution to a high standard of excellence. He delivered a course of eighty lectures each season, on the subjects of sculpture, painting, etching, engraving and architecture, and having become versed in literature and the sciences, even to medicine and law, he was able to exert an intelligent supervision over every branch of instruction offered to the students under his charge. When, at the age of eighty, Dr. West retired from his educational work, more than 15,000 young women had received instruction from him. He gathered in the course of his career an unusually large and well-selected private library, and also made a valuable collection of microscopes and other optical instruments and microscopic objects. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the University of New York, that of M.A. by Columbia College, and LL.D. by Rutgers College. In 1890 the State University of New York created a doctorate in pedagogy for the sole purpose of conferring it upon Dr. West. He was a member of twenty-five learned societies, including the Royal Northern Antiquarian Society of Denmark, and the Royal Microscopical Society of London. He declined proffered membership in the Royal Society of Arts of London. At various times throughout his career he delivered numerous public addresses on such subjects as "Fifty Years of Progress," "Old and New Styles in Reckoning Time," "Interpretation of the Egyptian Sphinx," "One Hundredth Anniversary of Union College," "The Sothic Circle, or Year of Sirius," and "Fluxionary and Differential Calculus of Newton and Leibnitz." After his retirement he busied himself in preparing these for publication and writing his autobiograhy. The wealth of his learning, the alertness of his reason, the appositeness of his fancy, the accuracy of his estimates, and the suggestiveness of his illustrations were marked to the end of his days. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 24, 1835, to Antoinette Gregory, who died in 1838, and (2) in 1843, to Mrs. Elizabeth Green Giles of Pittsfield, Mass. He had six children: Herbert; Emory Washburn; Charles Warren; Elizabeth G.; Marian Washburn and Bertha M. West, wife of William Phelps Northrup. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 9, 1900. (Portrait facing page 234.)

LURTON, Horace Harmon, jurist, was born in Newport, Campbell co., Ky., Feb. 26, 1844, son of Lycurgus L. and Sarah Ann (Harmon) Lurton, both natives of Kentucky. His father was a physician and a Protestant Episcopal minister. The son entered Douglas University in Chicago, Ill., in 1859. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 35th Tenn. regiment, C.S.A., and served as sergeant major until February, 1862, when he was discharged because of ill health. He subsequently participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, as a temporary member of the 2nd Ky. infantry, and was taken prisoner. He escaped from camp Chase in the spring of 1862 and served in the 3rd Ky. cavalry, Morgan's brigade, until July, 1863, when he was again captured in one of Morgan's raids in Ohio, and released on parole. At the close of the war he was graduated in the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1867, and began practice at Clarksville in partnership with Gustavus A. Henry. Subsequently he was associated with James E. Bailey. From the outset he was recognized as an active, studious and bright young attorney, gathering diligently the facts and searching the authorities industriously for the law of every case, whether the fee was great or small. In January, 1875, he was appointed chancellor of the sixth chancery division of Tennessee, by Gov. Porter, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles G. Smith. He was the youngest incumbent of the office at that time and at the expiration of the term in 1876 was elected to the same position without opposition. He resigned in 1878 because of the election of his partner, James E. Bailey, to the U. S. senate. For several years he occupied the chair of professor of constitutional law at Vanderbilt University and during the larger part of that time he was dean of the faculty. During 1878–86 he practiced law at Clarksville in partnership with Charles G. Smith, meanwhile serving as the first president of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank. In 1886 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of Tennessee and in January, 1893, by vote

of his colleagues became chief justice. Two months later he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland circuit judge of the 6th U. S. judicial circuit to succeed Hon. Howell E. Jackson, who had been elevated to the U. S. supreme bench. While in that position he gained the warm friendship and esteem of Judge William Howard Taft, and during the latter's presidency in 1909, he named Judge Lurton one of the associate justices of the U. S. supreme court. Pres. Taft appointed a committee of three members of the U. S. supreme court, namely, Justices White, Van Devanter and Lurton to revise the federal equity rules. Judge Lurton spent several months on this work, and in the course of his labors visited London (unofficially), where he conferred with the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice, and the rules, as finally settled, were in line with the results of his investigations in England (see Hopkin's revised Federal equity rules, dedicated to Judge Lurton). He remained in the supreme court until his death. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Episcopal church, and for many years a trustee of the University of the South. He was married Sept. 17, 1867, to Mary Frances, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Rush Owen of Wilson county, Tenn., and their children were: Catherine; Howard; Leon Owen; Mary, wife of Horace Van Deventer of Knoxville, Tenn., and Horace Harmon Lurton, Jr. He died in Atlantic City, N. J., July 12, 1914.

POTTER, John Fox, statesman, was born in Augusta, Me., May 11, 1817, son of John and Caroline (Fox) Potter. He was descended from William Potter, a native of Lincoln, England, who emigrated to New Haven, Conn., in 1637. His grandfather, Rev. Isaiah Potter of Lebanon, N. H., was chaplain in the revolutionary army and was at the battle of Saratoga. His grandmother, Elizabeth Edwards Barrett Potter, also had two brothers in the revolutionary war. John F. Potter was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and afterward commenced law studies in Augusta, Me. When nineteen years of age he went to Wisconsin, then the very frontier of civilization, and built a log house on the border of a beautiful lake in Walworth county, twenty-four miles west of Milwaukee, where with his own hands he cleared away the primeval forests and established civilization. In 1839 he married Frances E. Lewis Fox, who proved herself a noble support to her husband in all the trials of frontier life, as well as an inspiration to faithful performance of public duties in later days. He was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin in 1839, and in 1842 became judge of Walworth county. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that founded the Republican party, to which he has always given his undivided and enthusiastic allegiance. In 1856 he became a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and in the same year he was nominated for congress. He carried the district, which up to that time had been Democratic, by a majority of 294, and was re-elected in the two following terms. He entered congress at a time when personal assaults sometimes took the place of dignified argument, and excitement ran high between the opposing parties, but was always unflinching in declaring and standing by what he believed to be right. In consequence of his fearless devotion to fairness and right and free speech, Judge Potter was at one time challenged by Roger A. Pryor to fight a duel. It was the last year of Pres. Buchanan's term. Mr. Pryor rose to a question of privilege, one morning in the U. S. house of representatives, saying that at the "Congressional Globe" office he had found that Mr. Potter had inserted at the end of his (Potter's) speech the words: "The Republicans will be heard, let the consequences be what they may." No such words, Mr. Pryor said, had been uttered in debate. Mr. Potter replied that he had used the words referred to, and that Pryor had erased them from the record. "He had no right to do it. It was none of the gentleman's business. I stand by what I said." It may be doubted if these words were properly challengeable, but Mr. Pryor sent a challenge to Mr. Potter, who, after careful consideration, accepted, stipulating, however, that the weapons should be bowie knives, and the place a closed room in the District of Columbia; that each of the principals was to have two friends, both armed; and that the fight was to continue until one of the principals fell. The terms were refused on account of alleged barbarity, and the affair ended. Mr. Potter did not believe in dueling, and took this effectual way of bringing the barbarous custom into disrepute. In 1861 Mr. Potter introduced and carried through the homestead bill. He was a member (chairman) of the investigating committee for unearthing treason and disloyalty in government officers and departments, and was the only member of that committee who remained in Washington through the heat of the summer for the purpose of continuing the investigations. The Wisconsin residents of Washington presented to him a testimonial in recognition of the service he rendered to the country by his faithfulness to this work. Pres. Lincoln appointed him consul-general to British America at Montreal, where he remained until his resignation three years later, and then, returning to his home in Wisconsin, resumed the practice of his profession and the cultivation of his farm. For more than thirty years he has lived in retirement and ease, surrounded by his books, which he thoroughly enjoys. He was a member of the national conventions of 1852, 1854, 1860 and 1864. He aided in forming the party which took the name of Free-Soil. In the convention of 1864 he steadily and earnestly opposed the nomination of Andrew Johnson for vice-president. He was always found on the side of right and justice; never seeking his own exaltation, caring nothing for his personal gains. In the struggle for the overthrow of slavery, Judge Potter was an earnest participant, and was the trusted associate and friend of Lincoln, Chase, Giddings, Sherman, Wade and Fessenden. His first wife died in 1862, and he was married again in 1870 to Sarah Fox, the first Mrs. Potter's sister. He left three children: Rebecca Lewis, Alfred Charles and Frances E. Fox Potter. He died in Walworth county, Wis., May 18, 1899.

CHAPMAN, John Abney, poet and author, was born in Edgefield county, S. C., March 9, 1821, son of John and Sophia (Abney) Chapman. His great-grandfather, Giles Chapman, was born at Bridlington, England, on the shore of the North Sea, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, of a substantial family, and married the daughter of Marmaduke Jackson and the granddaughter of Thomas Anderson. He came from Yorkshire, and settled in Virginia. About 1750 he went to South Carolina, and was one of the first who located at the place where the city of Newberry now is. He lies buried near there. His descendants are found in many places, from Canada to Florida, and in Missouri and elsewhere. The old Bible in which the family record has been kept for over 250 years, and which is in the possession of James K. P. Chapman, of Appleton city, Mo., was printed in the year 1613, and is still in a good state of preservation. It is probably the oldest Bible of

the King James version now in the United States. The first edition was printed in 1611. The early ancestor of John Abney Chapman's mother, was a Norman of the name of d'Aubigné, who accompanied William of Normandy to England, and received large grants of land from him in Derbyshire. The name was changed to Abney in the fifteenth century, and the original seat of the family in the Peaks of Derbyshire is known as "Abney" to this day. A branch of the family still exists in England. One branch came to Virginia about 200 years ago. Of that branch, Nathaniel Abney married Isabella Madison, a member of the Madison family of Virginia; and, about the year 1760, he, with other progenitors of Sophia Abney, emigrated from Virginia and obtained grants of land on the Saluda river, in South Carolina, when that portion of the state was first settled. Nathaniel Abney was justice of the peace in his settlement; and he was made a captain of the state militia on the outbreak of the revolution in 1775. His lands are still in the possession of one of his descendants, and now lie in that portion of Edgefield county recently erected into Saluda county. Mr. Chapman was educated in his native state, and early developed the literary tastes which have determined his life. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1855; but he cared less for the practice than for books, and he did not follow it. His earlier literary work was in poetic contributions to "Godey's Lady's Book" and other magazines and periodicals. In 1875 his first book, "The Walk and other Poems," was published at Charleston, S. C., and in 1879 another volume of poetry, "Within the Vail," was issued from the same press. In 1892 he published "Annals of Newberry," and in 1893, "History of South Carolina," which is now in use in the district schools. "Poems for Young and Old" appeared in 1896, and in 1897 "History of Edgefield." In recognition of his merit as a writer, Newberry College, in 1885, conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. On the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the Confederate army, and continued in service until disabled by a severe wound, received at or near New Hope Church, Ga., in 1864. He was married, May 1, 1845, to his cousin, Mary A. Chapman, and had one son and five daughters. He died in Newberry, S. C., Sept. 9, 1906.

DURIVAGE, Francis Alexander, author, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1814, the nephew of Edward Everett He was reared and received his education in Boston, where, when his schooldays were over, he engaged in journalistic work. In later years he employed himself in writing for magazines, and in other literary labors. He won reputation chiefly by his humorous articles, signed with the pseudonym "Old Un." He also contributed to periodical literature a voluminous quantity of serious verse and prose, and wrote a number of plays. He published independently a "Cyclopædia of History;" "The Fatal Casket," a volume of essays; "Life Scenes from the World Around Us," and together with W. S. Chase translated Lamartine's "History of the Revolution of 1848." With G. B. Burnham he brought out a volume of their combined writings, entitled "Stray Subjects." He died in New York city, Feb. 1, 1881.

GATES, Robert, soldier, editor and promoter, was born in Henry county, Tenn., May 5, 1841, son of B. F. and Elizabeth (Jackson) Gates, both natives of Virginia. In 1854 his father moved to Jackson, Madison co., where Robert grew to manhood, and where he made his home until 1889. When his state passed the ordinance of secession, he was one of the first in his county to respond. After serving one year in the ranks, he was promoted lieutenant in the regular Confederate army and assigned to duty in the light artillery. Much of his service was as staff officer, and on special duty under Gen. Forrest in the army of Tennessee. For gallant conduct he was promoted to the rank of captain. On several occasions he was mentioned in the dispatches for gallant and meritorious deeds. He was a faithful soldier, being distinguished for loyalty and strict obedience to orders, regardless of the peril involved. After the close of the war he was one of the largest contractors in the rebuilding of the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central railroads, and made a large fortune, which he lost later in the same business. In 1869 Col. Gates entered the field of journalism on the staff of the old "West Tennessee Whig," afterwards the "Whig and Tribune," published at Jackson, and rapidly rose to the position of associate editor. In 1874, together with Hon. B. A. Enloe, a distinguished ex-member of congress, he founded the Jackson "Sun," which soon took rank as one of the foremost newspapers in Tennessee. Col. Gates had an important part in directing the politics of the state, wielded large influence, and won for himself reputation as a writer that was not limited to the South, especially on lines of enterprise and material progress. He also inaugurated the immigration movement from the northern states to the South, especially to Tennessee. Impressed with the fact that the negro problem would become more and more troublesome, he began through his paper, and by conventions and extensive lecturing, to interest the people of the state in immigration, that the large unwieldly farms might be divided up, and thus give room for more white farmers and better cultivation. While commissioner of immigration under Gov. Bate (1884–85), he conducted large excursions of prospective purchasers over western and middle Tennessee, followed by state and interstate conventions that increased the harvest. A number of enterprises were located in Jackson by his indefatigable efforts. Col. Gates was right-of-way and subscription agent for the Tennessee Midland railroad, and contributed much to its building. In 1889 he became secretary of the Commercial Club of Memphis, and through his efforts a number of large manufacturing and commercial enterprises were located there. He was one of the organizers of the centennial exposition of 1896, being one of the first officially appointed, and was identified with the management of the enterprise throughout the period of agitation and preliminary work. The writings of Col. Gates show a profound knowledge of men and public questions, as well as an exhaustive acquaintance with modern and ancient history. He is thoroughly posted in party politics, and has always advocated the cause of the people, honesty in high places and modern ideas. As a speaker and lecturer he was earnest, forcible and convincing and a thorough master of his subject. Col. Gates in 1898 became industrial and immigration commissioner of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn. He was married at Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1867, to Caledonia, daughter of J. C. Jester of Pennsylvania, and they had two children: Emma E. H., wife of Pres. Carey A. Folk of Brownsville (Tenn.) College, and Robert Moores Gates, journalist, former editor of the Paducah (Ky.) "Daily News." He died at his home, "Beverley Farm," near Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1915.

LEE, Charles, soldier, was born in Dernhall, Cheshire, England, in 1731, the youngest of three sons of Gen. John Lee and Isabella, daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury, of Stauney, Chester. His father, who had entered the army with a commission as captain of dragoons, served from 1717 to 1742 as lieutenant-colonel of Gen. Barrel's regiment, and was finally promoted to a regiment of foot. Charles attended the grammar school at Bury St. Edmunds, and afterwards became an inmate of a boarding-school in Switzerland, where he learned to speak French with great ease. He also became conversant with the languages of Germany, Italy and Spain, and was well versed in the classics. Doubtless he was an intelligent scholar, for after leaving school he continued his studies in modern history and the classics, and his earlier writings are marked by wit, some learning, ease, eloquence, and even elegance, occasionally. From his earliest years he displayed the characteristics of a soldier—brave, high-spirited, ambitious and contentious—and that no other career than a military one was ever contemplated for him is shown by the fact that he received, at the age of eleven, a nominal commission in the army. He gave much attention to the study of military tactics, both before and after his entrance into the army in 1751, when he received a lieutenancy in the 44th regiment. This regiment, with Lee's company of grenadiers, was ordered to Canada in 1754, and in 1755 he accompanied Gen. Braddock's expedition to Fort Duquesne. After the defeat of Braddock at Monongahela in 1756, he went with the army into winter quarters at Albany, and assisting at conferences with the chiefs of the Six Nations, managed to so ingratiate himself with the Indians that he was adopted into a Mohawk tribe under the name of Ounewaterika, or "Boiling Water." He purchased a captain's commission in June, 1756, and on July 1st was seriously wounded in the assault on Ticonderoga. In the next campaign he took part in the capture of Fort Niagara, and, pursuing the retreating French, led the first body of English soldiers that ever crossed Lake Erie. In 1760 he served under Amherst at the taking of Montreal. On his return to England, in the fall of 1760, he published a pamphlet voicing the sentiments of Americans, on the much-discussed proposition of ceding Canada to the French, urging the great importance of the newly-acquired possession. Dr. Franklin expressed the belief that this paper "could not fail of making a salutary impression," and declared that it gave great satisfaction throughout the British-American colonies. Lee was promoted major in the 103d regiment, Aug. 10, 1761. In 1762 he was sent to Portugal with a British force under Brig.-Gen. Burgoyne, to assist in resisting the Spanish invasion of that country. On this expedition Burgoyne and Lee formed a warm friendship. Being commissioned by Count La Lippe, the commander of the Portuguese army, Burgoyne attacked and gained a complete victory over a body of Spaniards at Valentia de Alcantara, and then skirmished with a view of preventing the Spanish advance into Alemtejo. On Oct. 8th he sent Col. Lee to repulse a large body of Spanish cavalry encamped near the village of Villa Velha, and this the young officer accomplished at night with great success. For this service he was thanked at the close of the war by the king of Portugal, and was warmly recommended by Count La Lippe to the English court. In spite of these commendations, however, he failed to win the promotion that he most ardently desired, having made himself unpopular in England by his presumption in criticising and characterizing the acts of the ministry, and of his superiors in the army. In 1763 the 103d regiment was disbanded, and Lee was retired a major on half-pay. About the same time the ministry refused to sanction a scheme which he advocated for founding two new American colonies, and in his disappointment he published a number of virulent pamphlets condemnatory of the colonial policy of the government. In particular he contradicted the reports of ministerial agents who were representing that Pontiac's war was an affair of slight consequence. In 1764 he offered his services to King Stanislaus Augustus of Poland, was appointed to the royal staff, and two years later accompanied the Polish embassy to Turkey. From 1766 to 1768 Lee was in England; then returned to Poland and served with the rank of major-general against the Turks. The following three years he spent traveling in many European countries, generally a victim of ill health caused by his reckless life and dissipation, and often entangled in brawls and duels provoked by his quarrelsome disposition. In a duel in Italy, in 1770, he lost two fingers, and killed his opponent. A visit to Minorca furnished him with material for a virulent pamphlet against King George. The governor of Minorca had been guilty of arbitrary action, and had been tried and punished for his fault by an English court, but Lee founded his bitter article on current gossip, which related how that the king had received the culprit, and joked with him over his sentence. This pamphlet was followed shortly afterwards by an ironical epistle addressed to David Hume on the subject of his history of the Stuart kings. Lee satirically expressed his intention of writing a similar history, in support of the virtue of Claudius Cæsar and Nero. These numerous papers made him a reputation as a pamphleteer, and several authorities have since ascribed to him the authorship of the well-known "Letters of Junius." On May 25, 1772, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on half-pay. His property in England was now considerable, so that he might have lived in quiet at his ease, but such was not his inclination. He became deeply interested in the trouble growing in the American colonies, and wrote in favor of the Americans with a zeal which won for him the friendship and esteem of Burke, and opened a correspondence between the two that lasted for years. Afterwards, however, he withdrew his affection from the great Whig statesman, and treated him also with the abuse that fell to the share of so many others. In 1773 he set sail for America, arriving in New York city, Nov. 10th, in the midst of the agitation over the tea duties. He industriously fanned the flame of discontent and urged resistance by every means in his power; writing much and delivering public speeches to encourage those who were undecided, traveling through the colonies, recommending the construction of defenses and making the acquaintance of the American leaders. His pamphlet of 1774, entitled "Strictures on a Friendly Address to all Reasonable Americans, in Reply to Dr. Myles Cooper," was one of the most inflammable documents that preceded the war. While thus inciting the Americans to rebel, he inspired them with hopes of success by his own zeal and the reputation of his military experience, and many believed the cause secure in the hands of such a leader. Gen. Gates

Charles Lee

conceived a great affection for him, and persuaded him to purchase an estate near his own in Berkeley county, Va., and there is no doubt that hopes were held out to Lee of being made first in command in America. In May, 1775, he was given a commission, but only as third in command, taking rank after Gen. Artemas Ward, whom he angrily described as "a fat old gentleman, who had been a popular church warden, but had no acquaintance with military affairs." In this estimate Washington evidently concurred, for when Ward resigned his commission some months later, he wrote to Lee: "Gen. Ward, upon the evacuation of Boston, finding that there was a probability of his removing from the smoke of his own chimney, applied to me and wrote to congress for leave to resign." Lee then succeeded to the second command. In the meantime he had, on accepting his commission from con gress, written to the home government to resign his commission in the English army. In his letter he professed an affection for his native land, but a hor ror of the policy then being followed by the ministry. When Gen. Burgoyne landed in America, Lee addressed to him from Philadelphia an affectionate letter, to which his former companion in arms replied in the same friendly strain, and proposed a conference between the two, in the hope of settling amicably the dispute between England and the colonies; but Washington and others frowned on the proposition, and Lee wrote to decline. He accompanied Washington to Cambridge, where he was placed in command of the left wing, with headquarters at Winter hill. In December, 1775, he was sent to Newport, and from there to New York in January, to prevent the English from landing and taking possession of New York and the North river. He there evinced a cruel severity towards all resident Tories, whom he was doubtless right in considering the most dangerous enemies to the cause of freedom. All persons on Long Island whom he even suspected of Tory sympathies he disarmed, also issuing strict orders to apprehend all professed Tories. Congress remonstrated at this, but he was not to be moved;

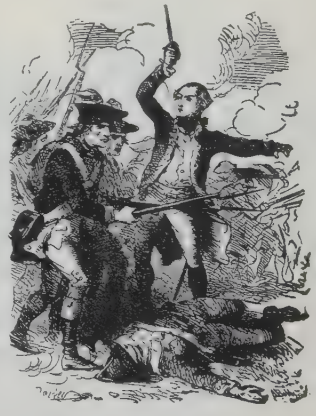
he drew up a test, and ordered that all who refused to take it should be carried prisoners into Connecticut. He also set about energetically preparing defenses for the city. When the news arrived of Montgomery's defeat and death in Canada, congress turned to Lee as their surest hope in such an emergency, and ordered him to make good their unfortunate loss, but just as he was setting out for Canada news reached them of Sir Henry Clinton's threatened attack to the south, and they ordered him instead to the command of the southern department. In March, 1776, he went to Virginia. There he was received everywhere with demonstrations of the greatest joy and confidence; addresses of welcome and congratulation were read to him at Williamsburgh and Newbern, and when he proceeded into South Carolina all classes greeted him with exuberant expressions of relief. As usual, he set about energetically fortifying all possible points of attack. On June 4th the English fleet arrived in Charleston harbor, and Gen. Lee reached the city a little later on the same day. He expressed unmeasured contempt for Col. Moultrie's palmetto fort on Sullivan's island, and was with difficulty restrained from ordering

that officer to desist from its construction, but eventually he frankly acknowledged the colonel's wisdom and skill. The following is his own account of the victory that ensued on the 28th of June. After apologizing to the president for delay in reporting the contest, he says: "I think, sir, I may venture to congratulate the congress on the event; not only the advantage must be considerable, but the affair reflects no small credit on the American arms. On Friday, about eleven o'clock, the commodore, with his whole squadron, consisting of two line of battleships and six frigates, anchored at less than half musket-shot from the fort, and commenced one of the most furious and incessant fires I ever saw or heard. It was manifestly their plan to land at the same time their whole regulars at the east end of the island, and, of course, invest the fort by land and sea. As the garrison was composed entirely of raw troops, both men and officers, as I know their ammunition was short; and as the bridge by which we could reinforce, or call off the troops from the island, was unfinished, you may easily conceive my anxiety. It was so great that I was in suspense whether I should evacuate it or no. Fortunately, while I was in this state of suspense, some ammunition arrived from the town, and my aide-de-camp, Mr. Byrd, returning from the island with a flattering report of the garrison's spirit, I determined to support it at all hazards. On this principle I thought it my duty to cross over to the island, to encourage the garrison by my presence, but I might have saved myself that trouble, for I found on my arrival they had no occasion for any sort of encouragement: I found them determined and cool to the last degree, and their behavior would, in fact, have done honor to the oldest troops. I beg leave sir, therefore, to recommend, in the strongest terms to the congress, the commanding officer, Colonel Moultrie, and his whole garrison as brave soldiers and excellent citizens; nor must I omit, at the same time, mentioning Colonel Thompson, who, with the South Carolina rangers and a detachment of the North Carolina regulars, repulsed the enemy in two several attempts to make a lodgment at the other extremity of the island. Our loss, considering the heat and duration of the fire, was incon-

siderable; we had only ten men killed on the spot and twenty-two wounded, seven of whom lost their limbs, but with their limbs they did not lose their spirits; for they enthusiastically encouraged their comrades never to abandon the standard of liberty and their country. This, I do assure you, sir, is not in the style of gasconading romance, usual after every successful action, but literally fact; I with pleasure mention the circumstance, as it augurs well to the cause of freedom. At eleven the fire ceased, having continued just twelve hours without the least intermission." The general's own account of this engagement is quoted in order to show that, whatever his faults, he was not vain glorious nor jealous of the praise justly due to his inferior officers. The whole glory of the affair was accorded to him, and he was popularly styled the "Hero of Charleston." Washington wrote him a letter of commendation, beginning with rather a grudging phrase: "Notwithstanding I shall probably feel the effect, I do most cordially and sincerely congratulate you on your victory over Clinton and the British squadron at Sullivan's Island." In the following October congress awarded Lee $30,000,

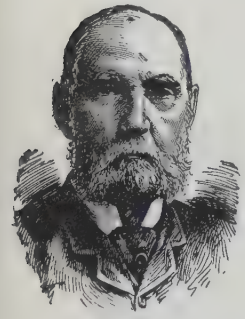
Charles Lee

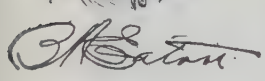
to indemnify him for the property which he had forfeited in England. From Charleston the general went to Georgia, and after erecting defenses passed into East Florida to quell the Indian troubles there. But now it was reported to congress that the English forces were concentrating for a general attack upon New York, and, persuaded that Lee was indispensable wherever the chief danger lay, they hastily summoned him north. He arrived in Philadelphia in October, consulted with congress, and was sent on to the camp at Harlem. He reached Washington's army just in time to rescue it from imminent disaster. At the advice of his council, Washington was awaiting an attack at York island, and Howe, having secretly landed at Westchester, was even then advancing upon him from this unexpected quarter. Lee persuaded the commander to make a precipitate movement, and when Howe arrived next morning the American army was no longer there. Otherwise, by intercepting it, the probability is that he would have fenced it in, as Burgoyne was afterwards entrapped. His success so far made Lee aspire still more ardently towards the chief command, and after Washington's defeat at Fort Washington, the faction in favor of superseding the unsuccessful leader by his triumphant rival, grew in strength. Lee secretly did all in his power to foster the feeling against Washington, and became more and more careless in contemptuous disregard of his orders. On Dec. 2d, Washington retreated to Princeton, Lee leisurely following. He intercepted Gates on his way to reinforce Washington with seven regiments, and sent three of the regiments to Morristown, the importance of which place he was the first to perceive. On Dec. 13th, while marching to join Washington at the Delaware, he carelessly encamped over night at some distance from his main force, and news of this circumstance reaching the English, Col. Harcourt, with a detachment of horse, swept down and carried off the American general prisoner. There were not wanting, even then, those who affirmed that Lee had voluntarily let himself be caught. It is now an established fact, although until 1857 it was not known, that while a captive he planned to betray the American cause. He first endeavored to convince the Howes that he had opposed the Declaration of Independence, and planned with them to bring about a reconciliation between England and the colonies, by means of a conference between the contending leaders. When this scheme failed, Lee secretly drew up for the English army a plan of operations, which remained hidden in the archives of the Howe family until 1857. The plan then disclosed to the world is written in his own hand and indorsed by Lord Howe's secretary "Mr. Lee's Plan—29th March, 1777." Meanwhile the Americans were greatly distressed at their loss, and did all in their power to lessen any discomfort he might suffer. When the English proposed to treat him not as a prisoner of war, but as a deserter from the English army, and were about to send him for trial to England, Washington wrote a letter which prevented their carrying out this intention. He offered five Hessian officers in exchange for Lee, but the offer was refused and the prisoner held until the capture of Burgoyne changed the complexion of affairs. After this event, Lee's exchange was effected in May, 1778, and he then joined Washington at Valley Forge. In June he opposed Washington's plan to attack Clinton on his retreat to New York, and at first he refused to assist in the attempt. His command was therefore given to Lafayette; but Lee, changing his mind at the last moment, and requesting to be reinstated, Lafayette gave up to him the position at the head of the advance. It is not known what orders Lee received from Washington, beyond that of attacking the English in the rear, and he afterwards denied the charge of disobedience, but it is generally believed that he purposed throwing the Americans in confusion, in order to bring disgrace upon Washington and cause himself to be raised to the first command. He overtook and attacked Clinton on June 28th near Monmouth, but issued such conflicting orders that Lafayette, alarmed, sent word to Washington. When the commander-in-chief came up, he found Lee's division in confusion and retreat, and bursting into a rage, upbraided Lee in terms that in him were unusually violent. He then rallied the men and led them to victory. Some hours later, when Lee ventured on a suggestion, Washington angrily ordered him to the rear. Smarting under his disgrace, Lee, immediately after the close of the action, addressed two letters to Washington, expostulating at the language with which that general had greeted him, but in reply he was only told that his letters were couched in "terms highly improper." On July 4th he was tried by court martial at Brunswick on three charges: "I. For disobedience of orders in not attacking the enemy on the 28th June, agreeable to repeated instructions. II. For misbehavior before the enemy on the same day, by making an unnecessary, disorderly and shameful retreat. III. For disrespect to the commander-in-chief in two letters, dated the 1st July and the 28th June." On Aug. 12th he was found guilty and sentenced to suspension from the army for a year, and the sentence was afterwards confirmed by congress. He published a powerful defense in America and Europe, and wrote many other papers to prove his innocence. After the sentence of congress, he addressed so disrespectful a letter to that body, that it dismissed him from the army forever. His attacks on Washington were so virulent that the commander's aide-de-camp, Col. Laurens, challenged



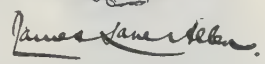
him, and they fought a duel with pistols, in which Lee was wounded. He subsequently retired to his estate in the Shenandoah Valley, and his last years were spent writing bitter denunciations against Americans, and against Washington in particular. In 1799 he published anonymously "Some Queries Political and Military," which excited a storm of contending opinions throughout the country. He died while on a visit to Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1782, in a tavern, and his last words, uttered in feverish raving, were: "Stand by me, my brave grenadiers." He was not a Christian, and in his will he requested that he might not be buried "within a mile of any church or meeting-house," but this wish was disregarded, and after a funeral accompanied with military honors, and attended by the president and congress, he was interred in the cemetery of Christ Church. The best portrait of Lee is a caricature drawing by Barham Rushbrooke, to be found in a work by Girdleston, entitled "Facts tending to prove that Gen. Lee was never Absent from this Country for any Length of Time, and that he was the Author of Junius," published in London in 1813. As to personal appearance, Gen. Lee was a little over middle height, his features were not pleasing, and in particular his aquiline nose made his face the reverse of handsome. As a young man he cultivated the graces, and prided himself on his elegance of appearance and manners; but in later life he became negligent and slovenly both in dress and behavior. He was extremely fond of dogs, and was never seen without his pets. In manners he was rude, overbearing and contentious; in speech sarcastic and violent, but before these faults were intensified by disappointment they passed among his distinguished friends as the bluff frankness of an honest soldier. While living on the continent he proposed marriage to a young German lady, but she refused him, and he was also unfortunate in another love affair. A laudatory biography, with an edition of his writings, was published by his personal friend, Edward Longworthy, in 1792, entitled "Memoirs of the Late Charles Lee, Esq." In 1858 George H. Moore published a monograph on "The Treason of Charles Lee," containing facsimiles of the then newly-discovered Howe papers.

EATON, Leonard Hobart, educator, was born at Groton, N. H., April 20, 1818. At the age of eleven years he left home to make his own way in the world, and after working at Newton, Mass., for four years he went to Lowell, where he also found excellent school advantages. In 1837 he was appointed a teacher in the North Grammar School, Lowell, and after teaching successfully two years, removed to Pittsburgh, where he was associated with his brother, Moses F. Eaton, in a private school. He next filled the position of principal of a ward school in Allegheny, Pa., for seventeen years, and then resigned to accept the principalship of Forbes School, Pittsburgh, a position he held for thirty years. On resigning this he devoted his entire time to superintending the work of the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society, of which he had previously been the president for eighteen years. In 1887 he was elected a member of the board of control of Allegheny, and held the office up to the time of his death. He was for five years president of the Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity; for thirteen years president of the Sabbath school convention connected with the Pittsburgh Baptist Association; for twenty years a director of the Baptist Young Men's Bible Society; for three years president of the American Humane Association; and a charter member of the Allegheny County Humane Society, organized in 1874, and later merged into the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society. He was a member and chairman of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania; deacon of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church for forty-three years; and superintendent of the Sabbath school for thirty years. He was married, shortly after reaching Pittsburgh, to Mary A., daughter of P. S. Berford, and sister of Richard G. Berford, founder of the Pittsburgh "Chronicle." Prof. Eaton died at his home in Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 10, 1895.



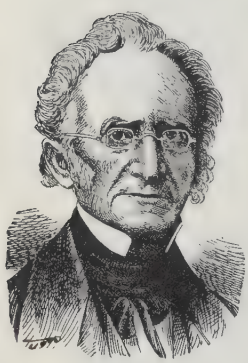


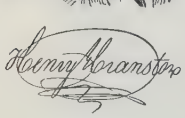
ALLEN, James Lane, author, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1849, seventh and youngest child of Richard and Helen (Foster) Allen. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the first settlers of Virginia, and were landed gentry, allied by blood or marriage to numerous historic families of the Old Dominion and subsequently of Kentucky, whither, in the early days of that commonwealth, one Richard Allen removed. He acquired a large estate in the vicinity of Lexington, and lived the easy, hospitable life of a gentleman farmer, as did his son and his grandson after him. James Lane Allen's mother was of Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish ancestry on her father's side, being the granddaughter of Daniel and Mary (McCullough) Foster, and on her mother's side was descended from the Brooks family of Virginia. She was herself a native of Mississippi; a woman of great energy and a lover of the best literature and of nature. Shortly before the civil war broke out, Mr. Allen's father lost his fortune, and being impoverished by the calamities attending the conflict, the education of his children, except at home, was rendered difficult. The school days of James Lane Allen were, comparatively speaking, of short duration, but he was an indefatigable reader under his mother's guidance; while in long rambles through forest and field he gained an insight into nature's moods and phases and a sympathy with her children, that accounts for many an exquisite or subtle passage in his writings. He finally entered Transylvania University at Lexington, where he was graduated with honors in 1872; and afterwards, pursuing an additional course of study, received the degree of A.M. three years later. His father died the year of his graduation, and he was at once forced into teaching for a livelihood. A year was spent as master of a country school, and he taught for the ensuing two years in Missouri, returning to his native state to become a private tutor. From this position he was called to Transylvania University at Lexington, and two years later to Bethany College, West Virginia, as professor of Latin and higher English branches. In 1884 he removed to New York city to make literature his profession, arriving unknown and without letters of introduction, but coming in a few years' time to be recognized as one of the most poetic and dramatic of American novelists. His published work includes critical articles and verse, but it is as a writer of fiction that he is best known. He is the author of: "With Flute and Violin" (1891), short stories; "The Blue Grass Region of Kentucky" (1892); "John Gray" (1893); "A Kentucky Cardinal" (1894); "Aftermath" (1895); "A Summer in Arcady" (1896), and "The Choir Invisible" ("John Gray," rewritten,



1897); "The Reign of Law" (1900); "The Mettle of the Pasture" (1903); "The Bride of the Mistletoe" (1909); "The Doctor's Christmas Eve" (1910); "The Heroine in Bronze" (1912); "The Last Christmas Tree" (1914); "The Sword of Youth" (1915); "The Cathedral Singer" (1916); "Kentucky Warbler" (1918); "The Emblems of Fidelity" (1919); "The Alabaster Box" (1923); and "Miss Locke" (1924). Dr. W. R. Nicoll wrote in the "British Weekly," that Mr. Allen is one of the very few living men who may yet produce something which will be held classical; and he added: "Mr. Allen is a man of deep feeling. He understands tragedy—outward and inward—the hidden defeats of the soul as well as the conquests that are counted on the battlefield when the winning and losing are reckoned. He has a rich, beautiful, and highly cultivated style, bordering often on poetry. . . . His sense of religion is very true and entirely catholic. . . . I know very few writers on either side of the Atlantic who give the same impression of fidelity and ardour in all they write."

CRANSTON, Henry Y., jurist, was born in Newport, R. I., Oct. 9, 1789, son of Peleg and Elizabeth Cranston, and a descendant of Gov. Samuel Cranston. He learned a trade at an early age, and in 1796 opened a store in New Bedford, Mass., but in a few years, returned to Newport to engage in the commission business, in which he continued with success until 1815. In the meantime his attention had been turned to the study of law, and after making his studies in Newport, was in due time admitted to the bar. He rapidly acquired a lucrative practice in his native city, and from 1818 to 1833 he held the office of clerk of the court of common pleas. He was a member of the house of representatives from 1827 to 1843, and served several years in the same capacity between 1847 and 1854, being frequently chosen speaker. During the troublous times of 1842, Mr. Cranston was a stanch advocate of law and order. He was a representative in congress (1843–47), and was "distinguished for his urbanity, integrity and industry." He was vice-president of the convention which framed the constitution of the state of Rhode Island, and presided over the greater part of its deliberations. For many years he was moderator of all the town-meetings of Newport, and for a long time was colonel of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of that city. He was married, July 15, 1813, to Mary, daughter of Nathan and Catherine Hammett, of Newport. They had four daughters and two sons. One son, William Henry Cranston, was for nine years mayor of Newport. Mr. Cranston died in Newport, Feb. 12, 1864.





BAILEY, Jacob, revolutionary soldier and statesman, was born at Newbury, Mass., July 2, 1728. He saw military service previous to the revolution, in the French and Indian war, during which he held rank first as captain and afterwards as colonel. He narrowly escaped death at the massacre of Fort William Henry in 1757, and in 1759 he participated under Amherst in the taking of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. In 1764 he settled at Newbury, Vt., and soon became prominent in the military, civil and political affairs of that state. At various times during his early years of residence in Vermont, he held office as commissioner to administer oaths of office, as judge of the state court of common pleas and as justice of the peace. In 1776 he began to construct the military road which had been projected between Connecticut river and St. John's in Canada, and which was afterwards completed by Gen. Hazen, whose name it bears. In regard to the territorial dispute waged between New York, New Hampshire and Vermont concerning a portion of what is now the state of Vermont, Gen. Bailey pursued a devious policy, which was probably in some degree prompted by a distrust he always felt for the Allens. He was at first a trusted representative of the authority of New York, but soon afterwards he embraced the cause of Vermont in the quarrel. He was elected one of the delegates to present the remonstrance and petition of Vermont to the continental congress, and he was one of two representatives from Newbury at the Windsor convention of July 17, 1777, that framed a constitution for Vermont. About a year later he became an enthusiastic advocate of a scheme to form the towns on the Connecticut river into a new state, and presided over a committee which published in 1778 a defense of the legality of such action. Finally, he became a supporter of the claims of New Hampshire to the disputed territory. During the revolutionary war he was entrusted by Washington with a responsible commission to conduct the military affairs of Vermont. On Aug. 1, 1776, he was appointed brigadier-general of the militia of Cumberland and Gloucester counties. He was a member of the council of safety in 1777, and in 1778 one of the governor's counselors. In his military capacity he guarded, during a long period, 200 miles of the Vermont frontier, and later in the war he served as commissary-general. In 1780 he exerted every effort to induce the government to invade Canada, declaring this to be the only hope of the American cause. He was in confidential communication with Gen. Washington, both during and after the revolutionary period, and kept him informed of the trend of affairs in Vermont, and especially of the actions of the Allens, whom he suspected of treachery. He positively declared, in 1781, that Vermont had been sold to Canada. The representatives of British interests in Vermont considered him a dangerous opponent. They wrote in 1781 to Haldimand that he was employed by congress to "counteract underhand whatever was doing for government." After the war he was repeatedly elected to represent Newbury in the Vermont legislature, and in 1793 he was re-elected to the governor's council. He was married, Oct. 16, 1745, to Prudence Noyes, and had ten children. His death occurred at Newbury, Vt., March 1, 1816.

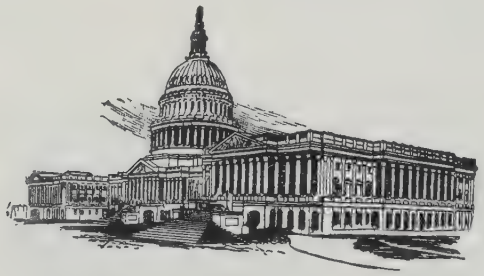
GERRY, Elbridge Thomas, lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 25, 1837, son of Thomas R. and Hannah (Goelet) Gerry. His father was an officer in the U. S. navy, and his grandfather was Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, eighth governor of Massachusetts, and from 1813 until his death, vice-president of the United States. Thomas R. Gerry died when his son was but seven years of age, leaving him to the care of his mother. He was prepared for college in New York, entered Columbia, and was graduated there in 1857 with honors. At college he was president of the Philolexian society. On his graduation he entered the law office of William Curtis Noyes, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. As a legal practitioner, he was at different times partner of Mr. Noyes, William F. Allen, justice of the court of appeals, and Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, and for many years was active in his profession, conducting a number of noted cases, among which was the trial of McFarland, whom he defended on a charge of homicide. After practicing a number of years, he accumulated what is considered one of the finest law libraries in the United States, numbering

many thousand volumes. He has practically retired from his profession. In 1867 he was a member of the constitutional convention of New York state, acting on the committee to consider the pardoning power. When the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded by Henry Bergh, he acted for years as its counsel, and decided in the passage of most of the laws now in force in New York state for the protection of animals. He advocated and in 1874 was one of the founders of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, frequently called the "Gerry Society," the first organization of the kind ever formed. Since it led the way, over 500 similar societies have been set in operation, in the cities and towns of the United States, England, France, Italy, Spain, the West Indies, South America, Africa, Canada and Australia, many branches having headquarters at London, Glasgow, Liverpool and Paris. Since the death of the president of the New York society, John D. Wright, in 1879, Mr. Gerry has been president. He procured the passage by the legislature of laws enabling the society to pursue its work, and conferring upon it corporate power to enforce the law, and the enactment of statutes for the adequate protection of children. The principal object of the society has, from the outset, been the rescue of children from homes where they are subjected to the cruelty or neglect of parents or others. By its investigation of applications for municipal aid, and payment to institutions of money collected from parents, it has saved the taxpayers of the city many hundreds of thousands of dollars. When the society had been in operation for twenty-three years, its reports showed 112,759 complaints received and investigated, involving 338,277 children; 44,772 cases prosecuted, resulting in 41,583 convictions, and the rescue and relief of 73,725 children. Since the establishment of reception rooms in connection with the offices of the society, they have sheltered many thousands of children. The labors of the society have also served to greatly diminish the number of juvenile delinquents, the number of those arraigned in court decreasing more than one-half. In 1886 the New York legislature appointed Mr. Gerry chairman of a commission, with the Hon Matthew Hale and Dr. A. P. Southwick, to consider the most humane method of executing condemned criminals, and the result of their deliberations was that death by electricity was adopted in place of hanging. In 1892 he served as chairman of a special commission of inquiry to investigate the care of the insane. In 1897 he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, of which state he had become a citizen. He is a governor of the New York Hospital and trustee of the General Theological Seminary. In 1889 he was chairman of the executive committee of the centennial celebration of the organization of the United States government. Mr. Gerry is a well-known yachtsman. He built his present yacht Electra in 1884, and is its licensed master and pilot as well as owner. From 1886 to 1893 he was commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and is also a member of the Atlantic and Larchmont Yacht clubs. Among other social organizations with which he is affiliated are the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Players' and Merchants' clubs of New York, the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Oak Bluffs Club of Martha's Vineyard, the Tuxedo Club of Tuxedo, N. Y., and the Casino, Reading Room, Golf Club, County Hunt and Spouting Rock Beach Association of Newport, R. I., his home city. Since 1882 he has been president of the Chi Psi fraternity. He was married, in 1867, to Louisa M., daughter of Robert J. Livingston of New York, and has two sons and two daughters.

JACKSON, Howell Edmunds, justice of the U. S. supreme court, was born at Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832, son of Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson. His father, a native of Halifax county, Va., was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, who soon after his marriage removed to Paris, Tenn., and later to Jackson. He attained eminence in his profession, acquired considerable property, and became influential in the conduct of public affairs, being twice a member of the legislature, but refusing all further public honors. Judge Jackson's maternal grandfather, Rev. Robert Hurt, was a Baptist minister, widely noted for his eloquence and ability. His paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Ball, was first cousin of George Washington's mother. Dr. Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson left two sons, both of whom became distinguished: Howell Edmunds Jackson, the subject of this sketch, who became one of the greatest jurists of America, having held the three positions of U. S. senator, U. S. circuit judge, and justice of the supreme court of the United States; and Gen. William Hicks Jackson, who attained equal prominence in other walks of life. Having been educated in private schools until his sixteenth year, Howell Jackson entered West Tennessee College, where he was graduated in 1849. During the two succeeding years he studied at the University of Virginia, and then read law for three years at Jackson, Tenn., under Milton Brown and Judge A. W. O. Totten of the state supreme court. In 1855 he entered the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and was graduated in 1856, with the first honors of his class. While in the law school he was called upon to preside over a moot court, and acquitted himself so creditably that Judge Robert J. McKinney wrote to his father, Dr. Jackson, that he would be willing to have his son's opinion published as his own in the reports of the supreme court. After graduation at the law school, he read law still another year, thus making five years in all devoted to diligent professional study before attempting to practice. He had only two cases during the first two years of his practice, which was begun at Jackson, but to both of these he gave work so thorough as to insure success, and also establish his reputation upon a firm foundation. He removed to Memphis, Tenn., in 1860, and formed a law partnership with Hon. David M. Currin, ex-member of congress, which, however, was discontinued by the civil war. He volunteered in the Confederate service among the earliest in his state; but, before entering on field duties, was detached and made receiver for West Tennessee under the sequestration act. While involving great labor, this position left him much leisure, which he devoted to laborious and systematic study of the law, thus acquiring that accuracy and breadth of legal knowledge for which he was ever noted in the exalted offices and responsible trusts imposed upon him in after-life. When West Tennessee fell into the hands of the Federal forces, he was prevented from joining the army by the necessity of caring for the funds in his custody, no other person being authorized to receive them. After the war he resumed law practice in Memphis in partnership with B. M. Estes, rapidly building up a large and lucrative business. His practice was varied, embracing office work of the most delicate and responsible character, as well as litigation in both state and federal courts. His services were mainly prized as a counselor and

Howell E Jackson.

chancery lawyer. He was not less successful, however, in the severest jury contests, where he achieved just triumphs, not by the force of oratory, which he never cultivated, nor yet by the wiles of cunning advocacy, which he scorned, but by candor, earnestness and forcible logic, winning and convincing the jury. In 1874 he removed to Jackson, Tenn., to practice principally before the supreme court. In 1875, and again in 1877, by appointment of the governor, he served on the bench of the court of arbitration for West Tennessee. These tribunals were provisional adjuncts to the supreme court, created to assist in disposing of the cases accumulated during the war. Previous to 1880 Judge Jackson had never taken an active part in politics, but in that year he was prevailed on to accept nomination for the state legislature from the Democracy of Madison county, made without his knowledge. He was elected after a most exciting contest, during which, in joint debate with his opponent, he proved himself as able on the hustings as at the bar. During his term, in January, 1881, occurred the memorable deadlock in the selection of U. S. senator, which was broken when his political opponents, moved by their high esteem for his character, came to his support, immediately his name was put before the legislature and his election was secured on the first ballot. He served as senator from March 4, 1881 until April 15, 1886, demonstrating extraordinary intellect, high statesmanship and wide acquaintance with history and principles, and taking high rank as a debater, constitutional lawyer and committee worker. In 1886, on the death of Judge John Baxter, of the U. S. circuit court, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland, despite his protest, to fill the vacancy. The high regard in which he was held by the president is shown in the following letter: "Applications on behalf of all sorts of people to fill the place made vacant by Judge Baxter's death indicate that the matter promises to degenerate into an unseemly scramble. To avoid this I have determined to send the name of Judge Baxter's successor to the senate at once. In the interest of this important branch of public service, and in a very clear conception of my duty in the matter, I now want to say to you, you must abandon all the scruples you have entertained, and permit me to nominate you to the vacant place. Your reluctance to consent to this action, growing out of consideration for constitu-



ents in your state, who desire the place, does you great credit and increases my estimate of your value. You have no right to attempt to control my action or limit my selection in this way; and I am quite willing all other aspirants and their friends should know that your nomination is my act and the result of conviction of what ought to be done, from which I cannot be moved by your arguments, or presenting claims of any other aspirants. Fully expecting that you will not be insubordinate in the face of plain duty, I am, Yours sincerely, GROVER CLEVELAND." When Judge Jackson's nomination was communicated to the senate, an executive session was at once moved and carried, the rule of referring all nominations to a committee was suspended, and having been placed before the senate for immediate action, the appointment was unanimously confirmed. To complete this procedure, unprecedented in the honor it conferred, the rule requiring two days to elapse before the president is notified of a confirmation, was also suspended. Among the many grave questions of constitutional maritime, commercial and interstate law coming before Judge Jackson during his seven years on the circuit bench were the interstate commerce and the anti-trust acts of 1890. He construed them, being matters of first impression, in elaborate opinions, and both his decisions were affirmed by the supreme court, which accepted his views in their entirety. His reported decisions illustrate not only wide legal scholarship, but also concise business methods and extraordinary powers of concentration, which, with equal thoroughness, mastered both law and facts. Although a Democrat, he was in 1893 appointed to succeed Justice Lamar, by Pres. Harrison, who, in a letter written to him, Feb. 4, 1893, says: "My acquaintance with you in the senate, and the information I have had since from the bar of your circuit, gave me, I thought, the needed assurance that you would exercise the duties of this very high and very responsible office with industry, fidelity and patriotism. I have never believed in a partisan judiciary. Only politics in the larger sense should have any thing to do with such appointments. I know you to be a conscientious and industrious judge and God-fearing man; and if the senate should ratify your nomination, I do not fear that any passing criticisms which have fallen on me for your selection will endure." The appointment was at once confirmed and without partisan opposition, and his short career upon the supreme court bench was distinguished by the same unremitting attention to duties and the same fidelity and throughness as had marked his former judicial labors. His health, however, began to fail shortly after his appointment, and the disease which at last proved fatal made such encroachments upon his strength that he was compelled to leave his duties in search of health. While thus absent, there arose a tie in the supreme court in the famous income-tax cases, and as there could be no decision without his presence, and as the good of the country seemed to demand an immediate adjudication, Judge Jackson, already near to death, made his way back to Washington, with the noble purpose of fully discharging his high duty. His efforts were heroic and pathetic. He heard the argument and participated in the decision, delivering with labored breath a dissenting opinion, whose vigor, clearness and masterful reasoning demonstrated that the mind may remain bright, though the body be tottering with weakness. This was his last judicial work. His death was lamented throughout the Union, and called forth innumerable press encomiums and eulogistic resolutions from the bars of the courts over which he had officiated. Judge Jackson was profoundly religious, and long an elder in the Presbyterian church. In manner he was reserved, although affable and easy of approach. His opinions were decided, and he was frank and courageous in expressing them, yet free from all bitterness and personal invective. While he consistently held the dignity of the judicial office at the highest point, he ever maintained with all members of the bar most gracious and pleasant relations. In short, as a model and monument of exact learning, laborious study, unfaltering courage, complete impartiality and broad patriotism, his career has few rivals, while his character, at once gentle, sweet and firm, realized in great measure the ideal of Christian manhood. Judge Jackson was twice married: first, to Sophia, daughter of David B. Malloy of Memphis, Tenn.; and, second, in 1876, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. William G. Harding, of Davidson county, Tenn. By his first wife he had three

sons: Henry S., of Atlanta, Ga.; William H., judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, O.; and Howell E., of Nashville, Tenn., and a daughter, Mary, who died before her father's death. By his second wife he had one son, Harding A., of Nashville, and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. M. G. Buckner, of Nashville, and Louise Jackson. Judge Jackson died at his residence near Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1895.

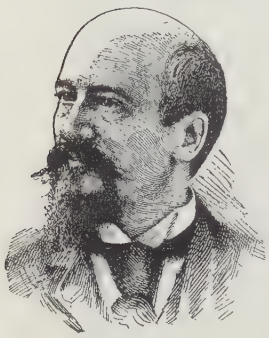
COOPER, George, poet, was born in the city of New York, May 14, 1840, son of John and Hepzibah Cooper. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and afterwards studied law under the late Pres. Chester A. Arthur. After practicing for a short time he renounced his profession to devote himself to the vocation to which his natural gifts inclined him. In his early years he had developed a taste for writing, and before his sixteenth year had begun to contribute acceptable verses to several of the leading magazines. Encouraged by the success that met his early productions, he wrote constantly, and became a regular contributor to such periodicals as "The Independent," "Harper's Young People" and "Harper's Magazine," "Atlantic Monthly," "Putnam's Monthly," "Our Young Folks," and "Appleton's Journal." Writing constantly for more than a decade, Mr. Cooper has frequently enriched the periodical literature of America by verses of much felicity, and has attracted a wide circle, among whom his poems are always welcomed with pleasure. His happiest verse has been written for children, and in it lies his chief claim to remembrance. A number of his children's poems have been published in the collection known as "School and Home Melodies;" and he has also issued a volume of hymns consisting exclusively of his own writings, and entitled, "The Chaplet." Among his best-known songs are: "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," "Must We Then Meet as Strangers," "Sweet Genevieve," "While the Days Are Going By," and "God Bless the Little Church Around the Corner." He has written song words for such composers as Wallace, Abt, Thomas, Millard and Foster. Of his other poems, "After" and "Hereafter" are general favorites; the "Ballad of the Storming of Stony Point" was awarded a prize, and "Learning to Walk" was honored by commendation from the late William Cullen Bryant. Mr. Cooper was married, in 1877, to Mary E., daughter of William H. Tyson, and has since resided at Jersey City Heights, where he still employs his leisure in writing.

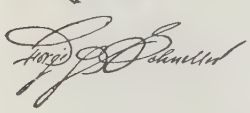
KELLOGG, Stephen Wright, lawyer, was born at Shelburne, Mass., April 5, 1822, son of Jacob Poole and Lucy (Wright) Kellogg. His family on both sides had settled in America before 1640. Several members figured in the American revolution, his great-grandfather, Lieut. Jacob Poole, being one of the expedition under Gen. Arnold which was sent against Quebec. His grandfather, a boy of sixteen, also served during the last year of the struggle. Mr. Kellogg spent his early years on his father's farm, obtaining his preparatory education in the neighboring district schools, and in 1842 entered Amherst College. At the end of two terms he went to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1846. He then taught for a few months at Winchendon, Mass., and in the following winter began the study of law in the Yale Law School. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice at Naugatuck, where he remained until his removal to Waterbury, six years later. In 1851 he served as clerk of the state senate, and was senator from the fifth district in 1853. In 1854 he was appointed judge of the county court of New Haven county, and judge of probate court for the district of Waterbury, an office which he held for seven years, and in 1856 was elected to represent Waterbury in the state legislature. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1860, 1868 and 1876, in the first being a member of the committee to draw the platform upon which the party won its first national victory under Abraham Lincoln. During the civil war he was connected with the military organizations of Connecticut, and became colonel of the 2nd Conn. regiment. After the war he organized the state national guard to take the place of the militia, and drafted the bills establishing the new system which with the name "national guard," first used by him, was adopted by most of the states in the Union. In recognition of these services he was appointed brigadier general in 1866, but he resigned from the service because of pressure of public duties four years later. He was elected to congress in 1869, and was twice reëlected, serving on the committees on the judiciary, patents, war claims, Pacific railroads, naval expenditures and civil service reform, and as chairman of the last two. He was active in securing harbor improvements for his state. The tidal wave of Democratic success in 1874 caused his defeat for reëlection, and thereafter his energies were largely confined to his law practice. Specializing in the law of corporations, he won a high place at the bar of the state. In 1881–82 he was counsel of the Knit Goods Association of Manufacturers of the United States before the U. S. supreme court and before congress, where he was successful in protecting it against a serious injury arising from a mistake in the tariff law. When in 1881 the nation was made to realize by the death of Pres. Garfield the uncertainties in the law of presidential succession, Gen. Kellogg published an article proposing that in the event of the death of a president and vice-president the members of the cabinet should succeed to the vacant office, beginning with the secretary of state. The proposition was made a law by congress Jan. 15, 1886. He was married Sept. 10, 1851, to Lucia Hosmer, daughter of M. A. Andrews, a leading member of the Buffalo bar, and had seven children: Sarah A., Lucy W., Frank W., John P., who was associated with his father in the law, Lizzie H., Stephen W., and Charles P. Kellogg. He died in Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 27, 1904.

BAKER, Herbert Leslie, lawyer, was born at Falmouth, Mass., Aug. 9, 1859, son of Gideon Howe and Olive Elizabeth (Crowell) Baker. He was graduated at Boston University in 1884, was admitted to the bar in that year, and practiced in Boston until the close of his life, giving special attention to mercantile and corporation law. He was a director and officer of several corporations, in which he was financially interested. Active in politics, he served on the 22nd ward Republican committee for several years, and was treasurer in 1889–91. He was a member of the state senate for the eighth Suffolk district in 1893–94, serving on the committee on the judiciary, and was chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading. He drew the bill providing for the payment by the county of counsel for defending persons charged with murder, and secured its passage. He was opposed to capital punishment and was president of the Anti-death Penalty League of Massachusetts. Mr. Baker was a Freemason, a member of Revere Lodge and St. Andrew's Chapter, De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar; a Knight of Pythias, and of the Massachusetts Bar Association, the

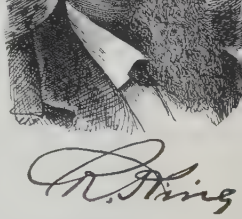
Highland and Winthrop Yacht clubs of Boston. He was married Oct. 22, 1885, to Mary Alice, daughter of Hon. Edward F. Handy, and had two sons, Edward Leslie and Herbert Allison Baker. He died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 8, 1919.

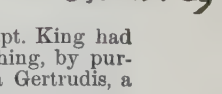
SCHNELLER, George Otto, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Nuremburg, Germany, June 14, 1843, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Ruckert) Schneller. His father and grandfather were civil engineers and architects in government employ. He acquired his early education in private schools, and in the gymnasium of his native place. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States, landing in New York city, and shortly after removed to Ansonia, Conn., where he became accountant and cashier to the Osborne and Cheesman Co., a corporation engaged in the manufacture of skirt wire and brass. In 1870 he returned to Germany and spent two years studying electrical engineering, and otherwise fitted himself for an independent position as a manufacturer. On his return to Ansonia, he began the manufacture of corset steels. While thus engaged he did public work as a surveyor, and made a map of Derby and Ansonia in detail, according to the German system, as a basis for all public works. This is the most perfect model possessed by any town in the state. After two years spent in the West he, in 1876, bought a spectacle factory at Shelton, Conn., and put the knowledge acquired in Germany to practical use; making improvements in machinery and putting the factory into such good shape that he was able to sell it, six months later, at a large advance upon the original cost. He then turned his attention to an improvement in the manufacture of eyelets. The usual proportion of eyelets obtained had been only about one-half of the metal used, and the processes had been slow and complicated. In three years Mr. Schneller invented machinery that saved more than sixty per cent. of the scrap over and above that saved by the best known process. He also invented and patented a machine which produced 70,000 eyelets a minute, and all this economy in labor enabled him to overcome the effect of the cheap hand labor of Europe. He also invented a machine, of simple construction, for setting eyelets rapidly. The old way was to insert them one at a time. By the new process, every eyelet in a corset is inserted at one stroke, and an operator can complete more than 300 dozen corsets in ten hours. It will readily be seen that, by these improvements, the corset industry was revolutionized. A button-fastening device, another product of Mr. Schneller's inventive talent, is now manufactured by the Scoville Manufacturing Co., of Waterbury. Many other appliances in daily use, from buttons to water-meters and multiplex telegraphing machines, were invented by him, and in 1882 he bought the business of his former employers, Osborne and Cheesman, and organized the Ansonia O. & C. Co., for the manufacture of goods under his patent rights. Of this company he was manager, secretary and treasurer until his death. He was also a founder of the Union Fabric Co., and was its treasurer. Having a thorough acquaintance with electrical science, he became one of the chief promoters of the electrical street railway of Derby, which connects that town with Ansonia and Shelton. About this time he invented a machine that contained a practically new motion, whereby wire could be covered by continuous process and cut into proper lengths with extension tips on each end of the wire. Based on this patent he founded the Schneller Stay Works, and was its general manager and treasurer. At the time of his death, he was a member of a large number of corporations. Mr. Schneller represented Ansonia in the lower house of the state legislature, from 1891 until 1893, and for a number of years served with efficiency on the local board of education. He was married, May 1, 1873, to Clarissa, daughter of Sidney and Eliza (Remer) Alling, of Ansonia, who bore him six children, three of whom, Elsie, Otto and Clarissa Bianca, survive their father. Mr. Schneller died at Ansonia, Oct. 20, 1895.





KING, Richard, ranchman, was born in Orange county, New York, July 10, 1825. He was apprenticed in his eighth year to a jeweler, but was not happy in his employment, and ran away, concealing himself in the hold of a vessel bound for Mobile, Ala. When he had been four days in hiding, he was discovered, but managed to ingratiate himself with the captain, who allowed the little fellow to remain on board until the vessel reached Mobile. Here he engaged as cabin boy on board different steamboats on the Alabama river. One of his employers, Capt. Holland, became so much interested in him that he gave him the only schooling he ever received, sending him for eight months to a school in Connecticut. The boy's early self-dependence had taught him to improve his opportunities, and he learned enough in this short period to form a basis for future reading. Returning to Mobile, he was employed in various ways until the outbreak of the Seminole war in Florida, when he enlisted under Capt. Penny, and participated in the campaign which ended in the subjugation of the rebellious Indians. After this consummation, Richard King engaged with his late superior officer in steamboating on the Chattahoochee river. In 1847 he was attracted to Texas by the Mexican war, and while it lasted he served as pilot on the Rio Grande, to the United States steamer Corvette, Capt. M. Kenedy, commander. In recognition of his services he received the title of captain. This sojourn in Texas occasioned him first to conceive the plan of establishing a cattle ranch on the fertile plains between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, where climate, soil and many other conditions were favorable to such a project. He did not, however, immediately embark upon it, but for a number of years engaged in trading on the Rio Grande. In 1850 he associated himself with the firm, M. Kenedy & Co., to build and run steamboats on the Rio Grande. In 1865 the firm name was changed to King, Kenedy & Co., and the business was carried on with great profit until 1872. Meantime, as early as 1852, Capt. King had begun to carry out his plan for ranching, by purchasing what was known as the Santa Gertrudis, a tract of 75,000 acres, situated in Nueces county, southwest of Corpus Christi. Santa Gertrudis had originally been granted by the Spanish crown to José Domingode la Garza, but he having been murdered by Indians, it passed into the hands of another Spaniard, who was also attacked by Indians and fled for his life. Such was the state of the country, and in 1850 there was not a rancher brave enough to face the dangers of remaining on his land. Capt. King, therefore, found himself a pioneer in a new industry under trying circumstances, but he succeeded in his undertaking, nevertheless and in spite of maraud-





ing Mexicans and Indians, his ranch became very remunerative. He enlarged it from time to time, fenced it in, and stocked it with cattle, sheep and horses; but finally sold the sheep. His market grew steadily, and in 1876–80 he joined with Capt. M. Kenedy and Col. Uriah Lott in building the San Diego, Corpus Christi and Rio Grande railroad, which was useful in transporting his stock. At the time of his death, the ranch consisted of 500,000 acres in flourishing condition; and Capt. King had acquired a large fortune. He was married at Brownsville, Tex., Dec. 10, 1854, to Henrietta M., daughter of Rev. Hiram Chamberlain, a Presbyterian missionary among the Mexicans. Capt. King died April 14, 1885.

HALL, George, first mayor of Brooklyn, was born in New York city, Sept. 21, 1795. His parents, who were Irish, removed to Flatbush soon after the birth of their son, and he received his education at Erasmus Hall, now Erasmus Hall High School. On leaving school he adopted his father's trade of a painter and glazier, and rapidly became an important person in the little community. He was trustee of the third ward, and later president of the village, and was serving as a trustee in 1834, when Brooklyn received its city charter, and he was chosen by the board of aldermen to be its first mayor. He served for one year at this time. In 1844, he was the candidate of the temperance party for the mayoralty, and was nominated in 1845 by the Whigs, but was defeated at both these elections. In 1855, however, he again ran for mayor, and this time was elected. His political career was hampered by his adherence to the cause of temperance—he was a prohibitionist of the most determined type. In 1861 he was nominated for the office of city register, and on being defeated he retired from politics. Mr. Hall was violent in his likes and dislikes, and bluntly outspoken, but correspondingly trustworthy and constant in his friendship. He was always solicitous for the public welfare, urging necessary reforms, even in the face of popular opposition. At the expiration of his term as mayor, on Jan. 1, 1857, he was presented by the citizens of Brooklyn with the house at 37 Livingston street, where he afterwards resided. A son of his, Lieut. George B. Hall, was a distinguished soldier in the Mexican and civil wars. The first mayor died at Brooklyn, April 18, 1868, and was buried with highest civic honors, his funeral oration being pronounced by Henry Ward Beecher.

HILLHOUSE, Thomas, financier, was born in Albany county, N. Y., March 10, 1816, son of Thomas Hillhouse. His father went from Connecticut in 1801, engaged in business in Troy, N. Y., and removed to a farm in Albany county, in 1810. The first American ancestor of the Hillhouse family was a Protestant clergyman, who came from Ireland in 1720, and located in Connecticut, where his eldest son, William, was born in 1729. William Hillhouse was a member of the colonial congress and of the state legislature which succeeded it; represented his state in the legislature for fifty years, was for forty years a judge of the court of common pleas, and a delegate to the Continental congress (1783–86). He was married to Sarah, sister of Gov. Matthew Griswold. Their second son, James Hillhouse, born in 1754, was educated at Yale, and commanded the governor's guards when New Haven was invaded by the British under Tryon. He was a representative to the second and third U. S. congresses, and for sixteen years a U. S. senator from Connecticut. Their youngest son was Thomas Hillhouse, the father of the financier. Thomas Hillhouse was prepared for college, but the death of his father made it necessary that he, the eldest son, should devote himself to the care of the family. He conducted the farm for ten years and gained considerable renown as a skilled agriculturist, being chosen an officer of the state agricultural society. In 1851 he removed to Geneva, N. Y., and took an active part in the political campaign of 1856 as an anti-slavery man. In 1859 he was elected to the state senate. He moved on the first day of the session, Jan. 2, 1861, for the appointment of a select committee on national affairs, and as chairman of that committee submitted a report which determined the position of New York on the question of the right of secession. It denounced the course of the southern states as a revolutionary attempt to subvert the national government, which, if persisted in, should be resisted by force of arms, and declared that New York stood prepared to support the government of the United States, not only with her moral, but her material aid. Gov. Morgan, in July, 1861, appointed Mr. Hillhouse adjutant-general of the state, which office he filled for nearly two years, and Pres. Lincoln appointed him Sept. 28, 1861, assistant adjutant general of volunteers on the staff of Maj.-Gen. E. D. Morgan, commanding the department of New York, during which time the state furnished the armies of the United States with over 200,000 men, being nearly one-fifth of the total number called for by the national government. His labors during those trying and uncertain times can hardly be overestimated, or their influence on the fortunes of the nation exaggerated. His intelligent suggestions and unwearying discharge of duty gave force and effect to the measures of the governor and made success possible. In the appointment of officers for the militia, he took the choice away from those whom the officers were to command, and the history of the New York regiments in the civil war discloses a discipline among the soldiers and an example of rapid and meritorious promotion of officers that fully justifies his wisdom and forethought. At the expiration of Gov. Morgan's term of office, Dec. 31, 1862, Gen. Hillhouse's connection with the military service terminated. In 1865 he was elected comptroller of the state. He recommended a revision of the tax laws, and advocated the enlargement of the Erie canal, submitting an exhaustive and able report as chairman of the commissioners of the canal fund to the senate. His report, while comptroller, advocating an appropriation for the payment of the debts of the state incurred for national objects, was presented as a memorial to congress. Mr. Hillhouse was renominated for comptroller in 1867, but was defeated with his party that year. In 1870 Pres. Grant appointed him assistant treasurer of the United States in New York, to succeed Charles J. Folger, who resigned to accept a seat on the bench of the court of appeals. Mr. Hillhouse served three full terms, a period of twelve years, under Secretaries Boutwell, Morrill, Bristow and Sherman. During his connection with the treasury department, he refrained conscientiously from engaging in any political work. His acquaintance with the growth and resources of the country, his large experience in fiduciary trusts, and the capacity and honesty with which he conducted public affairs won for him the confidence of the financial world. In January, 1882, upon the organization of the Metropolitan Trust Co., of New York city, Mr. Hillhouse was unanimously selected as the president of the institution, and its subsequent success and growth were due to public confidence in him. He died at the residence of his son, Thomas Griswold Hillhouse, in Yonkers, N. Y., July 31, 1897.

Thos. Hillhouse

GORDON, George Washington, soldier and lawyer, was born in Giles county, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1836, son of Andrew and Eliza K. Gordon. He spent the early years of his life chiefly in Mississippi and Texas, and was graduated in 1859 at the Western Military Institute in Nashville. He engaged in civil engineering until the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted as drill master of the 11th Tenn. infantry. He was shortly transferred to the military service of the Confederacy, promoted captain, lieutenant colonel and colonel of his regiment, and in 1864 was made brigadier general, serving with distinction until the close of the war. He participated in every engagement of his command except one and was captured at Tazewell, East Tenn., and again at Murfreesboro, Tenn., where he was dangerously wounded, and at Franklin, Tenn. Upon his release in 1865, he returned to Tennessee, studied law at Lebanon, and was elected prosecuting attorney of the criminal court of Shelby co., Tenn. He practiced at Pulaski and Memphis until 1883, when he was appointed one of the state railroad commissioners. In 1885 he was appointed Indian agent of the Department of Interior by Pres. Cleveland and assigned to duty in Arizona and Nevada, and during 1892–1907 he was superintendent of public schools. Gen. Gordon was elected to congress in 1908 and reëlected in 1910, his chief interest being the welfare of the Confederate soldier. He was closely affiliated with a number of patriotic organizations. He was president of the Confederate Historical Association (Memphis), and served the United Confederate veterans as president of the Tennessee state association, major general commander of the Tennessee division, commander of the department of the army of Tennessee, and, finally, commander in chief of the organization. He was an authority on the civil war period of American history and a public speaker of eloquence and force. Gen. Gordon was twice married: (1) Sept. 5, 1876, to Ora S., daughter of Constantine Paine of Bartlett, Tenn., and (2) in 1899 to Minnie Hannah of Memphis, Tenn. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1911.

DEMING, Philander, author, was born at Carlisle, Schoharie co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1829, son of Rufus Romeo and Julia Ann (Porter) Deming. He was of New England colonial descent on both sides; his first American ancestor being Thomas Deming, who emigrated in 1640. His grandfather, Davis Deming, was a soldier in the continental army during the revolution. His father was for forty years a minister in the Presbyterian church, and at one time special missionary at various places in northern and central New York, and his mother, a daughter of Norton Porter, M.D., of Oneida county, N. Y. Philander Deming passed his early years on a farm, attending the neighboring schools, and at the age of seventeen began teaching school in the winter time, while in the summer he and his brothers operated an old-fashioned sawmill on the northern edge of the Adirondack forest. In 1857 he entered the University of Vermont, and was graduated there in 1861. He also studied and received a degree at the Albany Law School. On leaving college he engaged for five years in legislative reporting, in the employ of newspapers in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. In 1866 he succeeded in introducing the use of shorthand into the supreme court circuits of Albany and the adjoining counties, and having secured appointment as reporter, was thus employed for about sixteen years, during that time being reputed an expert. In the intervals of his official work, he indulged his literary tastes by writing short stories and sketches, which in time became known for their marked originality, and were readily published in the leading magazines of the country. In 1880 he published his first volume, entitled "Adirondack Stories." He resigned his official position in 1882, and divided his time between his residences in Albany and the Adirondack region, engaged chiefly in literary work. He was an occasional contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly" and other publications and also wrote "The Court Reporter" (1879) and "Tompkins and Other Folks" (1885). His writings have an unworldly quality, like "Twice-Told Tales" and "even when touched with melancholy, are gracious and comforting." It was said of Mr. Deming's personality: "The author of 'Adirondack Stories' and 'Tompkins and Other Folks' has been shy of public recognition. One who has recently visited him was charmed by the modest writer. He is a bachelor of sixty, perhaps—a well-preserved man of medium height. His strong and clean-shaven face is pale and thoughtful, and somewhat wrinkled with years. His countenance betokens meditation, and a calm and even tenor of life. His voice is low and melodious, almost an undertone. The impression one receives from him is, that he has kept much of the sunshine of life throughout an uneventful career, during which he has been thrown on his mental resources for solace and companionship." He died in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1915.

OVERMYER, David, lawyer, was born in Pickaway county, O., May 1, 1847, son of George and Harriet (Camp) Overmyer. The family removed to Indiana, where the boy was brought up on a farm. At the age of eighteen he had acquired sufficient learning to obtain an appointment as teacher in one of the schools, and in the midst of his duties as teacher fitted himself for college. He attended Asbury University at intervals during three years, teaching meanwhile, in order to maintain himself at the college. He then took up the study of law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar at Vernon, Ind., where he opened a law office. He settled in Topeka, Kans., for the practice of his profession, and immediately acquired a position among the leading lawyers of the state. Although his father was a Douglas Democrat, the son declared himself a Republican and took the stump against Andrew Johnson in the famous impeachment controversy. He took an active part in politics, and in 1884 was elected as an anti-prohibition Republican to the state legislature. In that year he left the Republican ranks and became one of the most influential Democratic leaders in the state. In 1891 he argued the famous original package case before the U. S. supreme court. In the controversy between the Republican and Populist houses of the legislature in 1893, Mr. Overmyer maintained the legality of the Republican body, and addressed a great mass meeting of citizens on the usurpation of the governor and the Populist house. When the case came before the supreme court he appeared as one of the counsel for the legal house, and made an argument on the merits of the question at issue, which was quoted from one end of the state to the other. Notwithstanding this, Gov. Lewelling afterwards appointed him as one of the delegates to the pan-American bimetallic congress at St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1893. In December of that

year he represented the Democratic party in the great quadrangular debate at Salina, Kans. He was a delegate at large to the Democratic national convention of 1896. He was married in 1874 to Alice Hicks of North Vernon, Ind., and died in Topeka, Kans., Jan. 9, 1907.

WRENNE, Thomas William, banker and lawyer, was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Dec. 1, 1851, son of John and Margaret (Roche) Wrenne. His parents having removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1859, he was graduated at the Nashville high school in 1870. He was superintendent, secretary and treasurer of the South Nashville street railroad during 1875–78. Meanwhile having studied law he was admitted to the bar in 1878 and began the practice of his profession. In 1882 he was appointed clerk and master of the chancery court, holding the office for the full term of six years, during which he was also receiver for the Bank of Tennessee. At the expiration of his term he resumed his law practice but having displayed unusual business ability he was urged to give his attention to properties in which he was interested. He was president of the McGavock & Mount Vernon Railway Co., in 1888–89, during which the motive power was changed to electricity and the several other railways consolidated into one and a transfer system inaugurated. He was president of the Nashville Abstract Co. during 1888–94 and in the latter year organized the Nashville Title Co., of which he was president for seven years. In 1889 he founded the Wrenne Banking Co., which later became Thomas W. Wrenne & Co., and has been its president since its organization. Mr. Wrenne was a member of the city council in 1877–79, the Nashville board of education, 1879–91, and served on the staff, with rank of colonel, of Govs. Patterson, Rye, Roberts, Taylor and Peay. He was one of the leading citizens who proposed the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of Tennessee to the Union by a state and international exposition and was a director of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Co., organized for that purpose in 1896, also serving as vice-chairman of the reception committee. He was chairman of the reception committee upon the occasion of Roosevelt's visit to Nashville in 1907 and that of Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell in 1912. During the European war he was chairman of the military committee of Nashville and Davidson county council of defense. He was president of the First Nashville, and Tennessee Tuberculosis leagues; is a member of the American Bankers' Association, Tennessee Bankers' Association; American Geographical Society, director of the Nashville Carnegie Library, a state trustee of the Ladies Hermitage Association, which holds, maintains and perpetuates in connection with the state, the mansion, home and tomb of President Andrew Jackson; member of the Hermitage Club and Nashville Art Association. He is a Democrat in politics and a strong advocate of freedom of the ballot and pure elections. He was for many years a delegate to the state judicial and gubernatorial conventions. Mr. Wrenne was married Oct. 7, 1875, to Clara Virginia, daughter of John Frederick Hebenstreit of Nashville, Tenn., and has one daughter, Tommie Florence, wife of Dr. William D. Sumpter of Nashville, Tenn. (Port. facing p. 248).

ALFRIEND, Thomas Lee, financier, was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 19, 1843, son of Thomas Morrison and Mary Jane (Eger) Alfriend. After leaving school in 1859 he entered the counting-house of Ludlan & Watson. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered in the Confederate army, serving as a private for two years, and later as orderly sergeant. He was captured Apr. 6, 1865, and imprisoned at Point Lookout for two months, when he was paroled. He was a clerk in the insurance office of Thomas M. Alfriend & Son, of Richmond, Va., the firm consisting of his father and elder brother, E. M. Alfriend. In June, 1866, he became a member of the firm, and so remained until October, 1879, when he went into the insurance business himself, and finally succeeded to his father's business in 1890. He was the representative in Virginia of the Washington Life, and Home, of New York; Phœnix of London, and Boston Marine of Boston. He was a director of the Citizens Bank, Richmond, and the Home Building Company, and president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Virginia, and Underwriters' Exchange of the City of Richmond. In 1868 he was married to Eliza, daughter of Dr. Otis F. Manson, of Richmond, and had four children. He was a member of the Episcopal church. He died in Richmond, Va., Apr. 19, 1901.

TOWNSEND, Peter, manufacturer, was born at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., about 1730, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Titus) Townsend of English descent. He became the proprietor of the Sterling Iron Works, near Sloatsburg, N. Y., which for many years was operated under the firm name of Noble, Townsend & Co., and was famous in its day for the quality of the iron products which it turned out. He cast many of the cannon and anchors for vessels of the American navy and because of its high reputation the Sterling furnace was selected to forge the famous chain which was suspended across the Hudson river at West Point to block the progress of British ships in the revolutionary war. Col. Thomas Pickering, president of the board of war, made the contract with Peter Townsend of the Sterling Iron Works by the terms of which the links of the chain were to be about two feet long and two and a quarter inches square, and besides the chain itself there were to be twelve tons of anchorage. It was 500 yards in length and 186 tons in weight. It was completed Apr. 1, 1778, and placed in the river between West Point and Constitution Island, Apr. 30, 1778, a number of large rafts enabling it to hang a few feet below the surface. The chain remained in place until the fall of 1783 and effectually served its purpose. A much smaller chain was placed across the Hudson at Fort Montgomery, and was perhaps the one made by Samuel Wheeler referred to in Appleton's Cyclopedia. There is no truth in the statement that Wheeler made the West Point chain. The Sterling Iron Works remained in the possession of the Townsend family for several generations. Peter Townsend was married Feb. 14, 1760, to Hannah Hawxhurst and had five children: Anne, William, Peter, Isaac and Sarah. He died at Oyster Bay, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1790.

HUNTINGTON, William Reed, clergyman and author, was born in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1838, son of Elisha and Hannah (Hinckley) Huntington, and a descendant of Simon Huntington, a native of England, who sailed for America in 1633 and died on the voyage. His widow (Margaret Baret) with their four children settled at Roxbury, Mass., and was married again. From their son Christopher Huntington, who was one of the founders of Norwich, Conn., and his wife Ruth Rockwell, the line is traced through their

son Christopher and his wife Sarah Adgate; their son Christopher and his wife Abigail Abel; their son Barnabas and his wife Anne Wright, and their son Rev. Asahel, minister of Topsfield, Mass., and his wife Alethea Lord, who were the grandparents of William R. Huntington. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1859, the poet of his class. While serving as instructor in chemistry, he began the study of theology under the direction of Dr. Frederic D. Huntington, rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and afterwards bishop of Central New York. He was ordained to the diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1861, and became assistant minister in Emmanuel Church. A year later he was called to All Saints' Church, Worcester, Mass., and remained there until 1883, discharging the duties of his office with great acceptance and success. From 1883 until his death he was rector of Grace parish, in New York city. During his incumbency the various religious and charitable activities of Grace parish were greatly augmented. The mission house was built, a group of buildings known as Grace Chapel Settlement was erected on Fourteenth street and a choir school, Neighborhood House and clergy house on Fourth avenue, and the church building on Broadway near Tenth street was much beautified. Dr. Huntington achieved a notable reputation as a preacher; his public utterances on all important subjects were characterized by an intelligent estimate of present-day needs and a consistent loyalty to the standards of his church. He was particularly identified with the movement for a liturgical revision, covering a period of twelve years, which resulted in the publication of the "Standard Prayer Book" in 1892; he was an advocate of organic church unity, in behalf of which he published books and pamphlets, and for which he labored in the General Convention. The Episcopal church, impressing, as it does, the extremes of high and low and yet maintaining its organic unity, has, as he viewed it, a unique opportunity in the work of reconciliation—not that all others must come to it—but that it and all others may become united in one comprehensive whole. In 1865 he preached his first sermon on church unity at the invitation of the Massachusetts Church Union in Trinity Church, Boston. It was published under the title of "American Catholicity," and in the last year of his life he delivered an address at the church congress in Boston, entitled "The Four Theories of Visible Church Unity," in which he quoted from that first sermon the following passage: "Allow me to suggest three prominent characteristics by which a truly national church of this country would be known. Let us term them the conditions of American Catholicity. They are these: a simple creed, a varied worship, a generous polity." He added: "For these principles I have during the four-and-forty years, through evil report and through good report, contended; and by that I stand, strengthened by the ancient watchword: 'Hope on, hope ever.'" That was the epitome of his whole life. His efforts to revise and enrich the prayer book of the Episcopal church were with the hope that it would be more universally applicable to the needs of a united church. His efforts to establish the ancient order of deaconesses were to the same end. In 1907 he proposed a preamble to the constitution of the Episcopal church setting forth in the simplest terms the fundamental principles for which the church stood (in the place of the Thirty-nine Articles). He regarded this as another step toward the Church of the Reconciliation. Besides a number of sermons and pamphlets, he was the author of "The Church Idea, an Essay Toward Unity" (1870); "Conditional Immortality" (1878); "The Causes of the Soul" (1891); "Popular Misconception of the Episcopal Church" (1892); "The Peace of the Church" (1892); and "A Short History of the Book of Common Prayer" (1893); he also edited "The Book Annexed" (1883), a document of interest in connection with the revision of the "American Book of Common Prayer," and was joint editor, with Dr. Hart, of the "Standard Prayer Book" of 1892. He received the degrees of D.D. from Columbia College in 1873; Princeton University in 1896; D.C.L. from the University of the South in 1890; S.T.D. from Harvard in 1898 and Yale in 1902; L.H.D. from Hobart in 1899, and LL.D. from Union in 1905. He was married Oct. 14, 1863, to Theresa, daughter of Dr. Edward Reynolds of Boston, and had one son, Francis Cleveland Huntington; and three daughters: Margaret Wendell; Theresa, wife of Royal Robbins of Boston; and Mary Hinckley, wife of William G. Thompson of Boston. He died at Nahant, Mass., July 26, 1909.

UHLER, Philip Reese, naturalist and librarian, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 3, 1835, son of George Washington and Anna Maria (Reese) Uhler, grandson of Philip Uhler and great-grandson of Erasmus Uhler, who came from England and served in the revolutionary war. Philip Uhler participated in the war of 1812 and George W. Uhler was a merchant and philanthropist of Baltimore. His son, the naturalist, attended the Latin School of Daniel Jones in the city and spent three years at Harvard College. In 1862 he left before graduation to accept a position as assistant to Dr. John G. Morris, librarian of the Peabody Institute. A keen interest in the study of natural history brought him to the notice of Prof. Louis Agassiz, by whom he was appointed assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard University, a position he held during 1863–66. In that position he explored parts of the island of Hayti, making a special study of its geology and entomology. Returning to Peabody Institute, he devoted forty-five years to building up the library of that institution. He introduced a number of new methods of catalogue classifications, which have been generally adopted by the library profession. These were the printing of the titles of books as well as the author's name; the use of different kinds of type for the names of authors, for the titles of books, and for the analyses of the contents of large sets of books, and emphasizing the important items in such analyses by using a bold face type. He extended the analysis of long sets of periodicals much farther than had ever been done before. In 1876 he was appointed associate in natural sciences at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Uhler devoted much time to observations of a geological and zoölogical character. He was greatly interested in the geological evidence of early forms of insect life, with special reference to habitat, and the contributions of the lower cretaceous period to geological history. He encouraged the study of natural science in the schools of Maryland, and promoted popular interest by frequent addresses on scientific subjects. He contributed numerous scientific articles to the transactions of learned societies in

the United States, England and Canada, chiefly on the hemiptera, heteroptera, and neuroptera of the United States. He prepared "A List of the Fishes of Maryland" for the "Report of the Maryland Fisheries Commission" (in conjunction with Otto Lugger, 1876); "Summary of the Hemiptera of Japan, presented by Prof. Milzukuri to the U. S. National Museum" (1896), and "A Sketch of the History of Public Libraries in Baltimore" (1889); and translated and edited "Synopsis of Neuroptera of North America" by Dr. Herman A. Hagen, issued by the Smithsonian Institution in 1861. He was fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the Maryland Academy of Sciences; and member of the Royal Society of Arts, London, England; American Entomological Society; Boston Society of Natural History; Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; Geological Society and Entomological Society of Washington; and the University Club of Baltimore. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by New York University in 1900. His religious affiliation was with the Lutheran church. He was twice married: (1) in 1869, to Sophia, daughter of John Werdebaugh, of Baltimore, Md.; she died in 1884, leaving a son, Horace Scudder Uhler; (2) Apr. 29, 1886, to Pearl, daughter of J. A. Daniels, also of Baltimore, Md., and they had one child, Marion Dutton Uhler. Dr. Uhler died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1913. (P. facing p. 248).

SWINTON, John, journalist, was born in Salton, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, Dec. 12, 1830, son of William and Jane (Currie) Swinton, and brother of William Swinton (q.v.) the author. His early education was acquired under the tuition of his maternal uncle, Rev. Robert Currie, a clergyman of the church of Scotland. In 1843 he accompanied his family to Canada and later to the United States, and learned the printing trade in New York city. After pursuing a course of classical studies at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., he spent seven years (1850–57) in extensive travel and observation throughout the United States. Residing in Kansas during the struggle over slavery he became an ardent abolitionist and an active supporter of the free state party. In 1857 he returned to New York city, studied medicine and contributed articles on current and literary subjects to the local press. His writings attracted the attention of Henry J. Raymond of the New York "Times" and upon the invitation of the latter, Mr. Swinton joined the editorial staff of that journal, later becoming managing editor. His labor and responsibility during the civil war period were tremendous, especially during the frequent absences of Mr. Raymond in Washington or in Europe. As managing editor of the "Times" he showed great intellectual power, remarkable versatility and executive skill, and his writings commanded increasing attention by their freshness, originality, authenticity and vigor. After a decade (1867–76) spent in travelling to regain his health, he joined the editorial staff of "The Sun" under Charles A. Dana, contributing numerous editorials and editorial paragraphs, and becoming chief editorial writer and assistant editor-in-chief. In 1882–83 he visited the British Isles and the Continent, publishing his observations in letters to "The Sun" and in a separate pamphlet entitled "John Swinton's Travels." He left "The Sun" in 1883 to publish "John Swinton's Paper," an organ of the labor reform movement, which was continued four years and in 1887 he resumed his former position with "The Sun." Besides his fugitive writings Mr. Swinton wrote a number of pamphlets and longer works, chief among which were: "The New Issue:The Chinese-American Question" (1870); "Eulogy of Henry J. Raymond" (1870); "Oration on John Brown" (1881); "John Swinton's Travels: Current News and Notes of Forty Days in France and England" (1886) and "Striking for Life" (1894). He was an earnest advocate of the rights of labor and of all movements for social betterment. He fiercely denounced the action of the New York city authorities at the time of the Tompkins Square riots in 1874; he championed the cause of Dennis Kearney when the latter appeared before the eastern public, and welcomed Henri Rochefort upon his escape from a penal settlement and his visit to New York. He was one of the earliest leaders in the crusade against the Sweating system in New York and the Chinese exclusion movement. As a journalist he ranked among the ablest members of his profession. His information was wide and exact and his style was clear, direct, forceful and condensed. He was impartial in his observations and reasonable and temperate in his conclusions. He was married in 1877, to Orsena, daughter of Orson S. Fowler of New York city, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1901.

ESSARY, John Thurman, lawyer, was born in Russell county, Va., Oct. 17, 1855, son of Thomas Sneed and Eliza (Countiss) Essary, and grandson of Warren Essary of English descent. His father removed with his family to a farm in Claiborne county, Tenn., in 1867. The son attended Tazewell College for two years, after which he studied law in the office of Hon. Jesse L. Rogers of Tazewell, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He began the practice of law in Rutledge, Grainger co., Tenn., at the same time taking part in political matters. In 1884 he was appointed secretary of the state bureau of agriculture, and two years later, assistant commissioner of agriculture for East Tennessee. At the expiration of the latter term in 1888 he removed to Morristown, Tenn., and in 1889 formed a law partnership with Hon. John B. Halloway. He was a member of the state Democratic executive committee, 1892–96, delegate to the Democratic national convention, Chicago, in 1892, and collector of internal revenue for East Tennessee, 1893–97. In 1896 he was Democratic state chairman, and conducted the campaign which resulted in Gov. Taylor's third election to the gubernatorial office. In 1897 he was appointed commissioner of agriculture for the state of Tennessee. He was married, Nov. 25, 1880, to Maetta, daughter of James N. Hill, of Grainger county, and had two children: Jesse Frederick and Anna Belle, wife of Theodore A. Dees, of Lake Charles, La. His son was financial editor of the Baltimore "Star" in 1908–09, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "News," the New Orleans "Item" and the Boston "Journal" during 1910–12, and has been the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" since 1912. John T. Essary died in Lake Charles, La., Sept. 5, 1919.

MARSHALL, Thomas Francis, orator, was born in Frankfort, Ky., June 7, 1801, son of Dr. Lewis Marshall, himself a man of fine intellect, and the youngest brother of Chief Justice John Marshall. He was educated at home by his father, under

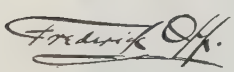
whom he gained a more than academic education in the classical and philosophical branches. He read law under his uncle, James Marshall, for two years, intending to practice law, but, becoming interested in public events soon after his admission to the bar, he yielded to his natural propensities and plunged into politics. A contemporary writer calls him "the foremost Kentuckian orator of his time; or, for that matter, of any time, since his time included the first orators Kentucky has produced." Clay, the Breckenridges and the other Marshalls were among those eclipsed by "Tom" Marshall's silver tongue. His first political speeches were characterized by great brilliancy of thought and delivery, and resulted naturally in his election to the state legislature on the Whig ticket. Taking his seat in 1832, he found himself confronted with the South Carolina nullification question, and as chairman of a committee appointed to consider this matter won his earliest laurels by a singularly brilliant report, in which he refuted the arguments of the nullification party, and eloquently, yet without offense, pointed out the duty of upholding the Union. In 1833 he removed to Louisville, and soon after was again elected to the state legislature. Although strangely expressing the conviction that his real interests lay in shunning politics for a time, his inborn love of public life was too strong to be resisted. Instability was his most unfortunate characteristic, since it led him to neglect his profession for the uneasy career of an orator, and to forfeit the honors due to his eloquence by indulging his appetite for drink, a habit unfortunately he was never able to overcome. During 1841–43 he sat in congress under Clay, and it was at this period that his most brilliant oratorical efforts were made. Few of these were preserved; for incensed at mistakes made in transcribing one of his speeches, he affronted the reporters by telling them "not to again attempt to pass upon the public their infernal gibberish for his English," and consequently thereafter they did not report his English at all. Some of the speeches will be found in a volume of his "Speeches and Writings" published in 1854. In 1846 at the outbreak of the Mexican war he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected captain, but he was not allowed to exhibit his valor on the field and the only chance he had of risking his life was in a number of duels which enlivened his career. In his first duel he was disabled and in the second, with J. Watson Webb, editor of the New York "Courier and Enquirer," who had written what Marshall thought was a derogatory article about him in his paper, he wounded his opponent. The third duel was fought with James M. Jackson, whom he challenged when so ill he was too weak to stand during the firing. He sent another challenge a few years later, while serving as judge of the Louisville circuit court. Marshall was delivering a speech in the court house at Lexington, when Judge Aaron K. Wolley interrupted with threats of striking him. "Consider the blow struck, Mr. Wolley," said Marshall, with a graceful wave of his hand and continued his oration, at the end of which he delivered the challenge. The quarrel was, however, patched up by friends. In 1849 Marshall was defeated in his efforts to obtain election to the constitutional convention, and he attacked the resolutions of that body in a series of brilliant articles published in "The Old Guard," a campaign journal of which he was editor. In 1851 he again sat in the state legislature. In 1858 he delivered a series of brilliant lectures at Louisville on the "Philosophy of History." He was married a few years before his death, which occurred near Versailles, Ky., Sept. 22, 1864.

McCABE, W[illiam] Gordon, author and educator, was born in Richmond, Va., Aug. 4, 1841, son of John Collins and Sophia (Gordon) McCabe, grandson of William, great-grandson of James and great-great-grandson of Owen McCabe, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, who came to this country in 1752 and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was an Episcopal clergyman, poet and antiquarian. The son was prepared for college at Hampton (Va.) Academy, where he was twice gold medalist and valedictorian, and was a student at the University of Virginia in 1861, when the civil war broke out. He enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, was assistant adjutant general on Gen. Ripley's staff during the siege of Charleston, and captain and adjutant in Pegram's battalion of artillery. Immediately after the war, in 1865, he founded the University School at Petersburg, Va., and served as head master until 1901. Under his supervision the school, which was removed to Richmond, Va., in 1895, advanced rapidly and attracted pupils from all parts of the country. He gained a reputation as a writer of ability and was the author of "The Defense of Petersburg, 1864–65" (1876), and "Aids to Latin Orthography" (1877), both of which were translated into German. He also edited "Ballads of Battle and Bravery" (1879); "A Grammar of the Latin Language" (1884); "Latin Reader" (1886); "Caesar's Gallic War" (1886); "Virginia Schools Before and After the Revolution" (1890); "Bacon's Rebellion of 1676" (1897), and "Memoir of Joseph Bryan" (1909), and numerous stories, poems, addresses and criticisms contributed to the leading magazines and journals. In 1888–92 he was a "visitor" (trustee) of the University of Virginia, and served as vice-rector in 1892–96. Prof. McCabe was chosen commissioner and director of the Jamestown exposition of 1905–07, and he was a member of the Gettysburg Monument Association of Virginia. He was president of the Virginia Society of the Sons of the Revolution in 1907–09, and served as historian general of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution in 1908–11; president of the Virginia Historical Society, the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati and a member of the American Philological Society, the Modern Language Association, the Head Masters Association of America, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and Southern Historical Society; the University Club of New York, and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He received from William and Mary College the honorary degrees of A.M. in 1868 and LL.D. in 1906; from Williams College the degree of A.M. in 1885, and from Yale University the degree of Litt.D. in 1897. He was an Independent Democrat in politics and attended the Episcopal church. He was twice married: (1) Apr. 9, 1867, to Jennie Pleasants Harrison, daughter of Edmund H. Osborne, of Peterburg, Va., by whom he had three children, Edmund Osborne, W. Gordon, Jr., and Edward Raynesford Warner McCabe. Mrs. McCabe died in 1912, and he was married (2) Mar. 16, 1915, to Gillie, daughter of Col. John B. Cary, of Richmond. He died in Richmond, Va., June 1, 1920.

CREVECŒUR, Jean Hector St. John de, author, was born in Caen, Normandy, in 1731. At the age of sixteen he was sent to school in England, and remained there for six years, meantime becoming better versed in the English than in the French language, and conceiving the prevalent passion for emigrating to the American colonies. He sailed for America in 1754, settled on a farm near New York city, and married the daughter of an American merchant. During the revolutionary war his lands were overrun by the armies, and the family suffered many reverses. M. de Crevecœur was imprisoned in New York for three months, under suspicion of being a spy, and upon his release sailed for England. There he published a work entitled "Letters from an American Farmer," in which he gave a very idyllic and exaggerated description of the advantages enjoyed in America at the period just preceding the revolution, tracing also the causes and outbreak of the war. The work was well received in the highest literary circles; and years later found an especial friend in Hazlitt, who recommended it to Charles Lamb, and in 1829, wrote a flattering account of it in the "Edinburgh Review," in the course of which he says: "The most interesting part of the author's work is that where he describes the first indications of the breaking out of the American war—the distant murmur of the tempest, the threatened inroad of the Indians, like an inundation, on the peaceful back settlements; his complaints and his auguries are fearful." In the following year Crevecœur visited France and brought out a French translation of his work, the ultimate result of which was that some 500 French families were induced by his glowing descriptions to emigrate to the Ohio region, where, far from realizing the dreams raised by the "American Farmer," most of them died of famine and fever. In the meantime, Crevecœur, innocent of the disastrous effect of his pretty and fanciful work, was reaping a harvest of political honors. He was highly favored in the political circles of his native land, and on his departure for America was appointed to fill the French consulate at New York. When he arrived in America he found that his wife had died in his absence, and his four children had been saved from destitution only by the kindness of a Boston merchant. In his public affairs he was more fortunate, for he met with a kind reception from the new authorities in America, and Washington expressed approval of his appointment as consul. While officiating in New York he was the recipient of many honors, and on one occasion was invited by the aged Franklin, then governor of Pennsylvania, to accompany him on a journey to Lancaster, where he was to lay the cornerstone of a German college he had founded. In 1793 M. de Crevecœur resigned his position and retiring to France, spent his declining years at Rouen and Sarcelles, where he wrote his later works, "La Culture des Pommes de Terre," and "Voyage dans la haute Pennsylvanie et dans l'Etat de New York." In the former he treats of a subject peculiarly interesting to him, for it was he who introduced the culture of the American potato into Normandy. In a note to William Darlington's "Memorials of Bartram and Marshall" the following personal description of M. de Crevecœur is given in the words of Samuel Breck of Philadelphia, who saw Crevecœur in Paris in 1787: "St. John was by nature, by education and by his writings a philanthropist; a man of serene temper, and pure benevolence. The milk of human kindness circulated in every vein. Of manners unassuming; prompt to serve, slow to censure, intelligent, beloved and highly worthy of the esteem and respect he everywhere received." He died at Sarcelles, in 1813.

DANA, Paul, journalist, was born in New York city, Aug. 20, 1852, son of Charles Anderson and Eunice (Macdaniel) Dana. His father (q.v.) was the editor of the New York "Sun" during the heyday of its fame as a morning newspaper. The son was prepared for college at private schools in New York, Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Ill., and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1874. There he acquired some note as an athlete, holding the first single scull championship as a substitute in the 'varsity crew, and rowed for three years in his class crew. In his studies the classics and mathematics appealed to him. On leaving Harvard he studied law at Columbia, but his eyes began to trouble him and on his doctor's advice he spent a year in Europe, resuming his law training in 1876 and was graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1878 with the degree of LL. B. Again he had trouble with his eyes and for the second time sought treatment and rest abroad. Upon his return he decided to pursue journalism instead of law as his life's work, and in 1880 joined the New York "Sun's" editorial staff as an assistant to his father. He was in a familiar environment for he had grown up in a newspaper atmosphere and early became impregnated with the vigorous spirit that animated the journalistic work of Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, and his father, Charles A. Dana. When the latter was managing editor of the New York "Tribune" under Greeley, Paul Dana, though a mere child, was a familiar visitor to the editorial rooms. He was his father's frequent companion and naturally acquired a fondness for the newspaper office and its associations. In fact, on leaving college, he began writing editorial paragraphs for the "Sun" under his father's tutelage, and for more than a decade after his graduation enjoyed the advantage of a practical education in the art of making a newspaper with the elder Dana as his preceptor. He undertook a responsible share in the management of the editorial department and on the death of his father in 1897 succeeded him as editor-in-chief in October of that year. In 1902 he sold the controlling interest in the "Sun" to William M. Laffan, and upon his resignation as editor-in-chief in July, 1903, the Dana régime ended. During 1890–93 Mr. Dana was member of the board of park commissioners, serving as president of the board in 1891. His only other official position was commander of the First Brigade of the N. Y. national guard, holding the rank of major of ordnance on Gen. Louis Fitzgerald's staff. During the European war he was appointed a member of the commission for relief in Belgium, and as such was stationed in Namur for three months in 1915, being compelled to return on account of the trouble with his eyes. He was married Nov. 11, 1884, to May, daughter of William Butler Duncan, of New York, and has three children: Janet P., wife of Dr. Warfield T. Longcope, of New York; Anderson, captain of Battery A, 305th infantry, during the war with Germany, and Duncan Dana, captain in the air service during the war.

OPP, Frederick, U. S. consul, was born at Montgomery, Ala., July 15, 1863, son of Valentine Opp. His father was of German and his mother of Irish descent. Frederick attended school in his native city, and subsequently, for five or six years, engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1888 he removed to Llano, Tex., and there read law in a private office; then pursued a two years' course in the law department of the University of Texas. During his college course he was sent by his fellow-students to represent them in Charleston, S. C., at the southern inter collegiate oratorical contest, and while there was chosen president of the association represented by the contestants. On establishing himself as a lawyer at Llano, Mr. Opp became a prominent citizen and politician in the broader sense of the word. He was elected captain of the Llano light infantry, and served for a term as first mayor of the city. In 1892 he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic state convention, and was there elected delegate to the Chicago Democratic national convention of 1892. Although one of the youngest members of this convention, Mr. Opp, by a peculiar circumstance, came to play a very important part. Just before the final vote for a presidential candidate was taken, and after the convention had been in session all night (it was then about three o'clock in the morning), the Hon. Bourke Cockran of New York gained permission to make a few remarks. These few remarks grew into one of the most eloquent appeals that have ever been heard in a political body. It was in behalf of David B. Hill, whose strength had been growing steadily every hour since the convention assembled, and Mr. Cockran's purpose was to secure an adjournment until twelve o'clock of that day, in order to have time to overtake the winning candidate, Grover Cleveland, who had but a very few votes below the necessary two thirds. After Mr. Cockran had spoken for half an hour or more, without any signs of concluding, it became evident that he had completely mastered the audience by his eloquence; but suddenly Mr. Opp arose, and after three determined efforts, secured recognition from the chair and demanded that the ballot be then taken, as had been agreed upon, just before the speaker began. Of course, this demand, coming at that supreme moment, created the wildest pandemonium; and Mr. Cockran, in spite of his most valiant efforts, never again succeeded in gaining the attention of the tired and excited delegates. Within fifteen minutes the ballot was taken. Mr. Opp received words of commendation from every section of the Union, and a personal letter from Pres. Cleveland, thanking him for his timely act in behalf of what he deemed to be right. In 1893 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. consul at Breslau, Germany, where he remained for five years. On his return to the United States he resumed the practice of his profession in his home, Llano, Tex. Mr. Opp was married Apr. 23, 1902, to Ella Pauline Douglas. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1916.



DICKSON, Thomas, manufacturer and financier, was born at Leeds, England, March 26, 1824, son of James and Elizabeth (Linen) Dickson, of Lauder, Berwickshire Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1832, and located at Toronto, Canada, and four years later settled at Carbondale, Pa. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Dickson, was a soldier in the British army. He received his early education in the common schools, and in early youth accepted a position as clerk in a store at Carbondale, Pa., in which capacity he served for several years, when he became the junior partner of Benjamin & Dickson, in the mercantile and foundry business, with whom he was successfully connected until 1856. The partnership having terminated, he, with others, established the iron and machine plant at Scranton which in 1862 became the Dickson Manufacturing Co. Mr. Dickson was chosen president and active manager, and the enterprise met with rapid success. The company built locomotives for railways, and engines for mills and mines, and constructed all kinds of machinery for other manufacturing establishments and to meet the demands of new companies that were rapidly formed all over the country. Their facilities were being constantly increased and their shops enlarged, until, in the locomotive department alone, they were capable of turning out over one hundred locomotives annually, and their stationary engines and machinery found ultimately a world-wide market. Very early in the career of this company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. became a large purchaser of its products, and the relations of the two companies were founded in mutual respect and confidence, and proved helpful to each other in many ways. In 1859 Mr. Dickson was offered the position of coal superintendent by the president of the sister company, and promised that of general superintendent when arrangements could be completed. He accepted it, making the proviso that he was to be permitted to remain at the head of his own company and to hold the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as heretofore, a regular purchaser of its products. During the ensuing two years Mr. Dickson held this double position. His work and responsibilities increased yearly, for the enlarged schemes of both companies called for the most skillful financiering. He resigned the presidency of the Dickson Manufacturing Co. in 1867, and put his whole ability into carrying forward the development of the Delaware and Hudson Co., and, having established its offices in Scranton, removed there and proceeded to identify himself with the young city, both in a social and business way. In 1867 he became vice-president of the company, and in 1869 its president, so continuing until his death. In 1863 Mr. Dickson, with several leading citizens of Scranton, assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Scranton, of which he remained a leading director until his death. In the spring of 1865 he was prominent in organizing the Moosic Powder Co., of which also he became a director. Chief among the other business interests with which he was identified were the Crown Point Iron Co., and the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. In 1871 he made a tour of the world for his health. His duties during the ensuing years of financial panic, labor troubles and general business depression, made heavy drafts on his physical strength, but he met them all and carried his company safely through every crisis. His fondness for literature was marked, and during his busy career he accumulated a library of 7,000 volumes, which was generally believed to be the best private collection in Pennsylvania. As a business man, Mr. Dickson was remarkable for his clear judgment, unflagging energy and great tenacity of purpose. He was a man of strictest character and integrity, and knew no fear in carrying out his conviction of duty. He died at his country-seat, at Morristown, N. J., July 31, 1884.

DICKSON, James Pringle, manufacturer, was born at Carbondale, Pa., July 24, 1852, son of Thomas Dickson. He was educated in the public schools of Scranton and at Lafayette College, leaving the latter, on account of ill health, before completing the classical course. In order to improve his physical condition, he entered an engineering corps engaged in railroad construction, operating with the

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., with whom he remained until 1869, when he went to China, where, for a little over two years, he filled a minor but responsible position in the extensive commission-house of Olyphant & Co., at Hong Kong. About the close of 1872 he gave up this position, and returned to America, passing through Europe on the homeward journey. With his faculties thus sharpened by a voyage around the world, his health greatly improved, and a business experience of exceptional value, he entered the Dickson Manufacturing Co. on his return, taking a subordinate position as clerk. In 1875 he was sent to Wilkesbarre as the agent of the corporation. Seven years later he was elected vice-president, with headquarters at Scranton, and in June, 1886, became its president. In 1904 he was interested in building the Northern Electric railroad, which later was sold to the Scranton & Binghamton Co. He was a director of the Moosic Powder Co., the Scranton Electric Heat & Power Co., and the Crown Point Iron Co. His wife was Laura R., and he left four children: Janet MacDonald, Thomas, Mary, and Elizabeth R. Dickson. He died in Dalton, Pa., Sept. 27, 1907.

LOGAN, George, senator, was born in Stanton, Pa., Sept. 9, 1753. He was the grandson of James Logan, and the son of William Logan. He completed his preparatory education in Scotland, studied two years at the Edinburgh Medical School, and receiving his degree in 1779, he made a tour of Europe, and returned to America. He was engaged in agriculture for a time, but this occupation was interrupted by his election to the legislature, where he served several terms. In June, 1798, he went to Europe on a mission to endeavor to prevent the impending war between the United States and France. Arriving in Hamburg, he went to Paris, where he succeeded in persuading the French government to raise the embargo on American shipping, and conducted himself so judiciously that he made the way easy for the negotiations which terminated in peace. On returning to America, he fell under the displeasure of the Federalists, and a law was passed by congress called the "Logan act," which made it a high misdemeanor for a citizen to take part in any controversy between the United States and a foreign power. Although Mr. Logan had taken up his mission to France partly on his own responsibility, he had gone only after the urgent persuasion of several prominent personages; consequently, on being met by congressional action of this character, he published a letter dated Jan. 12, 1799, in which he vindicated his course. Mr. Logan was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat from Pennsylvania, and served from 1801 to 1807. In 1810, undaunted and undeterred by the disturbance which had been occasioned by his peaceful efforts in France, he constituted himself an agent for the purpose of reconciling Great Britain and the United States in relation to the questions which were at issue at this time between them. He visited London for this purpose and remained there for some time, but was unsuccessful. Dr. Logan was a Quaker, and, it is stated, was the only member of the Society of Friends in good standing who ever had a seat in the United States senate. He was an able writer, a man of high scientific attainments, and an active member of the board of agriculture and the American Philosophical Society. He published "Experiments on Gypsum" and "Rotation of Crops," in 1797, and other pamphlets on agricultural subjects. He died at Stanton, Pa., April 9, 1821.

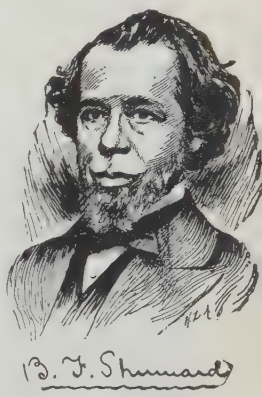
NORTON, John Pitkin, educator, was born at Albany, N. Y., July 19, 1822. His parents located at Farmington, Conn., in 1835, and he attended for a time the well-known school of Simeon Hart. From his earliest youth the boy was a student of nature, and a remarkably keen observer of the phenomena of animal and vegetable life. His first work in this direction was in the collection and analysis of minerals. The winter of 1838–39 he passed in Albany, studying French, mathematics, music and drawing; the winter of 1839–40 in Brooklyn, studying under Prof. Theodore Dwight, and the following year attended a course of lectures on chemistry, mineralogy and natural philosophy in New Haven. In 1841 he delivered an interesting lecture before a lyceum on the subject of birds, with the result of securing the passage of a law at the next town-meeting for their protection. In 1841 and 1843 he attended a course of lectures on chemistry and anatomy in Boston, and also the lectures of Dr. Harris on entomology, and of Prof. Greenleaf on law. During 1843 he tried the profession of farming on his own account at Farmington, and the next winter studied agricultural chemistry in the Yale College laboratory. He had by this time determined to become thoroughly informed on all processes in the science of agriculture, and in 1844, was received as a pupil in the laboratory of the Agricultural Chemical Association of Edinburgh, where he remained two years. During this period he prepared an essay on analyses of food-plants, which, presented to the Highland Agri-

cultural Society, received a prize of fifty sovereigns; two papers of his, read before the British Association, were also well received. Mr. Norton made many excursions to different parts of Scotland and England, examining the best-cultivated farms of the kingdom. He also attended agricultural festivals, and was a regular correspondent of the Albany "Cultivator." Upon his return to America in 1846, he was elected to the recently founded professorship of agricultural chemistry and vegetable and animal physiology, in Yale College, and began work with great zeal in the fall of 1847, at the same time interesting himself in the question of the new philosophical department of the university, and with the result that the degree of bachelor of philosophy was first offered by Yale. In the fall of 1846 he returned to Europe, and resumed study in the laboratory at Utrecht, where he worked hard until July, 1847. Prof. Norton published numerous articles on agriculture, and delivered addresses before agricultural societies throughout the country; and among other notable courses was that delivered at the opening of the University of Albany, New York, in 1851. By far his most important work is his "Elements of Scientific Agriculture," considered one of the best treatises on the subject extant. His last work was his edition of Stephen's "Farmer's Guide," to which

he added notes and an appendix, greatly increasing the value of the original work. Prof. Norton was married, in December, 1847, to Elizabeth P. Marvin, of Albany, N. Y. He died in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 5, 1852. Within a few hours before his death he bequeathed to Yale College, where he had received no salary whatever, the whole apparatus of his laboratory, together with his books and other articles, valued at more than $2,000. It was said of him, by the editor of the "Cultivator," that he was "The most practical agricultural writer and thinker of the present time, and that his efforts promised more permanently beneficial results than those of any other man."

CHILD, Francis James, scholar, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1825. He was the son of a sailmaker, and was descended from an emigrant to Massachusetts about the year 1636. He was capable, even as a boy, of unlimited study; and Mr. Dixwell, head-master of the Boston Latin School, made a special effort to have him sent to college. On entering Harvard he took the lead of his class, and, at graduation, he received the distinction of being elected class orator, and also having the first part at commencement. In 1846 he was appointed tutor in mathematics. In 1848 he was transferred to a tutorship in history and political economy, with certain duties of instruction in English. In 1849 he went to Europe for the purpose of travel and study, returning, late in 1851, to receive an appointment as Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory, as successor to Edward Tyrrel Channing. While in Europe, he studied at Göttingen and Berlin. In 1854 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard in 1884, and L.H.D by Columbia in 1887. On his return to Cambridge he made a thorough study of Chaucer and the English of that time. He superintended an American edition of the British poets, edited Spenser's works, and an edition of English and Scottish ballads (8 vols. 1857–58). A collection of "Poems of Sorrow and Comfort" appeared in 1865. In 1863 he published his very important "Observations on the Language of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," in the "Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," and, in 1873, "Observations on the Language of Gower's Confessio Amantis" (laid before the academy in 1866). These two papers were rearranged by Mr. A. J. Ellis, and reissued in the latter's "Early English Pronunciation, with Special Reference to Shakspere and Chaucer." Prof. Child then began the great work of his life—the preparation of an exhaustive edition of old English and Scottish popular ballads. So laborious was the undertaking that the first volume did not appear until 1882, and the last, only in 1898, after his death. This monumental work was as highly praised in Great Britain as in the United States. Frederick J. Furnivall, of England, said of it: "I have never seen more conscientious and better work in my life than Prof. Child's. The book is an honor to its editor, an American"; and a reviewer in the New York "Nation" remarked: "As time advances, the merits of this great collection are coming more and more to be known and recognized. Unless new sources of traditional ballad literature are brought to light,—which is not a thing to be expected, and hardly to be imagined,—the present work will remain for all time the final one upon the subject." xliv. 325. Not less important was Prof. Child's service to education in the classroom. He not only inculcated there the principle of writing and speaking the purest English, but set the example of it. He was an inspiring teacher, and his scholars realized that he felt a personal interest in their progress. He affected no austere gravity, but was always friendly and companionable, and in this also set an example much needed at that time. His character was, if anything, superior to his scholarship. His patriotism was unstinted; he favored the abolition of slavery at a time when it required great courage to do so, and was a practical politician, always attending caucuses and serving as a delegate in numerous conventions. His generosity made him many friends among the indigent. In social life he was noted for his brilliant conversation, which sometimes was only matched by the poet Lowell's; but his sallies of wit and bursts of eloquence on any subject that interested him have passed away without a record. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Sedgwick of New York city. Prof. Child died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 11, 1896.

SHUMARD, Benjamin Franklin, geologist and physician, was born in Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 24, 1820, son of John and Ann Catherine (Getz) Shumard. His paternal ancestors were Huguenot refugees. His maternal grandfather, Peter Getz, a man of remarkable gifts and achievements, claimed to have invented the first fire-engine in America. He was a naval officer in the war of 1812, serving under Lawrence at the battle between the Hornet and Peacock; later a lieutenant in the land forces, and after the war a successful publisher, editor, bookseller and author, being mayor of the city of Reading at the time of his death. When fifteen years of age, young Shumard accompanied his parents to Cincinnati, O., and shortly afterwards entered upon a three years' course of study at Miami University, Oxford, O. His father removed to Pennsylvania before he was prepared for graduation, and he accompanied him without taking his degree. Two years later he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, but also left this institution to go with his parents to Louisville, Ky. There he studied privately under Prof. Gross, and entering the medical institute of the city in 1841, received the degree of M.D. He then opened an office at Hodgenville, Ky., but remained there less than a year, his retiring modesty and devotion to scientific research both proving antagonistic to his success in building up a practice. He therefore returned to Louisville, where he made extensive explorations, in company with his friend, Prof. Cobb, of neighboring localities rich in organic remains. In 1846 M. Édouard de Verneuil, president of the Geological Society of France, visited Louisville in the course of a tour made to determine the parallelism of the palæozoic formations of North America with those of Europe. In these researches he was materially aided by Dr. Shumard's knowledge of the geology of Kentucky, finding in his collections fossils so analogous to many in his own cabinet at home as to fix beyond a doubt the equivalence of the corresponding strata. The service he was able to do scientists in France brought Dr. Shumard to the notice of those in America, and soon afterwards he was appointed assistant to Dr. Owen, in the geological survey of the northwestern territories under the direction of congress. During the winter of 1846–47 he worked with Dr. Owen in his labora-



tory, at New Harmony, analyzing minerals and soils, and preparing his report for the press. He continued to labor in the survey of the territories under the U. S. government until 1850, when he made a voyage to Oregon with Dr. John Evans, for the purpose of making a geological reconnoissance of that territory. The work occupied him eighteen months, and the palæontological report of the survey was written by him. In 1852 he returned to Louisville, and for nearly a year was employed on the palæontology of the Red river exploration, which had just been completed by his brother, Dr. George G. Shumard and Capt. R. B. Marcy. In 1853 he was invited by Prof. G. C. Swallow to take the position of assistant geologist and palæontologist on the Missouri geological survey, and that year he removed to St. Louis. After spending five years in this connection he was invited by Gov. Runnels to make a geological survey of Texas. He entered enthusiastically into the work in 1858, and in two years had progressed so far in it as to make a reconnoissance of almost the entire eastern and middle portions of the state; and the specimens collected during the survey were arranged preparatory to writing his report, when a change of governors caused him to be removed from office. In the course of his exploration, Dr. Shumard had made interesting discoveries. The geological deposits of Texas were ascertained to be the most complete of any series known in North America, ranging from the most ancient strata up to the latest tertiary formations. If the survey had been completed, there can be no doubt that it would have presented results of immense value to the state, and of great interest to the scientific world. As it was, there is reason to believe that Dr. Shumard would have been reinstated in office had the survey continued, but the outbreak of the civil war put an end to the work. Being then without a means of livelihood, Dr. Shumard returned to the profession he had abandoned, and removing to St. Louis, Mo., opened an office. In 1866 he was appointed professor of obstetrics in the University of Missouri, and lectured acceptably for two winters. Besides his official reports, and others of surveys made at the request of companies and private individuals, Dr. Shumard wrote voluminously for magazines and scientific societies on geological subjects, and his work is so important and individual that it is referred to and quoted in all text-books and other works on American geological formations. An essay entitled "Contributions to the Geology of Kentucky," which he and Dr. L. P. Yandell published in October, 1847, in the "Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery," attracted unusual attention at home and abroad, and was highly recommended by many European geologists. No collection has as yet been made of his fugitive writings. Dr. Shumard was president of the St. Louis Academy of Science; he was corresponding member of the Geological Society of London, of the Geological Society of France, of the Imperial Geological Society of Vienna, of the Imperial Geological Society of Hermstadt, the academies of science of Philadelphia, California, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and many others. Few men of his age in America have received so many and such honorable testimonials of their scientific acquirements; and yet so marked was his modesty that few, even among his most intimate friends, knew how highly he had been honored. Dr. Shumard was married, at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 18, 1852, to Elizabeth Maria Allan, daughter of Abram and Martha (Kent) Allan. He died in St. Louis, April, 14, 1869, in consequence of exposure on board the steamer Ruth, which was burned on the Mississippi in March, 1869.

PHILLIPS, William Addison, soldier, statesman and author, was born in Paisley, Scotland, Jan. 14, 1824. His parents being highly cultivated people, gave him the best educational advantages afforded by the schools of the city, and with jealous care watched over his rapid progress. He accompanied them to America in 1839, settling on a farm in Randolph county, Ill., where he continued to reside during his early manhood. At twenty-one he became editor of the Chester, Ill., "Herald," and through its columns wielded a powerful influence in politics. He also acted as correspondent of the New York "Tribune," and after his admission to the bar, in 1855, removed to Kansas, where by pen and voice he did most conspicuous service to the cause of the free-state movement. Pres. Arthur, while in the White House, declared that he had been made a Republican by reading Mr. Phillips "Tribune" letters—one individual tribute to the inspiration which had fired the hearts of freedom's friends throughout the country. In 1856 he published, as a campaign document, in the interests of John C. Frémont, his "Conquest of Kansas," now the recognized authority on the exciting early history of the state. He was prominent in the free-soil conventions; an indispensable factor in the struggle for statehood, and became first justice of the supreme court under the Leavenworth constitution. In 1858 he founded the colony and city of Salina, settled by many of his old friends from Illinois; organized its first church (Presbyterian), and in innumerable ways contributed to its permanent growth and prosperity. At the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned major for his services in raising some of the first troops from Kansas, and was soon after promoted colonel of the famous Cherokee regiment. He organized the Indian brigade, and was, under Gen. Schofield, commander of a division including Indian troops with cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments from Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Colorado. No officer in the war made a higher record for bravery, and few were more beloved by their troops. Three times he was wounded in battle, and four times had horses shot under him. He refused to leave his command to accept nomination for governor of Kansas, and also declined an offer, of $10,000 a year, as correspondent of the New York "Tribune" with the army of the Potomac. He fought on the frontier during the entire war, and it was largely his military activity that prevented the threatened invasions of Kansas by the armies of Gens. Pike and Cooper. At the time of Quantrell's raid on Lawrence in 1863, Col. Phillips was ill with smallpox, contracted while inspecting the military hospitals at Fort Gibson. In the fall of 1865 he was elected to the state legislature from Salina, where, by his fearless championship of equal suffrage, he secured to the women of Kansas many of the advantages they now enjoy. He was subsequently employed as attorney for the Cherokee Indians, representing their interests before the departments and courts at Washington, and in 1872 was elected to congress. During his three terms he showed himself the ablest representative ever sent from Kansas—a statesman in the truest sense; honest of purpose, fervent in patriotism, and deeply versed in constitutional and governmental questions. He ably advocated the eight-hour law, the taxation of railroads, remonetization of silver, and introduced the first postal savings-bank bill ever brought before congress. He was also a member of the committees on banking and currency, and on public lands. At this time he began to make extensive investigations into the systems of land tenure in all ages and the

Wm. A. Phillips

status of labor as effected by legislation of different types. When released from public service he found the opportunity to embody the results of his researches in his "Labor, Land and Law" (New York, 1886), a book of vast erudition and permanent value, which has received the most favorable criticism both here and abroad. He also contributed extensively from time to time to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," "Atlantic," "Harper's Monthly," "North American Review," and other periodicals, and was noted for his clear, easy style and lucid statements of every cause of liberty, justice and equality. He was a leading member of the State Historical Society of Kansas, and for a time its president. A man of encyclopedic knowledge and great versatility, he was a clear and original thinker, sympathetic, tolerant, judicious and optimistic, yet fully aware of the dangerous drifts of society and unsparing in arraigning injustice and selfishness. He was in all things honest, sincere and without guile, and always a consistent and exemplary Christian. He was a Presbyterian throughout his life. Col. Phillips was twice married, and died leaving a widow and four children surviving him. He died at Fort Gibson, I. T., Nov. 30, 1893, while on his way to Talequah. His remains were taken for interment to Salina, where he had made his home for a quarter of a century.

HARRISON, Lynde, lawyer, was born at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 15, 1837, son of James and Charlotte (Lynde) Harrison. His ancestor, Thomas Harrison, was one of the founders of Branford, Conn., and was its first representative in the general court after the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut were united. On his father's side, he is descended from Roger Wolcott, who was governor of Connecticut in 1750–54; from Henry Wolcott of Windsor and Maj. Nathan Gould of Fairfield, who were among the eighteen charter members of the charter King Charles II. gave to Gov. Winthrop. One of his maternal ancestors, Judge Simon Lynde, was one of the first settlers of Boston, and his grandfather, John Hart Lynde, was a leading lawyer of New Haven in the early part of the nineteenth century. He is also descended from Rev. Abram Pierson, first minister of Branford, Rev. John Hart, first minister of Madison, formerly East Guilford, and Rev. John Davenport, first minister of New Haven. Lynde Harrison was educated at Hopkins Grammar School and Gen. Russell's Military School, both in New Haven, and at the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1860. He practiced law for a time in Branford, and then, in December, 1863, opened an office in New Haven, where he has since been engaged in practice. During the sessions of 1862 and 1863 he was clerk of the state house of representatives; in 1864 he was appointed clerk of the state senate; in 1865 was a member of the senate from the sixth senatorial district, and in 1866 was re-elected. In 1871 he was made judge of the city court of New Haven, and held that office three years. In the same year he took up his residence in Guilford and was elected to the general assembly from that town, which he continued to represent for six years. His residence in Guilford, "Bayhurst," is one of the most beautiful natural locations on Long Island sound. His New Haven residence is at the upper end of Hillhouse avenue. In 1877 he was elected speaker of the house; from July 1, 1877 until 1881 he was judge of the court of common pleas for New Haven county; in 1881 he was again returned to the lower house of the legislature, and was the leader of his party on the floor and chairman of the judiciary committee. Since that time he has held no office, being actively engaged in practice, principally as counsel for railroad and other corporations. His influence as a legislator and a jurist has been powerful in many directions. Between 1874 and 1884 several important amendments to the state constitution were adopted, eleven of which were drafted and advocated by him. Among them were the amendments changing the time of the general election from spring to fall; providing for biennial sessions of the general assembly; cutting off representation of new towns in the general assembly, unless they have at least 2,500 inhabitants; extending the terms of the judges of the minor courts, and prohibiting municipalities from loaning their credit or making donations to railroad corporations. At the session when he was speaker he secured the passage of the act giving married women equal rights (with their husbands) in the ownership and disposal of property. Judge Harrison was for many years prominent in politics. He was chairman of the Republican state central committee in 1875–76, and again in 1884–86. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876 and 1880. He was opposed to the tariff and currency legislation of 1890, and in 1892 voted for Grover Cleveland, joining the Democratic party on the tariff and other issues of that year. He was a delegate-at-large from Connecticut to the Democratic national convention of 1896, and served on its platform committee, but in common with nearly all the other delegates from the eastern states, repudiated the Chicago platform. He was married (1) May 2, 1867, to Sara F. Plant of Branford, Conn., and (2) Sept. 30, 1886, to Harriet White of Waterbury, Conn. He had four children: William L., Paul W., Sarah G., wife of Edmond G. Trowbridge, and Katharine W. Clark. He died in New Haven, Conn., June 8, 1906.

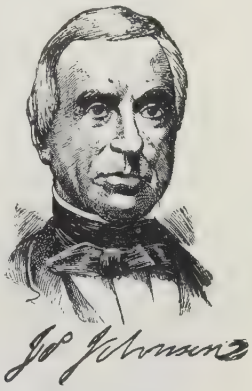
DROMGOOLE, Will Allen, author, was born at Murfreesboro, Rutherford co., Tenn., and received a masculine name because her parents had no son, and she was the sixth daughter. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Dromgoole, born in Sligo, Ireland, about the year 1750, came to North America prior to the revolution, and traveled extensively in eastern Virginia and North Carolina, as an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the first Methodist conference, in this country, held in Baltimore in 1784. His son, Thomas, also a Methodist minister, settled in Brunswick county, Va., where he brought up a large family, and left his children "a competency acquired neither by speculation nor extortion." The youngest son of Thomas, George C., was a member of the legislature of Virginia for twelve years, sat in the senate nine years, and for three years was its presiding officer. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1829–30. At the age of thirty-eight he was elected to congress, and six times was re-elected. By general consent he was the best parliamentarian in that body, and Van Buren declared him to be one of its ablest debaters, although he seldom spoke. The Dromgooles intermarried with the Sims family of North Carolina and Virginia. Miss Dromgoole's great-grandfather, on her mother's side, whose surname was Blanch, was a native of Denmark, who settled in Virginia, and married a lady of English descent. Hence she is, in a certain sense, of mixed blood, but the Irish strain is the one that tells in her temperament and in her writings. She made her début as an author in a brilliant manner by taking a prize of $250 offered by the "Youth's Companion" for the best story for boys. This was in 1886, and a little later, after she had served for several terms as engrossing clerk of the state senate, she was removed from office by some of the mem-

bers of that body who had been assured by a tricky politician that she "writ agin the mount'ns." She soon found a ready market for everything she wrote, and by 1894 had published enough short stories to fill nine volumes, and had enough serials for as many more. With her first earnings she bought a little cottage in the Cumberland foot-hills, in which she spends the greater part of the year, usually visiting eastern cities in winter. Her income is earned solely by her pen, and her writings relate exclusively to her native state, to which she is passionately devoted. Her stories are either humorous or strikingly pathetic, but she excels, perhaps, in pathetic descriptions. Miss Dromgoole is a lover of the woods and mountains, and from childhood has been expert in the use of rod and gun.

GROSS, Magnus, chemist and journalist, was born at Fulda, Germany, Sept. 28, 1817. He was educated in his native land, and pursued a course preparatory to entering the profession of a chemist, at the University of Marburg, where he was associated in his chemical studies with Bunsen, Liebig and other great lights of modern science. In 1846 he emigrated to the United States, where, after following his original profession for several years, he eventually drifted into journalism, in connection with several German American newspapers in the West. His newspaper work necessitated a thorough acquaintance with political matters, and he began to take an intense interest in the question of the German vote, often controlled in sections by unprincipled politicians. Mr. Gross' zeal alike for the welfare of his fellow-Germans and for the country of his adoption, led him to devote his disinterested efforts to leading and organizing the German voters, and the ability he displayed in this undertaking brought him praise from the highest authorities. Prior to 1860 he removed to New York city, to assume control of the New York "Staats Zeitung," a journal with which he was connected for about nine years. He soon became an active participant in the political life of the metropolis, and in the early seventies was the acknowledged leader of the German-American Democracy of the state. An able and well-informed writer, and a vigorous orator, possessed of personal magnetism, enthusiasm and energy, he was a potent factor in organizing and holding together the scattered elements of German-American citizens, and for years he was, next to Carl Schurz, the most distinguished German in American politics. He was elected to the constitutional convention of 1867, and took a prominent part in its deliberations, always opposing restrictive measures. He also held several minor offices in the city government, acting as commissioner of health, commissioner of education, and alderman-at-large. Besides his great mass of political writings, which appeared in the form of editorials, he published two brochures: "The American Crisis," explanatory of the social and industrial causes of the great depression of the decade, and "Languages and Popular Education," in support of instruction in foreign languages in the city schools. About 1878 Mr. Gross retired from political life, which, on account of his high ideals and disinterested labors, had reduced him to a financial embarrassment. In the latter part of his life he again engaged in practical chemistry, and devoted his energies to inventing new and cheap processes for making illuminating gas; several of his inventions in this line being now used in various parts of the country. He died in New York city, March 17, 1890.

JOHNSON, William, patriot, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1742, and was a descendant of an English non-conformist, who fled to Holland at the time of the restoration, changing his name to Jansen. The latter emigrated, again, to New Amsterdam (New York), but some of his descendants removed to South Carolina, and from that time the family name has been a conspicuous one in the annals of that state. William Johnson was a mechanic by trade; a sturdy character, and a man early distinguished by an invincible love of freedom. In 1766 he enlisted among the band of patriots who gathered with Christopher Gadsden around the "Liberty Tree" in Charleston, and made the first outspoken demand for absolute independence of the colonies; an act that exposed the whole band to the active enmity of England and the suspicion and distrust of many of their fellow-citizens, who were unprepared for such advanced measures. When the war finally broke out, Johnson enlisted as a private soldier, refusing office in the 1st regiment of artillery. With that command he served through the war, until the capture of Charleston by the British in 1780. At that time, with Gen. Gadsden and sixty-seven others, he was exiled to St. Augustine, where he remained, enduring the severest hardships for his country's sake, until the end of the conflict. He then returned to Charleston, where he died in 1818, a stanch Whig to the last.

JOHNSON, Joseph, physician and author, was born in Charleston, S. C., June 15, 1776, son of William Johnson, patriot (1742–1818). He was educated at one of the famous schools of Charleston and at the Philadelphia Medical College, where he received his diploma. His long and useful life was passed in his native city, of which he was elected intendant in 1826. He was also president of the State Medical Society, the Apprentices' Library Society, the South Carolina Society, the Bank of the United States at Charleston, and later was sub treasurer of the United States. With his brother, William, the jurist, he opposed nullification. He frequently contributed to the press, writing upon scientific subjects. His *magnum opus*, however, was his "Traditions and Reminiscences of the Revolution in the South," published at Charleston in 1851, a work filled with valuable material that otherwise would have perished uncollected. Dr. Johnson was married, in October, 1802, to Catharine, daughter of Francis and Hannah Bonneau, and had twelve children. He died in Charleston, Oct. 6, 1862.



Jos Johnson

JOHNSON, John, clergyman and historian, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 25, 1829, son of Joseph Johnson, M. D., and Catharine Bonneau. After a course of study in the school of Christopher Cotes, he engaged in the work of civil engineering, to which he devoted his best energies for ten years, constructing railroads, water-works and other large engineering enterprises throughout South Carolina, under the patronage of the state. In 1853 he published the largest map of the state ever undertaken. Its value was so well recognized that he was enabled, on the proceeds of its sales, to spend two years in study at the University of Virginia, where he won a gold medal and delivered the valedictory before the Jefferson Society. In 1860 he began to study for the ministry at Camden Seminary, South Carolina, but was forced to abandon his studies by the breaking out of the war. He entered the engineer service of the southern army in 1861, with the rank of lieutenant of engineers, and rose rapidly to the rank of captain and major of engineers. He was engaged upon the fortifications around Charleston, Savannah, and Wilmington, but it was his work as en-

gineer in charge of Fort Sumter brought him greatest distinction and furnished the sources for his future work as historian. He was stationed in Fort Sumter during fifteen months of the most severe bombardment; he participated in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, N. C., and upon the surrender of Gen. J. E. Johnston at Greensboro he was paroled as senior officer of engineers. After the war Mr. Johnson resumed his theological studies and in 1866 was ordained to the ministry. In 1872 he became rector of St. Philip's Parish, Charleston, the colonial parish in which he was reared and where he remained until his death. He was repeatedly chosen delegate to general conventions of the Episcopal church and served as president of the standing committee of the diocese of South Carolina. Mr. Johnson was the author of "The Defence of Charleston Harbor, and Fort Sumter and the Adjacent Islands" (1890), a monumental work which attracted the attention of the leading military critics of Europe and America. He was a man of varied interests and versatile talent. His contribution as historian possessed particular value and his military achievement was far greater than his modest narrative would indicate. He received the honorary degrees of D.D. from the University of the South and LL.D. from Charleston College. He was married, Dec. 20, 1865, to Camilla Floride, daughter of James Willis Cantey, of Camden, S. C., and they had eight children: Camilla, wife of Stanhope Sams; Joseph; James W. Cantey; Henry M.; Jane Haywood, wife of Isaac G. Ball; Floride, wife of J. Campbell Bissell; Roberts P.; and Dr. Francis B. Johnson. He died in Charleston, S. C., Apr. 7, 1907.

PIATT, John James, poet, was born at James' Mills, Dearborn (now Ohio) co., Ind., Mar. 1, 1835, son of John Bear and Emily (Scott) Piatt, and a descendant of John Piatt, a French Huguenot, who emigrated to St. Thomas, in the West Indies, in 1740 and from there to New Jersey about 1745. His great-grandfather, Capt. William Piatt, who married Sarah Smith, was a captain on Washington's staff in the revolutionary war and a charter member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was killed in St. Clair's defeat by the Indians. His grandfather, James Piatt, whose wife was Rachel Baer, raised and commanded a company in the war of 1812. John J. Piatt learned printing in the office of his uncle, Charles Scott, publisher of the Ohio "State Journal," and he subsequently studied for brief periods at the Columbus high school, the Ohio State University, and Kenyon College, the latter conferring on him the degree of M.A. While at Kenyon he first began writing verses, being stimulated in his efforts by reading Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy." In 1856 he went with his parents to a prairie farm in Illinois, and while assisting with the farm work continued to amuse himself as he had during his life in the city by writing verse. In 1857 he submitted some of his poems to the editor of the Louisville (Ky.) "Journal," who published them, and through the ensuing correspondence he was engaged to go to Louisville as the confidential secretary of George D. Prentice and a member of the "Journal's" editorial staff. Leaving Louisville in 1859 he met William D. Howells, whose acquaintance he had made several years before and the result of the literary relations between the two young writers was a joint volume of verse entitled "Poems of Two Friends" (1859), a publication now rare and valuable as the "first book" of each author. He was clerk in the U. S. treasury department in Washington, and after three years of newspaper work in Cincinnati, O., first on the staff of the "Chronicle," and afterwards the "Commercial," became assistant clerk of the U. S. house of representatives, and in 1871 its librarian. He was U. S. consul to Cork during 1883–93, and was then transferred to Dublin, shortly before the change of administration caused his recall to America. A petition asking that he be retained at Dublin was sent to the President of the United States; it was signed by the Protestant and Catholic bishops, every Irish member of Parliament, including Charles Stuart Parnell and every professor of Trinity College. During their residence abroad Mr. and Mrs. Piatt enjoyed the acquaintance of many distinguished people, including Jean Ingelow, Aubrey DeVere, Edward Dowden, Philip Bourke Marston, Edmund Gosse, Alice Meynell and Professor Blackie. Meanwhile his verses were appearing both in magazines and in book form and through them he won a high position among the most pleasing of American minor poets. Stedman said of him: "Of all our younger poets, Piatt has most studied the sunsets and sunrises, and the characteristic home life of his native West. His collections are full of very felicitous poetry upon these themes." These collections consist of "Nests at Washington, and Other Poems," by himself and his wife (1864); "Poems in Sunshine and Firelight" (1866); "Western Windows, and Other Poems" (1869); "Landmarks and Other Poems" (1871); "Poems of House and Home" (1878); "Pencilled Fly Leaves: A Book of Essays in Town and Country" (1880); "Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley" (1881); "At the Holy Well; A Handful of New Verses" (1887); "A Book of Gold" (1889); "The Children Out of Doors: A Book of Verses by Two in One House," by himself and his wife (1884); "A Return to Paradise" (1891); "Little New World Idyls, and Other Poems" (1893); "The Ghost's Entry, and Other Poems" (1895); and "Odes in Ohio and Other Poems" (1897). He was the editor of "The Union of American Poetry and Art" (1880); and "The Hesperian Tree" (1900,1903). At the Cleveland (O.) centennial celebration in 1896 he read an original centennial ode. Almost the best-known of all Mr. Piatt's works is his early poem "The Morning Street." In "Harper's Magazine" for July, 1917, William Dean Howells says of Mr. Piatt's poetry: "The Spirit of his poetry was the first voluntary expression of the western life in the love of the western earth and sky and when most young American poets were trying to write Tennyson Piatt was trying to write himself and in spite of the ruling ideals, doing it. There is something of the movement though scarcely the manner of Tennyson's bucolics in 'The Mower in Ohio' which came later and which remains one of the best poems of the civil war. The 'Pioneer Chimney' recalls Wordsworth in its sober simplicity but is as wholly western as if Wordsworth had never been and 'The Morning Street' is of a note quite new in its emotionalized thoughtfulness." Piatt was married, June 18, 1861, to Sarah Morgan, daughter of Talbot Nelson Bryan of Newcastle, Ky., and had seven children: Marian Prentice, Arthur Donn, Victor, Frederick P., Louis, Guy R. and Cecil Piatt. He died in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 16, 1917.

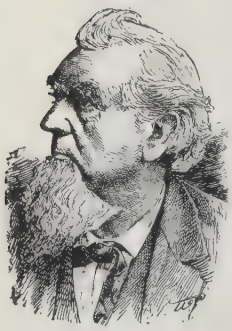
PIATT, Sarah Morgan (Bryan), poet, was born near Lexington, Ky., Aug. 11, 1836, daughter of

Talbot Nelson and Mary Anne (Spiers) Bryan, and granddaughter of Morgan Bryan, one of the pioneer settlers of the state and a brother-in-law of Daniel Boone, whom the Bryans accompanied from North Carolina into Kentucky. When she was eight years old her mother died and the daughter was sent to the Henry Female College, Newcastle, Ky., where she received her education. She began writing verse during her school days, and received encouragement from George D. Prentice, who published her early productions in the Louisville "Journal." There was a freshness and tenderness in her style, combined with a new note, distinctively western, of native goodness untouched by moralizing, and the young girl's verses immediately became popular. They were copied in the western newspapers first, and afterwards appeared in prominent magazines both in America and England. Selections from her early poems were published after her marriage, together with some by her husband in a volume entitled "Nests at Washington, and Other Poems," and in two separate volumes, "A Woman's Poems" (1871), and "A Voyage to the Fortunate Isles, and Other Poems" (1874). A new edition of the last appeared in 1885, when the "Academy" said: "In diction and the technique of her art generally, she has learned much from the modern poets, and the influence of Mrs. Browning especially is unmistakable, but nothing more unfailingly distinguishes her poems than the solid kernel of fresh, original thought and feeling in each of them." Her other books are: "That New World, and Other Poems" (1876); "Dramatic Persons and Moods" (1880); "An Irish Garland" (1884); "In Primrose Time" (1886); "Child's World Ballads" (1887); "The Little Emigrants" (1887); "The Witch in the Glass" (1888); "An Irish Wild Flower" (1891); "An Enchanted Castle" (1893), and "Complete Poems" (1894). Two of these were published in England, where Mrs. Piatt was highly appreciated as a poet. She was married at Newcastle, Ky., June 18, 1861, to John James Piatt (above), and had seven children. She died at Caldwell, N. J., Dec. 22, 1919.

HASWELL, Anthony, editor, author and postmaster general of Vermont, was born at Portsmouth, England, Apr. 6, 1756. At the age of thirteen he emigrated to America, and, after spending some years as a printer's apprentice with Isaiah Thomas in Boston, removed to Vermont. On June 5, 1783, he issued the first number of the Vermont "Gazette" at Bennington, and continued it for several years. He was for many years one of the public printers of the state, the work being divided between his and a press established at Windsor about the same time. Upon the establishment of post-offices, in 1784, at five towns in Vermont, he was appointed by the legislature postmaster general, and so continued until 1791, when the state was admitted to the Union. At the same time he continued to conduct his newspaper, in which he advocated Republican principles. He criticized the prosecution of Matthew Lyon and John Adams' election to the presidency, thus bringing upon himself the charge of sedition; and, in spite of popular clamor for the right of free utterance, he was sentenced by the U. S. circuit court to a fine of $200 and two months' imprisonment. The people of Vermont sympathized with him so strongly that they postponed the Fourth of July celebration until the expiration of his term of imprisonment, on July 9, and then received him with the greatest enthusiasm. The fine exacted from him was repaid by the state fifty years later to his descendants. He engaged in other journalistic ventures in Vermont at various times, but these proved unsuccessful. In 1792 he issued fourteen numbers of a newspaper at Rutland, called the "Herald of Freedom," which later became the Rutland "Herald." His office was burned after he had issued the fourteenth number, and it was to recoup this misfortune that the state legislature authorized him to raise $200 by lottery. Two years later he endeavored to establish a magazine called the "Monthly Miscellany, or Vermont Magazine," and in 1808 he ventured on another monthly, entitled the "Mental Repast." He was the author of one book, "Memoirs of Capt. Matthew Phelps," and of several literary efforts of less magnitude. He was twice married, and had a son, John C. Haswell, who carried on the Bennington "Gazette" until 1849. He died in Bennington, Vt., May 26, 1816.

PAINE, Thomas Harden, soldier, educator and legislator, was born in Lawrence county, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1836, son of Sidney S. and Susan J. (Allen) Paine. He was a lineal descendant of James Paine, a physician and surgeon, who about 1740 emigrated from London, England, to Virginia, where he married a Miss Harden; then settled in North Carolina and founded the Roanoke branch of the Paine family in the South. He completed his schooling at Jackson College, Columbia, Tenn., studied law in the office of Lee M. Bentley at Lawrenceburg, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar, forming a partnership with Caleb B. Davis at Lawrenceburg. In 1861 he was elected to the state legislature, being the youngest member of that body. On the adjournment of the legislature, in March, 1862, he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was elected captain and which became company A of Nixon's regiment, Tenn. cavalry, in the Confederate army. Frequently and for long periods, Capt. Paine, as senior captain, acted as colonel of the regiment, and he was in the thickest of the fight during Gen. Forrest's operations in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, and was included in the surrender of Forrest's command in the spring of 1865. Returning to Lawrenceburg, he was principal of Jackson Academy at that place, until again elected to the legislature in November, 1870. He was president of the Savannah (Tenn.) College during 1871–74, when he resigned and not long after was elected to the state senate, was chosen speaker, and at the close of the session he returned to Savannah, to resume his position as head of the college. He was appointed supervisor of the tenth census for the fourth district of Tennessee, and received great praise throughout the state for the rapid and business-like way in which he carried through this important undertaking, the results of which were fully as satisfactory to the department of the interior. A little later, Capt. Paine became principal of Ross Academy in Hardin county, resigning in January, 1883, to take the position of state superintendent of public instruction, a position he held for four years. He was a Royal Arch and Council Mason; a Knight of Honor, and member of the Tennessee Historical Society. Subsequently he was superintendent of the city schools of Jackson, which rank among the best in the South, and during 1899–1903 was a state commissioner of agriculture. He was married in Lawrence county, Tenn., May 24, 1859, to Minerva A., daughter of John J. and Susan M. (Boswell) Kelly, and died in Lexington, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1903.

COOPER, Lunsford Pitts, jurist, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1830, son of Micajah T. and Sallie A. (Vincent) Cooper, natives of North Carolina. His father was a prominent farmer and merchant in Tennessee. His grandfather, Henry, born in Maryland, served six months in the revolutionary army, although very young, and was honorably discharged. Removing to Rowan county, N. C., he married Rebecca, daughter of Capt. William Hollis, an Englishman, who had fought in the patriot army, and became very prominent as a public man. Although not wealthy, he would never accept a pension for his military services, and even stipulated in his will that no one of his descendants should accept one on his account. He emigrated to Rutherford (now Cannon) county, Tenn., in 1814, with all his children and grandchildren. He was greatly esteemed for his many virtues as well as his patriotism. Judge Cooper's maternal great-grandfather, Serg. Alexander Vincent of the revolutionary army, was a native of North Carolina, but with his sons, William, Henry and Richard, removed to Rutherford county, Tenn., in 1806. Henry, who was Judge Cooper's grandfather, and his brothers, served as privates in the war of 1812, and were present at the battle of New Orleans. All became prosperous farmers, while William, for twenty-seven consecutive years, was chairman of the county court of Rutherford county. Lunsford Cooper worked on his father's farm and attended district schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he was sent to Bradley Academy at Murfreesboro. He left the academy in 1848, and for two years was principal of White County Academy, returning to Murfreesboro to enter the Union University, where he was graduated in 1852. He was principal of Hardeman Academy, in Williamson county, in 1853, and Duck River Male Academy, in Bedford county, in 1854–56. In 1854 he was married to Pauline Henderson, daughter of Robert Scales of Davidson county, and thus became the owner of considerable slave property, in consequence of which he bought a plantation in Panola county, Miss., and removed to it in 1857. Meantime he had studied in the law school at Lebanon, Tenn., and had been admitted to the bar. He enlisted in the Confederate army, and in 1862 went to Richmond, Va., where he was made quartermaster of his regiment, the 42d Mississippi. Late in the war he was made quartermaster of Davis' brigade, with the rank of major, and served until the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse. He returned home to find his plantation a wreck, and accordingly took up the practice of law. Soon after he was elected a delegate to a convention ordered by provisional Gov. Sharkey, to modify the state constitution, and in the same year became one of five candidates for the office of district attorney, but failed of election. His practice became lucrative in a short time, but in 1875 he removed from Panola to Memphis, Tenn., and in 1878 formed a partnership with Hon. Henry Craft, which lasted until 1887, when a new one was formed with Gen. James R. Chalmers. Two years later Judge Cooper formed a partnership with Hon. Sterling Pierson, which continued until March, 1894, when the former was appointed judge of the criminal court of Shelby county, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Scruggs. In August, 1894, he was elected for a term of eight years, which expired in the year of his death. He made many needed and radical changes in the conduct of the court, and by his able and scholarly decisions placed himself in the front rank of those who adorned the bench and bar of Tennessee. He was noted for his courtesy, kindness and consideration in his relations with others, as well as for his unostentatious charities and his tolerant attitude towards those who differed from him on religious and political questions. By his first marriage he had three children: Lunsford P., Micajah Thomas, and Sallie Price, wife of Edward Warren Crowell. His first wife died in 1863, and he was married (2) Dec. 10, 1868, to Cornelia, daughter of William Battle. He died at Mineral Springs, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1902.



L. P. Cooper

NICHOLSON, William Thomas, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Pawtucket, R. I., March 22, 1834, son of William and Eliza (Forestell) Nicholson. He attended the common schools until he was thirteen years of age, and then spent a year at the academy in Uxbridge, Mass. On his return to Pawtucket, he entered a machine-shop to learn the trade of a machinist, and, having gained the requisite proficiency, removed to Providence to seek a larger field. Before long his energy and his thorough knowledge of his trade caused his advance to the position of manager of the factory where he had been employed. His evenings at this time were devoted to the study of mechanics and mechanical drawing, and he became so proficient in these branches that he was competent to make all the drawings necessary in his shop. Later he began to manufacture machinery and machine tools, and during the civil war undertook large government contracts for supplying parts of rifles. In 1864 he set to work to develop an idea that had long been carried in his mind: to produce an improved machine for cutting files, and after considerable labor perfected his invention. Even after his patents were secured and a stock company had been organized for the manufacture of files, he continued his experiments and made an exhaustive study of the methods by which files were produced, both in the United States and in Europe. Mr. Nicholson obtained more than forty patents for improvements and for new machinery, and some years before his death became known as the largest manufacturer of files in the world, as well as the producer of a superior article, and as the man to whom was due America's pre-eminence in this particular industry. The Nicholson File Co., which he founded, and of which he was president for thirty years, operates four distinct plants—two at Providence, one at Pawtucket, and one at Beaver Falls, Pa., and employs in the aggregate 1,400 operatives. Plant No. 1, at Providence, occupies an area of four and one-half acres. Mr. Nicholson possessed great financial and commercial ability, and his energies were by no means limited to "the shop." He was connected with many public and philanthropic institutions, and was highly esteemed for his sound judgment, his personal character, and his beneficent deeds. He was married, at Smithfield, R. I., to Elizabeth Dexter, daughter of Samuel Easton and Mary (Carpenter) Gardiner, who bore him five children. One of his sons, Samuel M., is president and general manager of the Nicholson File Co. Mr. Nicholson died at Providence, Oct. 17, 1893.

MILLIKEN, Seth Llewellyn, congressman, was born at Montville, Waldo co., Me., Dec. 12, 1831. On his father's side he was descended from Sir James Milliken, who was knighted by King James for military service, and whose castle was in Renfrewshire, Scotland. Among his maternal ancestors were the counts of Perigueux in France. John Milliken, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, having entered the service at the age of seventeen. His father, William Milliken, went to Texas when Seth was a child, and built several houses at Port Lavaca. They were

burned by the Comanche Indians and Mr. Milliken escaping with his scalp, returned to Maine. Seth obtained his education through his own efforts. He attended the common schools, and at the age of twenty years entered Union College, where he was graduated in 1856. In the autumn of that year he was elected a member of the state legislature, from Camden, Me., and was re-elected the following year. In September, 1858, he was elected clerk of the supreme court of Maine for Waldo county, and was three times re-elected. He was admitted to the bar, and, removing to Belfast, practiced his profession there. At the same time he was prominently connected with a number of railroad enterprises. He was active in all political campaigns, and during the succeeding ten years traveled more than thirty thousand miles, and made speeches in the interests of the Republican party during campaigns in different states, achieving a national reputation as an eloquent and forcible speaker. In 1880 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for member of congress from the fifth district of Maine, but was defeated by Thompson H. Murch, the greenbacker, though Mr. Milliken reduced the adverse majority in the district by nearly 3,000 votes. In 1882 Mr. Milliken was elected as congressman-at-large from Maine to the forty-eighth congress, and was re-elected to the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses from the third district of Maine, receiving at his last election 10,228 plurality. He was prominent as a lecturer, and was an extensive reader, keeping up his familiarity with the classics and general literature. In 1859 he was married to Lizzie S., daughter of Ambrose and Justina Arnold of Augusta, who bore him a daughter, Mary Maud Milliken, and a son, Seth M. Milliken, now a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Mr. Milliken was a member of the visiting board of that institution, and delivered the address before the graduating class of '95. He died in Washington, D. C., April 18, 1897.

HERON, Matilda Agnes, actor, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, Dec. 1, 1830. Her parents emigrated to the United States when she was still a child, and settled in Philadelphia, where her father died soon after. One of her brothers was for many years president of the Heron line of steamers plying between Charleston and Philadelphia. Matilda Heron received a careful education. From childhood it was her desire to be an actress, and she finally became a pupil of Peter Richings, whose influence was long visible in her acting. She made her first appearance on any stage at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1851, as Bianca in "Fazio." During the month following her début she studied the characters of Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Mariana, in "The Wife," Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," and others, and in 1852 appeared at the National Theatre, Washington, D. C., playing Juliet to Charlotte Cushman's Romeo. So marked was the impression made that she was at once engaged by Thomas S. Hamblin as leading lady at the Bowery Theatre, New York, and first appeared there Aug. 23, 1852, as Lady Macbeth, with Edward Eddy as Macbeth. After one season at the Bowery Theatre, she appeared at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, where her personations of Parthenia and Mrs. Haller won warm praise. Then, going to Boston, she appeared with James E. Murdoch, the comedian, in a variety of rôles, later following him to California. Her début in San Francisco in December, 1853, was made at the American Theatre as Bianca, where she was supported by John Lewis Baker and his talented wife. The critics vied with each other in praise of her charms, and she became the principal favorite of that time on the Pacific slope. During her stay in San Francisco, she was secretly married, June 10, 1854, to Henry Byrne, a young and promising lawyer. Five days later she sailed for the East, it having been arranged that she should leave the stage and retire to private life. Early in the following September, Mr. Byrne met her in Pittsburgh, but, after a single day in her company, left her and started home alone. They never met again. The cause of their separation never became known; but, to her last day, Miss Heron referred with deep feeling to "the first love of her life." Mr. Byrne died in March, 1872. Soon after this unfortunate separation, Miss Heron sailed for England, where she made her début at the Drury Lane as Bianca, achieving a great and unreserved success. While on a visit to Paris, she saw Madame Doche in Dumas' "La Dame aux Camélias," then the reigning sensation of Paris, and, at the suggestion of her brother, decided to translate the play and introduce it to the American public. She was first seen as Camille in October, 1855, and for two years produced it successfully in various cities. Her performances as Camille alone brought her a fortune, and she was seen besides in "Lesbia," "Mathilde" and "Gamea," plays written by herself and favored by large and brilliant audiences when produced. In 1857 Miss Heron became the wife of Robert Stoepel, a musician of note, but their union proved unhappy and led to a final separation in 1869. Their daughter, Bijou, is now well known to the stage as Mrs. Henry Miller. Miss Heron visited England for the second time in 1860, and was seen in London as a reader giving a recitation of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," with musical accompaniments arranged by her husband. She was indifferently received, and also failed to attract interest in "New Year's Eve," a comedy of her own, which she produced at the Lyceum Theatre a few months later. She returned to the United States in 1862, and gave "New Year's Eve" at the Winter Garden Theatre; but its reception was not more flattering than it had been in London, and during the remainder of her professional career Camille was the only character in which she was seen with profit to herself. In 1865 she returned to the scene of her former triumphs in California, and fulfilled a highly successful engagement there. After this her appearances on the stage were few and far between. She took pupils for the stage, but the undertaking did not prove successful, and her last years were embittered by neglect and grinding poverty. At her best she was an actress of extraordinary vigor and talent. "No spectator of her acting," says Mr. Winter, "ever, till her powers were on the wane, missed the sense of her originality, vigorous and startling personality. She wrought the labor of her life with a profound, earnest, passionate and virtuous sincerity. She touched, in a thousand parts, the springs of gentle charity; and, with all her faults and failings, left the memory, not only of one of the greatest elemental forces of the dramatic art, but of a large-hearted, tender and magnanimous woman." She died in New York city, May 7, 1877.

ALLEN, Zachariah, scientist and inventor, was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 15, 1795, son of Zachariah and Anne (Crawford) Allen. On his father's side he was descended from early settlers of Plymouth, Mass., of English birth; on his mother's, from Gabriel Bernon, a Huguenot refugee, who settled at Oxford, Mass., and later at Newport, and from Thomas Harris, one of the original settlers of Rhode Island. His father was an importer of India

cottons, and the first printer of calicoes in New England. Zachariah Allen, Jr., was educated at a school in Medford, Mass., at Phillips Academy, Exeter N. H., and at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1813. After studying law in the office of James Burrill, he was admitted to practice in 1815. For several years he was a member of the town council of Providence, and to him was due the substitution in 1822 of fire engines with suction and leading hose for hand-buckets. In that same year he built a mill on the Woonasquatucket river in North Providence, and laid out the village of Allendale, and in order to improve the water power obtained a charter giving him and others permission to construct "reservoirs for retaining flood-waters for use during the droughts of summer." According to the "Biographical Cyclopedia of Rhode Island," this was "the first charter in the United States pursuant to systematic plans of making reservoirs for hydraulic purposes." Some years later, and in consequence of strenuous efforts on his part to awaken public interest in the project, the Providence Water Works were constructed. The year 1825–26 was spent in Europe in the study of engineering works, public and private, and in visiting manufactories. As a result of an examination of the original steam-engine of Boulton and Watt, Mr. Allen invented automatic cut-off valves controlled by a centrifugal ball-regulator; and this invention, which he patented in 1833, is still in use, with improvements. Among other inventions was an improved method of heating houses from a single stove or furnace by means of conducting-pipes; an "extension roller" for smoothly spreading cloth, which is still used in woolen-mills, a method of transmitting power by leather bands by substituting light shafts and pulleys with swift revolutions for the heavy shafts and cog wheels then employed; and modes of testing explosive oils, which have been generally adopted and enforced by municipal laws. The system of mutual insurance adopted by mill-owners in New England was suggested by him, and the system of vigilant inspection, and of effective apparatus for extinguishing fires adopted by the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Providence was devised by Mr. Allen nearly fifty years previous. He was the first to ascertain the volume of water and extent of motor-power of Niagara Falls; estimating the effective forces to exceed 7,000,000 horse power. His account of the falls, together with a plan of survey, was published in Silliman's "Journal of Science," in 1844. He took a strong interest in the welfare of the industrial classes, and as early as 1840 aided in establishing a public free evening-school for working people; the first of its kind in New England. As president of the Providence Association of Manufacturers and Mechanics, he took the lead in securing an endowment for the Free Public Library opened in 1878, and he was influential in establishing the Providence Athenæum (1836), to which he gave liberally. Mr. Allen published "The Science of Mechanics Applied to the Useful Arts in Europe and America" (1826); "Sketches of Society, Scenery, and of the Arts in Great Britain, France and Holland" (2 vols.); "Philosophy of the Mechanics of Nature" (1851); and a sequel, "Source and Supply of Solar Light and Heat"; also articles relating to the early settlement of New England and the treatment of the Indians. He was for many years president of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and the first volume it published, Roger Williams' "Key into the Language of America," was printed from a manuscript copy procured by Mr. Allen from the Bodleian library at Oxford, England. He was devoted to the welfare of his alma mater, and served on its board of trustees for more than half a century. He was married in 1817 to Eliza Harriet, daughter of Welcome Arnold (q.v.), who died in 1873, leaving three daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Robeson; ——— wife of William D. Ely and Candace Allen. Zachariah Allen was a brother of Philip Allen (q.v.), governor of Rhode Island. He died in Providence, R. I., Mar. 17, 1882.

Zachariah Allen.

ABBE, Cleveland, meteorologist, was born in New York city, Dec. 3, 1838, eldest son of George Waldo and Charlotte (Colgate) Abbe, and a descendant of John Abbe, Sr., probably a native of Northampton county, England, who came to this country and settled at Wenham, Mass., in 1636; from John Abbe and his wife Mary Loring (?) the line is traced through their son Samuel and his wife Mary Knowlton; their son Ebenezer and his wife Mary Allen; their son Joshua and his wife Mary Ripley; their son Phineas and his wife Susanna Brown and their son Moses Cleveland and his wife Talitha Waldo who were Prof. Abbe's grandparents. He was graduated A.B. at the College of the City of New York in 1857, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. He was mathematical tutor in Trinity grammar school (1857–58), at the State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich. (1859), and at the University of Michigan in 1859–60, and while at the latter studied astronomy under Prof. Brünnow. During 1860–64 he was aide to Dr. Benjamin A. Gould, of Cambridge, Mass., then superintendent of the coast survey, and 1864–66 resided at the imperial observatory, Pulkova, Russia. In 1895 Harvard College granted him the degree of B.S. as of 1864. After one year as aide in the U. S. naval observatory (1867–68) he was appointed director of the Cincinnati, O., observatory. In his first report, he advocated the establishment of weather forecasts for the benefit of commerce, which the Wisconsin scientist, Increase A. Lapham (see p. 34) had been urging so long upon his state and nation. He demonstrated their practicability before the chambers of commerce of Cincinnati and Chicago. In that same year his proposition was accepted by the Cincinnati chamber of commerce and the first American weather predictions based on daily telegraphic reports and synoptic maps were begun in September, 1869, by the publication of a daily bulletin of weather telegrams and probabilities. This Cincinnati enterprise was maintained until the establishment of the federal service in 1870. The division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce, established by congress Feb. 9, 1870, was placed under the control of the chief signal officer of the army. Gen. Albert J. Myer, who was then in that office, appointed Cleveland Abbe assistant in the Washington office in January, 1871. In the following month Abbe established regular tri-daily weather predictions, which he made for over a year until others could be trained in the work. His predictions were published by the Associated Press organizations as official documents over the cognomen of "Old Prob.," which had been applied to him while forecasting at the Cincinnati observatory. In his long connection with the office of the chief signal officer, he generally took the initiative in advocating and inaugurating the advances that were made in the new science,

such as ocean meteorology, the display of cautionary signals, the prediction of floods in rivers and monthly weather review, "The Bulletin of International Simultaneous Observations"; the introduction of a scientific civilian staff, the adoption of civil service examinations in meteorology, the reformation of standards in thermometry and barometry, the introduction of uniform standard time; the use of kites and balloons in meteorological exploration, and the initiation of special observations on rainfall, atmospheric electricity and earthquakes. He also directed the preparation of a general international bibliography of meteorology. In 1889–90 he accompanied the U. S. scientific expedition to the west coast of Africa under David P. Todd, as meteorologist and accumulated a large store of observations. His plan to use pilot balloons on this trip was defeated by the accidental loss of his hydrogen generator. The meteorological work of the U. S. army was transferred to the department of agriculture in 1891, and that same year Prof. Abbe attended the international meteorological conference at Munich, as a delegate from the weather bureau. From 1895 until his death he was lecturer on meteorology at Johns Hopkins University. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan in 1888, and the University of Glasgow, in 1896. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, an officer of Academy of France and author of many memoirs on meteorological subjects. He was awarded the Symons gold medal by the Royal Meteorological Society of England in 1912 and the Marcellus Hartley gold medal by the National Academy of Sciences in 1916 "for eminence in the application of science to the public welfare." He was twice married: (1) May 10, 1870, to Frances Martha, daughter of David Neal, of Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Abbe died in 1908, leaving three sons: Cleveland, Jr., William and Truman Abbe; and (2) Apr. 12, 1909, to Margaret A., daughter of George M. Percival, of St. Kitts, W. I. He died at Chevy Chase, Md., Oct. 28, 1916.

ROCHE, James Jeffrey, author and poet, was born in county Queens, Ireland, May 31, 1847, son of Edward and Margaret (Doyle) Roche. His father, a mathematician of unusual ability, brought his family to America in the year of his son's birth and settled in Prince Edward Island, where the boy was educated by his father, and later at St. Dunstan's College, where he edited the college weekly. His youth had a fair share of spirited adventure, an encountering of odd characters and scenes, a sharp observance of events, and a close, rapid, honest mental life. He was engaged in commercial pursuits in Boston, Mass., for a few years, but his thoughts kept reverting to literature, his early love and first unconscious choice, and he contributed to the local press a running fire of arch, absurd, unique humor. In 1883 he became assistant editor of the "Boston Pilot" in which he did much energetic and brilliant work and on the death of John Boyle O'Reilly became chief editor. He was the author of "Songs and Satires" (1886), "The Story of the Filibusters" (1891), "Life of John Boyle O'Reilly" (1891), "Ballads of Blue Water" (1895), "Her Majesty the King" (1896), and "The Sorrows of Saped" (1904). The last two volumes are masterpieces of humor. He was elected president of the Papyrus Club in 1890. In 1905 Pres. Roosevelt appointed him consul to Genoa, Italy, and later he was transferred to Berne, Switzerland. Mr. Roche was one of the greatest wits of his day, a writer of virile and picturesque prose and a poet whose verse is marked by beauty, sweetness, lyrical quality and a belle esprit all his own, and ranging in scope from the light, brilliant and witty vers de société to such serious and compelling poems as his "Babylon," which called forth the mingled admiration and wrath of the "London Spectator." No American singer has given American literature any better ballads of action than "The Armstrong Privateers," "The Constitution," "The Alamo" and other stirring songs. The salt of these was in the blood of Roche—the love of adventure, of romance, of bravery, of daring deed and sacrifice was in his soul; but doomed by circumstances to humdrum ways and peaceful days, he loved the rolling stone, the vagabond, the clan ancient as the ages, the wanderers of the tireless feet, who went up and down the latitudes and found them as sweet and restless as the wind and sun and sea they bathed their spirits in. He was married about 1870 to Mary Halloran, who died in 1885, and again in January, 1904, to Elizabeth Okie. He died in Berne, Switzerland, Apr. 5, 1908.

BROWN, Goold, grammarian, was born in Providence, R. I., Mar. 7, 1791, a descendant of the earliest Quaker settlers in New England. His father was a school teacher and essayist, who gave personal attention to his son's early training, teaching him to read Greek when only five years of age. The son was sent to the Friends' School, Providence, where he developed a wonderful faculty for languages and literature, and soon had acquired all the school could impart. The straitened circumstances of the family, which needed his work for its support, prevented him from going to college; but he continued his studies by himself, devoting to them every moment he could spare from this work, which was in a mercantile line and entirely distasteful to him. At the age of nineteen he began teaching in a district school just outside of Providence, and in the following year secured a position in the Friends' boarding school in Dutchess county, N. Y., through the good offices of his former instructor in the Providence school. Two years later he opened an academy in New York city, which he conducted for twenty years, and which gained a large reputation for the thoroughness of its classical and literary training. His early studies made him alive to the imperfections in the then existing textbooks in grammar, and his class work developed new ideas and methods of teaching, which in 1823 he published under the title of "The Institutes of English Grammar" for the use of schools. The superiority of his method was at once recognized and the book was widely adopted as a textbook. He also prepared an elementary grammar, called "First Lines of English Grammar." These two textbooks had an enormous circulation, and were in general use for many years. In 1851 he issued his masterpiece, upon which his reputation in a large measure rests, "Grammar of English Grammars," an elaboration of his first book. In its preface he wrote: "I have laid no claim to genius, none to infallibility, but I have endeavored to be accurate, and aspired to be useful; and it is a part of my plan, that the reader of this volume shall never, through my fault, be left in doubt as to the origin of any thing it contains." It was considered to be the most exhaustive, most accurate, and most original treatise

on the English language ever written. The thoroughness with which he performed his task may be judged by the fact that his list of cited grammars and other works on the subject numbers 548, and its preparation occupied a period of twenty-three years. It is the court of last resort on matters grammatical, and will remain a lasting monument to the author's skill and labor. Soon after Mr. Brown's health began to fail, and he removed to Lynn, Mass., where he spent his last days in making additions and revisions to his grammars. He died in Lynn, March 31, 1857.

McMURRAY, William Josiah, soldier and physician, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1842, son of John and Mary J. (Still) McMurray. His great-grandfather, of Scotch-Irish descent, married a Miss Kinkade, and settled in Kentucky, but in 1790 removed near Nashville, Tenn., where he was killed by the Indians in 1792. His second son, Samuel, married Levicy Morton, and had eight children, the eldest of whom was John McMurray. Dr. McMurray's early education was acquired in the schools of his native county, but was interrupted by the civil war. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private in the Zollicoffer guards, a company commanded by Capt. Joel A. Battle, which was mustered into the Confederate service, May 17, 1861, as a part of the 20th Tennessee infantry regiment, Zollicoffer's brigade. He remained with this company during the entire war, and was absent only when wounded. He was promoted first lieutenant, and for a large part of the time that he was in the field he commanded company B, 20th Tennessee regiment. He was engaged in a number of skirmishes and in seventeen battles. He was wounded at Murfreesboro and at Chickamauga, lying all night on the battle-fields. After an absence of four months he returned to his company, and in May, 1864, received a wound in his left leg at Resaca. A short interval elapsed, and he again reported for duty; but on Aug. 5, 1864, had a bone in his left arm crushed by a minie-ball, and amputation of the arm became necessary. He, however, remained with his company until the close of the war. Out of the 1,300 men who had enlisted in the regiment only thirty-four were left. After the war he resumed his studies, and, after a course of eighteen months, was graduated in 1867 at Nolensville Academy, delivering the valedictory. After reading medicine for two years under Drs. William Clark and Thomas G. Shannon, he entered the medical department of the University of Nashville, and was graduated in 1869, being again valedictorian. He at once began the practice of his profession. He was elected jail physician for Davidson county, and was appointed by the supreme court of Tennessee to attend to all prisoners held for trial. He retained these positions for eight years. In 1876 he was elected a member of the city board of health, and in 1880 vice-president of the Medical Society of Davidson county. For a number of years he was a member of the State Medical Association. He was president of the state board of health, and a member of the American Health Association and was for eight years physician to the Tennessee Industrial School. He was one of the charter members of the Tennessee Association of Confederate Soldiers, established in 1887 for benevolent, historical and social purposes. Of this association he served as president in 1892, having previously (1891) served as president of the local division at Nashville, known as Frank Cheatham Bivouac. He filled various offices in the state division, as lieutenant-colonel and aide on the staff of Gen. W. H. Jackson, and commissary-general, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Gen. John C. Vaughan. He also served for four years as surgeon-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee in the United Confederate Veterans. He helped secure the Tennessee Confederate Soldiers' Home, which was established by act of the legislature in 1889, and was at once appointed by Gov. Robert L. Taylor a member of the board of trust, and elected a member of the executive committee. Subsequently he was made president of the board. He helped to frame the Confederate soldiers' pension law and to secure its passage through the legislature in 1891. He was city alderman of Nashville; chairman of the Davidson county Democratic executive committee in 1886; chairman of the Davidson county Democratic campaign committee in 1896, and at various times was chairman of local Democratic committees. He wrote a "History of the 20th Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry," published in 1904. Dr. McMurray was married in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1872, to Frances M. McCampbell and had one daughter, Adele M., wife of Charles L. Ridley. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1905.

W. J. McMurray

GOODALE, Dora Read, poet, was born at Mount Washington, Berkshire co., Mass., Oct. 29, 1866. She and her elder sister, Elaine, inherited a more than ordinary sense of rhythm and gift for versifying from their father, Henry Sterling Goodale, who was a much more successful poet than farmer. Secluded at their quiet home, "Sky Farm," as they called it, and brought up without the companionship of other children, the genius of these two sisters ripened at an age which seems extraordinary, even with feminine writers, who almost always do develop earlier than the masculine. Their education was cared for by their refined and intellectual parents, who thought even Latin and Greek suitable subjects to teach the little girls. At the age of six Dora began to emulate Elaine, who had already commenced to write poetry, and the verses of both children were even at this period characterized by something more than talent. Their parents encouraged their efforts, and Elaine conceived the idea of producing a monthly magazine, in which she wrote out the verses of herself and Dora for the edification of the family. In 1877 selections from this little magazine were published in "St. Nicholas," and in 1878 the two sisters published a volume of their early work entitled "Apple Blossoms: Verses of Two Children." The poems immediately attracted attention from one end of the United States to the other, and even in England were hailed as wonderfully promising in execution. All the leading magazines noticed the book, and the verdict was generally that of the New York "Nation": "They are certainly remarkable productions in view of the circumstances." In the following year a second volume of the united work of the sisters appeared, entitled "In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers," and this was enlarged in 1880 and published as "Verses from Sky Farm." Financial reverses caused the family to become scattered soon after this, and Miss Goodale remained with her parents, while her sister busied herself with teaching among the Dakota Indians. Apart the sisters seem to have missed the inspiration which came to them when enjoying each other's companionship, and they have written very little. In 1887 appeared a further

work by Dora, entitled "Heralds of Easter." The elder sister has published two independent works: "Journal of a Farmer's Daughter," (1881); and "The Coming of the Birds" (1883). Elaine was married to Dr. Charles A. Eastman in 1890, and made her home for a time at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., being superintendent of Indian schools in South Dakota.

STOKES, Jordan, jurist, was born in Chatham county, N. C., Aug. 23, 1817, son of Sylvanus and Mary (Christian) Stokes. Thomas Stokes, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, and descended from ancestors of revolutionary fame, among whom was Rev. Green Hill, the treasurer of North Carolina during the revolution, in whose house the first Methodist conference in North Carolina was convened. On the maternal side Jordan Stokes was descended from John Christian, a famous officer of the Continental army. After acquiring a thorough school education, in which he was especially proficient in the sciences, he decided to become a lawyer, and for two years (1837–38), read law in the office of Meigs & Rucks, in Nashville. Receiving a license in 1838, he entered upon the practice of his profession at Carthage, Tenn. In less than a year thereafter he was elected to the state legislature. He afterward formed a partnership with William McClain, a distinguished lawyer, but in 1841 removed to Lebanon, Tenn., and formed a partnership with Hon. Samuel Caruthers. Col. Stokes continued the practice of his profession at Lebanon, Wilson co., but was frequently called by his professional duties to the supreme court at Nashville, and to the inferior courts in various parts of the state. In 1851–52 he was the representative of Wilson county in the state legislature, and served as speaker of the house of representatives. He also served as presidential elector in the Scott campaign, but declined a nomination for congress. In 1859, as a member of the state senate, he made a speech which has been justly pronounced one of the most effective specimens of oratory ever delivered in the state, and which was highly commended by Abraham Lincoln and others. In the excitement of the slavery agitation, a bill was introduced in the legislature, passed the lower house, and had reached the senate with every prospect of its passage. This bill provided for exiling or enslaving all free negroes in the state. It was due to the masterly eloquence of Col. Stokes that this bill was defeated. He opposed the secession of the state, and was a consistent Union man throughout the war; yet sympathizing with his people, he refused to hold any office or to take any active part, devoting earnest efforts in favor of conciliation and softening the asperities of war. After the close of the war he opposed the reconstruction policy of the Republicans, and gave adhesion to the Democratic party. He could never be persuaded, however, to engage actively in politics, but devoted his life to his profession and to literary pursuits. Notwithstanding his extensive practice and high reputation as a chancery lawyer, he was best known as an advocate of fiery eloquence and invincible power over a jury. His literary culture and attractive oratory brought him frequent invitations from eminent literary and scientific societies to address them on public occasions. On such occasions his eloquence was unsurpassed. Among the most admired of these orations was his address at Vanderbilt University, on "The Centenary of American Methodism." In 1840 Col. Stokes was married to Penelope C., daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Williams of Carthage, Tenn., who died without issue in less than a year. On Oct. 11, 1842, he was married to Martha Jane, only daughter of Dr. James and Hannah H. Frazer, a woman of decided intellect, culture, force of character and personal attractions. She was his relative, being descended from Rev. Green Hill, of North Carolina. She died at Sunnyside, Bolivar co., Miss., June 19, 1883. Col. Stokes was a Royal Arch Mason, and was devoted to the order, having served for many years as high priest of his chapter. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1886.

STOKES, Jordan, Jr., lawyer, was born at Lebanon, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1854, son of Jordan and Martha (Frazer) Stokes. He received his collegiate education at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and Princeton College, New Jersey, and in 1876 was graduated in the law department of Cumberland University. He formed a partnership with his father in the practice of law at Lebanon. On Oct. 11, 1877, he was married to Mary, daughter of Hon. James Whitworth, of Nashville, and in 1885 removed to that city, establishing the firm of Stokes & Stokes, with his brother Walter. This firm has confined its attention almost exclusively to chancery practice, and does an extensive business. Mr. Stokes has been frequently urged to take part in politics or to permit his name to be offered for the position of judge, but has persistently refused, owing to his distaste for political life and his unwillingness to give up a large and lucrative practice. He is a consistent and active member of the Methodist church, and devotes much thought and time to its welfare. As sole counsel for Dr. D. C. Kelly on his trial before the Tennessee conference, he made an able defense, and showed profound thought on ecclesiastical matters. Mr. Stokes is a man of broad and liberal views and of public spirit. Being a man of cultivated intellect, he devotes his leisure to literature and reading. He takes deep interest in education, and was for several years one of the most efficient members of the board of education for the city of Nashville, and served as its president. He has four children: Martha, Anna, Jordan and James.

Jordan Stokes

McFERRIN, John Berry, clergyman and author, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., June 15, 1807, son of James and Jane Campbell (Berry) McFerrin. Both parents were descended from Scotch-Irish emigrants to this country about 1730, and settlers in York county, Pa. William McFerrin, son of one of these emigrants, married a daughter of James Laughlin, of Belfast. He removed with other members of his family to the South, fought in the revolutionary war, and died in Mississippi at the age of ninety. James McFerrin and his young wife removed from Kentucky to Rutherford county in 1804. He served in the Creek war under Gen. Jackson, was colonel of the 53d Tennessee regiment for a number of years, and then in 1821 became a Methodist preacher. Three of his four sons and four of his grandsons followed him into the ministry, and thirteen in all in the immediate family have been Methodist clergymen. John Berry McFerrin was born with a wonderfully vigorous constitution and a precocious intellect. At the age of four he began going to school; at the age of thirteen he made a public profession of faith; and at the age of eighteen he became a licensed minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He became a member of the Tennessee conference in November, 1825; traveled the circuits of Franklin, Lawrence and Limestone, Ala.; labored among the Indians for two years; was stationed at Huntsville, Ala., at Pulaski, Tenn., and three times at Nashville; and also served as presiding elder of the Florence, Ala., district and

of the Cumberland, Tenn., district. In 1840 he became editor of the "Christian Advocate" and removed to Nashville, where he remained until the civil war broke out, spending nearly the whole of that period in editorial labors, and making the "Advocate" more widely known than ever for its conservative attitude in regard to church matters and vigor with which it entered into theological controversies. During the war he accompanied the Tennessee troops as chaplain, and for twelve years was secretary of the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a member of the general conference for nearly sixty years, and in 1881 attended the ecumenical council in London as a delegate. While on this European trip he preached in London, Edinburgh, Paris and elsewhere, and ably sustained the reputation of American clergymen for spiritual, intellectual and original discourses. He contributed frequently to newspapers and periodicals, both religious and secular; was the author of "The History of Methodism in Tennessee"; published a number of sermons and addresses, and aided in editing the history of the ecumenical conference. La Grange College and Randolph-Macon College conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1847. In his personal appearance Dr. McFerrin was tall, large, strong-featured, seemingly incapable of experiencing fatigue; he was physically and mentally a giant. He was married: (1) Sept. 18, 1833, to Almira Avery, daughter of William Y. Probart of Nashville, who bore him two sons and three daughters: James William, John A., Sarah Jane, Elizabeth Johnston and Almira Probart. She died in 1854, and he was married (2) Nov. 12, 1855, to Cynthia Tennessee, daughter of John McGavock of Nashville, by whom he had three daughters. His death occurred in Nashville, Tenn., May 10, 1887.

ARMISTEAD, Henry Beauford, soldier, was born in Upperville, Fauquier co., Va., Oct. 19, 1833, son of John Carter and Annie Sarah (Harrison) Armistead, and a descendant of William Armistead, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1635, and settled in Gloucester county, Va., the line being traced through William's son John and his wife Judith Rodman; their son Henry and his wife Martha Burwell; their son William and his wife May Bowles; their son John and his wife Lucy Baylor and their son John Baylor and his wife Anna B. Carter, who were the grandparents of Henry B. Armistead. He attended the Virginia Military Institute for two years, and after being graduated in 1851 spent some time in the Rocky mountains. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, received several promotions, and at the close of the war surrendered with Gen. Price's division at Shreveport, La. Settling in Charleston, Ark., he was associated in business with J. Falconer, his brother-in-law, for a number of years. During the Brooks-Baxter gubernatorial contest in the period of reconstruction, he was made brigadier general of militia and placed in command of all the troops in the western part of the state. In 1877–79 he served in the state senate, and in 1884 he was delegate to the Democratic national convention in Chicago which nominated Grover Cleveland the first time for the presidency. During 1889–93 Col. Armistead was deputy secretary of state and from 1893 to 1895, secretary of state. In 1898 he became commissioner and clerk of the U. S. district court for western Arkansas, and held the two positions until a short time before his death. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was unmarried and died in Charleston, Ark., in February, 1914.

BICKMORE, Albert Smith, naturalist, was born at St. George, Knox co., Me., Mar. 1, 1839, son of John and Jane (Seavey) Bickmore, grandson of Samuel and Mary (Barter) Bickmore; great-grandson of George (probably) and Elizabeth Bickmore, and a descendant of Thomas Bickmore (or Bigmore), a native of England, who came to the American colonies before 1635. His father was a sea captain and shipbuilder, and the son early developed a love of nature, as a child "always looking at worms, butterflies, shells and birds." He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1860. During his college course portions of his vacations were spent in explorations in the vicinity of Hanover to study the geology of that region and to gather specimens of natural history. He became a pupil of Prof. Louis Agassiz of Harvard, and later was his assistant in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge (1860–64). He went to Bermuda in 1863 to collect specimens for the museum and for the illustrations of Prof. Agassiz's works. On his return he joined the 44th Mass. volunteers, and served nine months in the civil war, mostly in North Carolina. After the mustering out of his regiment he returned to his studies and work at the Agassiz museum. He accepted an excellent opportunity to go to the Far East on an exploration cruise, and the next three years, 1865–68, were spent most profitably in traveling in China, Japan, Java, Celebes, Sumatra, Corea, Siberia and Moscow, during which he made valuable collections of bird skins, which became a part of the natural history collections of Colgate University. On these journeys he discovered the Ainos of Yezo, the remnant of the aborigines of Japan, and published a monograph in London and New York about this hitherto unknown race. On his return in 1868 he wrote an account of his journey entitled "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago" (1869), which was published in the United States, England and Germany. Following its publication he was made a life fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and in the same year was elected professor of natural history in Madison (now Colgate) University. For some time Prof. Bickmore had been considering the project of a natural history museum in New York city, and he not only planned its organization but drew up detailed designs of the kind of buildings he believed to be best adapted to such an institution. In 1868 a preliminary meeting of interested citizens in New York was held at the residence of Mr. W. A. Haines, which resulted in a letter addressed to the commissioners of Central park, offering to procure a certain rare and valuable natural history collection as the nucleus of a museum, if the park commissioners would provide for its reception and development. The offer being accepted by Andrew H. Green, then comptroller of the park, a board of trustees was chosen and a charter drawn up by Joseph H. Choate, establishing the American Museum of Natural History, which was developed into an institution of international reputation. When the question arose as to the manner of raising money for maintaining the institution, it was Prof. Bickmore who suggested a novel plan

which worked so well that it was later adopted for other institutions, whereby the municipality provides the grounds and the buildings and pays for their "maintenance," which includes salaries, wages, heat, light and repairs, while the collections are owned in the name of the trustees of the institution, and are increased by the expenditure of special and general funds provided through their efforts. Prof. Bickmore also made the suggestion that the word "American" be included in its title, thus indicating its national scope. He resigned his chair at Madison in 1869, and thereafter was identified with the museum, serving as its superintendent during 1869–84, and as head of its department of public instruction, which was organized at his suggestion in 1880 for the purpose primarily of familiarizing teachers of the public schools with the collections on exhibition by means of lectures illustrated with specimens and lantern slides. These lecture courses grew so in importance that in 1884 state aid was given to that feature of the museum work. Prof. Bickmore himself delivered over 400 lectures on some 200 subjects. He made ten visits to Europe at his own expense to secure data and illustrations for his lectures. He received the honorary degree of B.S. from Harvard University in 1864, that of Ph.D. from Hamilton College in 1869 and from Dartmouth College in 1889, and LL.D. from Colgate University in 1905. He was a fellow of the Geological Society of America, American Geographical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a trustee of Colgate University and Vassar College. He was a member of the Baptist church. He was married Dec. 16, 1873, to Charlotte A., daughter of John M. Bruce of New York, and had one son, Albert S. Bickmore, Jr., who died young. Prof. Bickmore died at his summer home in Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 12, 1914.

GOULD, Hannah Flagg, poet, was born at Lancaster, Worcester co., Mass., Sept. 3, 1789, daughter of Benjamin and Grizzell (or Griselda) Apthorp (Flagg) Gould and sister of Benjamin Apthorp Gould (q.v.), educator and author. (For genealogy, see B. A. Gould, Vol. III, p. 519.) Her father was a captain in the revolutionary army and Benjamin Apthorp Gould (q.v.), the astronomer, was her nephew. In 1800 she removed with her father to Newburyport, Mass., and at an early age began contributing verse to periodicals. She was the author of "Poems" (1832); "The Golden Vase" (1843); "Gathered Leaves" (1846); "The Youth's Coronal" (1850); "Diosma, Poems Original and Selected" (1851); "Mother's Dream and Other Poems" (1853), and "Hymns and Poems for Children" (1854). She chose simple themes, and wrote with delicacy, sprightliness, high moral consciousness and freedom from pretension. She was known as a poet especially of child life. Miss Gould died at her home at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 5, 1865.

HALL, Wilburn Briggs, naval officer, was born on his father's plantation, in Fairfield district, S. C., Sept. 20, 1838, son of James Gregg Hall and Jemima Jones, daughter of Dr. Thomas Briggs, also a South Carolina planter, and a descendant, through the maternal line, of the Lewis family of Virginia. He was educated in a South Carolina academy, at the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, and a classical and collegiate institution in Northern Louisiana. In 1855 he was appointed an acting midshipman in the United States Naval Academy, where, on his graduation at the head of his class in 1859, he was publicly presented with a sword inscribed as a memorial of "highest academic merit." He was then ordered to the West African squadron on the flagship Constellation, as aide to the commander-in-chief, Com. Inman. Two months later he was made acting master of the U. S. ship Marion. In 1860, on returning to the United States, he received orders to go on board the Niagara, carrying back to Japan the first Japanese embassy ever sent to any country. He was transferred at St. Paul de Loande to the Constellation as acting flag-lieutenant and watch officer under Com. Inman. During the cruise the Constellation captured the slave-ship Cora off the Congo river; and Mr. Hall, being chosen for service on this vessel, effected the landing at Monrovia of the 720 slaves on board, and brought the ship to the United States. An interesting account of this action was published in the "Century Magazine" for May, 1894. The civil war commencing, Mr. Hall resigned, purchased the steamer Huntress for the Confederacy, and running it out of New York during a severe gale at midnight in March, 1861, was the first naval officer to hoist the Confederate flag at sea. The Huntress, after an eventful career, was accidentally burned. Mr. Hall assisted, after the battle of Port Royal, in removing the Confederate garrison, and served on board one of the three small steamers which, under Com. Tatnall, ran through a fleet of thirteen Federal warships and carried provisions to relieve the famished and beleaguered garrison of Pulaski. He aided in the defense of Savannah in 1862, blocking the river channels, and in constructing defenses laid the first submarine torpedoes used by Confederates. Being promoted first lieutenant, he was placed in command of floating batteries at Charleston, and subsequently served as executive officer on the ironclads Chicora and Tuscaloosa; as executive officer of the captured Harriet Lane, the crew of which he marched across Texas to man the Missouri in the Red river; as commander on the Red river of the gunboat Webb; as executive officer on the Missouri, and as commander of midshipmen in the naval academy at Richmond. While making his way to Richmond to assume charge of this post, he spent forty days in the swamps of Louisiana and the forests of Mississippi, suffering

from malarial fever and constantly imperiled. At Richmond, during the siege, he also served in the trenches, and on board the second ironclad Virginia. During the siege of Charleston, he served in the harbor as executive officer on the ironclad Chicora, and as commander of the Huntress, and after the city fell he was with the Confederate army until it surrendered. In 1874 Lieut. Hall was recommended by Gen. Sherman to the khedive of Egypt, who appointed him major of engineers in the army for service on his staff. On his arrival in Egypt he was assigned to duty in charge of the survey of Lower Egypt, but was soon detached from this service and appointed chief of the first section of the ministry of war, a position corresponding to that of

adjutant-general in the U. S. war department. In this position he was actively engaged in all matters pertaining to the organization of the forces and the development of the military condition of Egypt. The general staff was charged with the campaign against Abyssinia, and the American officers were conspicuous for their service. On the defeat and death of Col. Arendrup, Maj. Hall was charged as chief of the bureau of military construction in addition to his duties as adjutant general. He combined these two bureaus into one at the citadel of Cairo, and organized the work with the assistance of Turkish and other officers under him. He was also assigned by the khedive to examine and report upon the progress of the young princes, Ibrahim Pasha, Mahmoud Bey and Fuad Effendi, who were being educated by a corps of European professors, and was appointed visitor and inspector of the military schools of the government. Many flattering honors were paid him by the khedive. On retiring from the service he returned to America and organized in Baltimore an institution for the instruction of cadet engineers for the navy, and also prepared midshipmen and cadets for the Naval Academy and West Point At the beginning of Mr. Cleveland's second administration Maj. Hall was appointed U. S. consul at Nice, to serve in all the towns on the French Riviera from Freyjus to Ventemiglia, and this post he held until 1898. He was married to Harriott, daughter of Com. Duncan N. Ingraham, U. S. N., and a descendant of Henry Laurens, president of congress during the revolution. He died in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18, 1912.

SLATER, John, manufacturer, was born in Belper, Derbyshire, England, Dec. 25, 1776. He received a good education, and learned the trade of a wheelwright, which then included in its scope the construction and setting-up of all sorts of machinery. At the suggestion of his brother, Samuel, he made a special study of such machinery as was then profitable in the manufacture of yarns and cloths, with a view to inaugurating the industry in America. He came to this country in the latter part of 1803, and at once united his knowledge and skill with the ideas and plans of his brother, who had started a mill at Pawtucket, R. I., bringing with him particularly a knowledge of the mule spinning invented by the famous Samuel Crompton. His ideas were a great accession, and in 1806, with William Almy, Obadiah Brown and Samuel Slater, he formed the firm of Almy, Brown & Slaters. They purchased land and started a mill in North Smithfield, thus beginning what has finally grown into the beautiful and prosperous village of Slatersville. In 1807 Mr. Slater removed to Slatersville, and there continued to reside through his laborious and successful life, steadily enlarging the mills, and directing business in other places in which he was interested. In 1833 he and his brother, Samuel, bought out the interests of their partners in Slatersville, and so became sole owners of mills and privileges, under the style of S. & J. Slater. They had, under the same firm-name, in 1823 already purchased and put in operation the mill at Jewett City, Griswold, Conn. In 1825, John, on his own account, bought the mill property on Pachaug river, three miles above Jewett City, and named the place Hopeville. Here he increased the manufacturing business, and made it remarkably successful; indeed, everywhere his skill energy and prudence insured success to his undertakings. In 1831 he purchased the interest of his brother, Samuel, in the Jewett City property, thus becoming sole owner, and placed his eldest son, John, in charge as business manager. His second son, William, assisted him in the conduct of the Slatersville interests. In other localities where he was interested with his brother, Samuel, he continued the copartnership as at Slatersville, until the latter's death in 1835, and for a time afterwards with his heirs and executors. When, in 1818, the Burrillville Agricultural and

Manufacturers' Bank was established, Mr. Slater became its first president, and he continued to preside over it until his death. In all affairs he was broad minded and public spirited. Mr. Slater was particularly considerate to his workmen, and cherished a lively interest in the education and progress of the young. The educational, religious and industrial interests of Slatersville bore the impress of his worthy life. Among his interests in other states, he was concerned with Robert Rogerson and others, in a mill at Boylston, Mass. He was married, in 1807, to Ruth, daughter of John Bucklin, of Pawtucket, R. I., and had eleven children, only four of whom, two sons and two daughters, lived to maturity. After his death, his sons formed the firm of J. & W. Slater. He died at Slatersville, R. I., May 27, 1843.

ADAMS, Herbert Baxter, educator and author, was born at Shutesbury, Mass., Apr. 16, 1850, son of Nathaniel Dickinson and Harriet (Hastings) Adams, and a descendant of Henry Adams, who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1634. He studied at Phillips Exeter Academy and was graduated at Amherst College in 1872. He pursued post-graduate studies at the University of Heidelberg, where he received the degree of Ph.D., summa cum laude, in 1876 and was then appointed fellow in history at Johns Hopkins University. From 1883 to 1891 he was associate professor, and in the latter year was appointed professor of history and head of the department of history and politics, serving in this capacity until his resignation in 1901, when he was made professor emeritus. He also lectured on history at Smith College during 1878–81. Prof. Adams was the author of "The Life and Writings of Jared Sparks" (1893) and numerous historical and educational monographs; and editor of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science" (1882–98); "The Reports of the American Historical Association" (1884–1901) and "Contributions to American Educational History" for the U. S. bureau of education, for which he wrote the monographs, "The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities," "The College of William and Mary" and "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia." Prof. Adams was a pioneer of the new school of scientific historians, and his scholarship is characterized by exhaustive research, discriminate selection and impartial

judgment. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Alabama in 1891. He was a trustee of Amherst College and the Boys Country School of Baltimore. He was also member of the American Historical Association (secretary), the Massachusetts Historical Society and the University Club of Baltimore. In his religious affiliations he was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was unmarried and died at Amherst, Mass., July 30, 1901.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH, George William, geologist, traveler and author, was born in England in 1780. He came to the United States at an early age and explored many wild tracts throughout the middle West. Although a European, he was appointed by the U. S. war department to make a geological survey of the western country, which he did in 1834–35, and in his report, the publication of which was authorized by the congress, he is termed "United States Geologist." The government survey was to be made only in the territories of the United States but Featherstonhaugh took notes upon all the country passed over in his journeys for use when a geological map of the United States should be authorized. His experiences and the results of his geological investigations were recounted in two volumes entitled "A Canoe Voyage up the Minnay Sotor" (1847). Because of his knowledge of the Western territory the British government appointed him a commissioner to aid in the settlement of the Northern boundary of the United States and the results of his labors were published by him under the title "Observations upon the Treaty of Washington, signed Aug. 9, 1842" (1843). His success in handling this task resulted in his appointment as British consul to the departments of Calvados and Seine, France. His other books are a translation of "Cicero's Republic" (1828), "Geological Report of an Exploration made in 1834 of the Elevated Country Between the Missouri and Red Rivers" (1835) and "Geological Reconnaissance in 1835 from Green Bay to Plateau de Prairie" (1836). He died in 1866.

ALEXANDER, Edward Porter, soldier and railroad president, was born at Washington, Ga., May 26, 1835, son of Adam Leopold and Sarah Hillhouse (Gilbert) Alexander, and grandson of Dr. Adam Alexander, a native of Inverness, Scotland, who settled in Sunbury, Ga., in early youth and served as "surgeon's mate" in the 2nd Ga. regiment in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, with the rank of second lieutenant of engineers. He was an instructor at West Point for more than a year, and served in Utah and Washington territory 1858–61, when he resigned from the U. S. army and joined the Confederacy. He established and trained a signal corps at Manassas and was made captain of engineers on the staff of Gen. Beauregard at the battle of Manassas. Later he was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and from July, 1861, to November, 1862, served with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Gen. Robert E. Lee, as chief of ordnance and chief signal officer of the army of Northern Virginia. After his promotion to colonel of artillery, he commanded Alexander's battalion at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was made chief of Longstreet's artillery at Gettysburg, Chickamauga and Knoxville. In February, 1864, he was commissioned brigadier general, the highest rank in his branch of the service, and as chief of artillery, Longstreet's corps, participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and North Anna, the second battle of Cold Harbor, and the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond. He was wounded at Petersburg June 30, 1864, and surrendered with Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House. After the war he served four years as professor of mathematics and engineering in the University of South Carolina. He was superintendent of the Charleston, Columbus & Augusta Railroad during 1871–72 and president of the Savannah & Memphis Railroad 1872–75, the Western Railroad of Alabama 1875–78, and the Georgia Railroad & Banking Co. 1878–80 and 1887–92; and the first vice-president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad during 1880–82. He was capital commissioner of the state of Georgia during 1883–88 and engineer of the commission for improving navigation on the Columbia river, Ore., in 1893, and the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal 1895, and an expert employed by the boundary commission of Nicaragua and Costa Rica 1896–1900. After 1892 he conducted an extensive rice plantation on South Island, near Georgetown, S. C. He was the author of "Railway Practice" (1887); "Catterel-Ratterel-Doggerel" (1888) and "Military Memoirs of a Confederate" (1907). He was twice married: (1) Apr. 9, 1860, to Bettie Jacqueline, daughter of Dr. Alexander H. Mason of Falmouth, Va., and had five children: Bessie Mason, wife of Prof. J. R. Ficklen; Edward Porter, Jr.; Lucy Roy, wife of W. J. Craig of Wilmington, N. C.; Adam Leopold, and William Mason Alexander; (2) Oct. 1, 1901, to Mary Landon, daughter of Dr. A. S. Mason of Hagerstown, Md. He died at Savannah, Ga., Apr. 28, 1910.

HEDGE, Frederic Henry, clergyman and educator, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1805, son of Levi and Mary (Kneeland) Hedge. His grandfather, Lemuel Hedge, was graduated at Harvard College in 1759, and was long minister of Warwick, Mass., where he died in 1777. His father (1766–1844) was graduated at Harvard in 1792, and was professor of logic and philosophy at the college for twenty-two years (1810–32). At the age of twelve, Frederic H. Hedge was proficient in Latin and Greek under the tutelage of George Bancroft, the historian, whom he accompanied to Germany in 1818. Here he spent five years in schools, a period which is pleasantly described in an autobiographical sketch to be found in an account of his intellectual career, in the "Unitarian Review" for October, 1890. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1825, in the same class with Charles Francis Adams, Sr., and Horatio Greenough, the sculptor. He was settled as pastor of the Unitarian church at West Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass., in 1829; removed to Bangor, Me., in 1835, and was pastor of the Independent Congregational Society in that city until 1850. During 1850–56 he was minister of the Westminster Congregational Society in Providence, R. I., resigning to accept a call to the first parish church of Brookline, and at the same time an appointment as non-resident professor of ecclesiastical history in the Harvard Divinity School, which post he held until 1878. In 1872 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., having accepted the professorship of German language and literature at Harvard College, which he held for ten years. From 1857 until 1861 he was editor of the "Christian Examiner," and contributed to it a series of papers afterward included in a volume entitled "Reason in Religion," which is regarded as his most char-

acteristic and valuable treatise. Besides numerous literary and philosophical papers printed in various journals, notably the "Christian Examiner," the "North American Review," and the "Atlantic Monthly," his published writings are: "Reason in Religion" (1865); "Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition" (1869); "Ways of the Spirit" (1877); "Atheism in Philosophy, and other Essays" (1884); "Hours with German Classics" (1886); "Martin Luther and other Essays" (1888); and, in conjunction with Mrs. Annis L. Wister, a volume of metrical translations and original poems (1888). He also compiled a work entitled "Prose Writers of Germany" (1848). Dr. Hedge was married, in 1830, to Lucy, daughter of Rev. John Pierce of Brookline, Mass., who bore him four children. A son, Frederic Henry, was librarian of the public library at Lawrence, Mass. Dr. Hedge was referred to by Dr. Bartol as "a preëminent conservator for the Unitarian band." He died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 21, 1890.

GREER, David Hummell, P. E. bishop, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., Mar. 20, 1844, son of Jacob Rickard and Elizabeth Yellott (Armstrong) Greer. His father was a merchant and his mother was the daughter of John Armstrong, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman who was born in England. He was graduated A.B. at Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., in 1862, and studied theology in the divinity school at Gambier, O. He was ordained to the diaconate in June, 1866, by Bishop McIlvaine, and placed in charge of Christ Church at Clarksburg, W. Va., and was ordained priest two years later at Alexandria, Va., by Bishop Johns. In that year (1868) he accepted a call to Trinity Church in Covington, Ky., where he remained until the spring of 1871, when he made a trip to Europe. He was pastor of Grace Church, Providence, R. I., 1872–88, during which several missions and the St. Elizabeth's Home for Incurables were founded, and from there he went to St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city. There through the liberality of wealthy members of his congregation he was enabled to carry out many broad schemes for the temporal as well as the spiritual benefit not only of the poorer members of his own parish but for others who needed help. Thus he became identified with philanthropic movements outside of his own church, especially those having for their object the solution of social problems and reforms. In June, 1897, at the Episcopal convention of Rhode Island, he was elected bishop of Rhode Island, but declined the honor. In 1903 he was elected bishop coadjutor of the diocese of New York, and was consecrated Jan. 26, 1904. He became bishop of the diocese on the death of Bishop Potter in July, 1908. Dr. Greer was a preacher of marked originality, boldness and power. His sermons, which were prepared with great care, and delivered without notes, appealed as strongly to the hearts of his hearers as to their intellects, and his broad churchmanship and catholicity of spirit won the friendship of large numbers beyond the boundaries of his own church. In his dress he wore none of the usual Episcopal habiliments nor clerical clothing of any kind, and in his manner he was unassuming, reserved and natural. He was a man of distinguished ability and public spirit and a true leader of the diocese. The essential idea of his religious life was tolerance, democracy, and the large unity of Christendom. To him every sect and denomination was part of the universal church. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon College in 1881, Brown University in 1889, University of the South in 1899, and Harvard University in 1916; that of LL.D. by Washington and Jefferson College in 1903 and S.T.D. by Columbia University in 1905. He was the author of: "The Historic Christ" (1890); "From Things to God" (1893); "The Preacher and His Place" (1895), and "Visions" (1898). At one time he served as chaplain of the 7th N. Y. national guard. He was married at Covington, Ky., June 29, 1869, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of Quincy A. Keith, president of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and had four children: William A., stock broker; Lawrence, lawyer; Jean, and Mary, wife of Thomas S. McLane. He died in New York city, May 19, 1919.

BLEDSOE, Albert Taylor, soldier, educator and author, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1809, the son of Moses Owsley and Sophia Childress (Taylor) Bledsoe. His father founded and edited the "Commonwealth," a noted newspaper of Kentucky, and subsequently entering law practice was clerk of the court in Carrollton, Ill. He was, in all probability, descended from George Bledsoe of Northumberland county, Va., also the ancestor of Lieut. Col. Anthony Bledsoe, and of Isaac Bledsoe, revolutionary soldiers. He was graduated at the West Point military academy in 1830, but after two years of service against the Indians, near Fort Gibson, he resigned from the army and began the study of law under his uncle, Samuel Taylor of Richmond, Va. He abandoned that also, for the sake of earning money to pay for the education of a younger brother. He was tutor in mathematics at Kenyon College for two years and then studied theology, took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1835, and became the assistant of Bishop Smith of Kentucky. Conscientious scruples about the form of infant baptism caused him to leave the ministry, although he still remained a devout member of the church, and he thereupon entered the legal profession. In 1838 he was admitted to the supreme court of Illinois, and practiced law, at the same time with Lincoln and Douglas at Springfield, also at Washington, D. C., for ten years. During 1848–54 he was professor of mathematics and astronomy in the University of Mississippi, and held a similar chair in the University of Virginia from 1854 until the outbreak of the civil war. Although sympathizing at first with the Union party, when Virginia seceded he joined the Confederate forces as colonel, and soon afterwards was made chief of the war bureau and assistant secretary of war, thus serving under Jefferson Davis, who, together with Robert E. Lee, had been his personal friend and college mate at West Point. In 1863 he went to England to collect material for a constitutional work in defense of secession, but finding Pres. Davis imprisoned and in danger of sentence to death, he published his work in 1866, with the title, "Is Davis a Traitor; or, was Secession a Constitutional Right previous to the War of 1861?" In the same year Mr. Bledsoe began his career as journalist by editing the "Southern Review" of Baltimore, Md., in the management of which he was later aided by his daughter, who inherited her father's literary gifts. In Baltimore he was also engaged in teaching and for a time was principal of the Louisa School. In October, 1870, the "Southern Review" was made the theological organ of the Methodist Episcopal

church, South, and some years later Mr. Bledsoe was ordained a minister in the Methodist church. He published: "An Examination of Edwards on the Will" (1845); "A Theodicy; or, Vindication of the Divine Glory" (1853); "Liberty and Slavery" (1857); and "Philosophy of Mathematics" (1868). These works have all been recognized as scholarly and original. Mr. Bledsoe was married, in 1836, to Harriet Coxe, by her brother in-law, Bishop McIlvane. Their daughter, Sophia McIlvane Herrick, edited the "Southern Review" for one year after her father's death, and for many years has been a member of the staff of the "Century Magazine." She is the author of "Chapters in Plant Life"; "The Earth in Past Ages"; "Wonders of Plant Life," etc. Dr. Bledsoe died suddenly at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1877.

TILLMAN, George Newton, lawyer, was born at Shelbyville, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1851, son of Lewis and Mary Catherine (Davidson) Tillman. His father was born, lived and died in Bedford county, Tenn., by whose people he was highly honored, having been twice elected circuit court clerk, appointed chancery court clerk, elected colonel of the militia in ante-bellum days, and elected to congress, where he served one term. He was also a soldier in the Seminole Indian war. Lewis Tillman's mother was a daughter of Matt Martin, who with his brothers, William, Barclay, John, George, Edmund, James and Marshall, fought for the independence of the colonies in the revolutionary war. George N. Tillman's ancestors, the Davidsons, were Scotch-Irish and went to Tennessee from Buncombe county, N. C. His great-grandfather, Davidson, and his brothers fought for independence in the revolutionary war, while living in North Carolina, and it was not until 1808 that the former emigrated, to Bedford county, Tenn., which was about the same time that Matt Martin emigrated. Davidson county, Tenn., was named for Gen. William Davidson, who was killed at the battle of Cowan's Ford. George N. Tillman was admitted to the bar of Bedford county in 1872, to the bar of the supreme court of the state in 1876, and to the bar of the supreme court of the United States in 1889. He represented Bedford and Rutherford counties in the legislature in 1873–74. He was assistant U. S. district attorney for middle Tennessee from 1877 until 1881, and marshal for that district under the Garfield-Arthur administrations. He was nominated by the state Republican convention for judge of the supreme court in 1894, but was defeated with the other Republican candidates. He was unanimously nominated by the Republican convention for governor of Tennessee in 1896, and made an active canvass. He and his friends claimed that he was elected, and a contest was begun, but was abandoned. This was because of a special act of the legislature, requiring him to enter into bond in the sum of $25,000 to pay the costs of the investigation, should he fail to establish his claim before the legislature, which was the body authorized to try the case, and a large majority of which were Democrats. Numerous decisions in the state and United States reports show with what activity and success he has practiced his profession. Mr. Tillman has five brothers and one sister living: James D., U. S. minister to Ecuador; Lewis, lawyer, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Samuel E., professor at West Point; E. H., lieutenant in the U. S. navy; A. M., a prominent lawyer of Nashville, Tenn.; and Mrs. William H. Brannan of Winchester, Tenn.

Geo. N. Tillman

Mr. Tillman was married in Robertson county, Tenn., in 1882, to Martha, daughter of George A. and Jane Washington, and has several children.

JONES, David, clergyman, was born in White Clay Creek Hundred, Newcastle co., Del., May 12, 1736. He was of Welsh descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Cardiganshire in 1710, and settled at Welsh Tract, Del. The boy was originally destined for the ministry, and being educated at Hopewell (N. J.) Academy, studied theology with his cousin, Rev. Abel Morgan, at Middletown, N. J. He was ordained pastor of the Freehold (N. J.) Baptist Church, Dec. 12, 1756, continuing there until 1772, when, being moved by a desire to engage in missionary work, he went among the Indians in the Ohio and Illinois country. On his way down the Ohio river he was accompanied by the explorer, George Rogers Clark, who virtually gave that region, afterwards called the Northwestern territory, to the colonists. Mr. Jones' mission, however, was unsuccessful, and he returned to his charge at Freehold, where he soon made himself obnoxious to the Tories, who were very numerous in Monmouth county, on account of supporting the patriot cause. He accordingly left New Jersey, and settling in Chester county, Pa., in the spring of 1775 took charge of the Great Valley Baptist Church. Here he attracted considerable attention by preaching a sermon before a continental regiment, entitled "Defensive War in a Just Cause, Sinless." In 1776 he was appointed chaplain to Col. St. Clair's regiment, which was attached to the northern department. In the following year he became the chaplain of Gen. Anthony Wayne, with whom he continued until the end of the war, in the meantime being on duty at Ticonderoga, and also serving through two campaigns under Gen. Gates. He was present with Wayne at what was known as the "Paoli massacre," near the Paoli tavern, Chester county, Pa., when Gen. Wayne, a few nights after the battle of the Brandywine, was met by Gen. Grey, of the British army, and lost a large number of his command in the fierce onslaught, Sept. 21, 1777. He narrowly escaped death at the time and forty years afterwards he delivered an address on the erection of a monument over the remains of his slaughtered comrades. Mr. Jones was in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, at White Marsh and Valley Forge, and in all the engagements between the battle of Monmouth, in June, 1778, and the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in October, 1781. So great was his activity, and so well was he known among the enemy, that Gen. Howe offered a reward for his apprehension at the time when the British held possession of Philadelphia. On one occasion, when a detachment of soldiers had been sent to capture him, he narrowly escaped. It is stated that, while reconnoitering alone one night, Chaplain Jones saw a British dragoon dismount and enter a house in order to obtain refreshments. Seizing the horseman's pistols from the holsters, he entered the tavern, ordered him to accompany him as his prisoner, and actually took him into the American camp, to the great amusement of Gen. Wayne and the other officers. Throughout the entire revolutionary struggle Jones exercised great influence in his neighborhood and in the region about Philadelphia—particularly in stimulating the zeal of the patriots, and in the power which he was able to display in regard to those who were disaffected. At the conclusion of the war he resumed pastoral work, and in 1786 assumed pastoral charge over the Southampton Baptist Church, Bucks county, Pa., where he remained for six years. In 1792 he returned to his old charge, over the Great Valley Baptist Church, and there he remained, though with many and prolonged leaves of absence, until the day of his death.

One of these leaves of absence was caused by his return to his old military employment, when in 1794 Gen. Wayne was ordered to the command of the army in the Northwest Territory, whither Mr. Jones accompanied him as chaplain. Again, on the outbreak of the war of 1812, he entered the field, although he was at that time seventy-six years of age, and served under Gens. Brown and Wilkinson until the close of the war. On Sept. 20, 1817, Chaplain Jones made his last public appearance, delivering the address at the dedication of the Paoli monument. Among his published sermons, are: "The Doctrine of the Laying-on of Hands" (1786); "A True History of Laying on of Hands Upon Baptized Believers as such" (1805); "A Treatise on the Work of the Holy Ghost under the Gospel Dispensation" (1804); and "Candid Reasons of Peter Edwards Examined" (1811). He died Feb. 5, 1820, and was buried in the Great Valley churchyard, in sight of the village of Valley Forge.

BRAINARD, John Gardiner Calkins, poet and editor, was born at New London, Conn., Oct. 21, 1796. Tradition says that in his boyhood he was rather a reader than a student, and preferred solitude and meditation to the companionship of his school-fellows. He was a writer of verse before he was twelve years old, and some of his youthful productions, which were published in the local newspapers, attracted the attention of Mrs. Sigourney, Fitz-Greene Halleck and James G. Percival, who were of about his own age; and the friendship they then formed was uninterrupted until his death. We are told that the character of Brainard, as boy and man, was singularly pure and beautiful, and that, though his constitution was frail, he never yielded to despondency, nor envied those who were physically his superiors. He was graduated at Yale in 1815, and a year or two later he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Middletown; but law was an uncongenial pursuit, which he soon abandoned for the editorship of the "Connecticut Mirror," published at Hartford. He was averse to controversy and abhorred politics, but devoted all of his energies to the literary department of the paper, in which many of his best-known ballads and lyrics were published. Health failing, he was compelled to abandon his editorial work in 1827, when he went to Long Island; but, growing rapidly worse, he returned to his father's house in New London to die. He continued to write, however, until within a few days of his death. His poems are distinguished by elegance of diction and purity of thought, and many of them, notably "The Dead Leaves Strew the Forest-walk," "The Falls of Niagara," "Salmon River," and "The Indian Summer," are likely to always have a place in our literature. "Brainard's Poems" were first published in 1825 (New York); a second edition, enlarged—"Brainard's Literary Remains," with a sketch of the author by John G. Whittier—(Hartford, 1832), and a third edition, in 1842. He died at New London, Conn., Sept. 26, 1828.

John G. C. Brainard

DINGLEY, Edward Nelson, editor, was born in Auburn, Me., Aug. 21, 1862, son of Nelson and Salome (McKenney) Dingley. The Dingleys are descended from Plymouth colonial stock, and were long located at Duxbury, Mass. Mr. Dingley's paternal grandfather was for several years a state senator, and a man of high standing and influence throughout Maine; his father was twice governor of Maine, and has since been a member of congress from the second district. In 1863 his parents moved to Lewiston, Me., where he was educated in the public schools, and entered Bates College in the fall of 1879. After one year in this institution he was transferred to the sophomore class at Yale, and was graduated in 1883. He then began the study of law in the Columbian Law School, Washington, D.C., where in 1885 he received the degree of LL.B., being admitted to the bar of Maine in the autumn of that year. He, however, entered at once into newspaper work on the Lewiston "Journal," of which his father, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., was editor, and since that time has been occupied in journalism. In the spring and summer of 1886 he traveled abroad: was one of the political and legislative editors on the Boston "Advertiser" and "Record" in 1886–87, and part owner and one of the editors of the Leavenworth (Kan.) "Times" in 1887–88. In August, 1888, he, in company with his father and brother, purchased the Kalamazoo (Mich.) "Telegraph," and is at the present time (1898) its editor and manager. On Dec. 20, 1888, he was married to Miriam Gardner Robinson, of Boston, Mass., a descendant by the maternal line of the Reed family, who were among the earliest settlers of Dorchester, Mass. They have had two daughters (one deceased) and one son.

Edward N. Dingley

OKELY, John, patriot, was born at Bedford, England, March 22, 1721, son of Peter Okely, of that place. He had a brother, William, who also came to America, but returned to England and became an eminent minister of the established church. John Okely sailed from London, March 15, 1742, and arrived in Philadelphia, on June 7th. He came over with Bishop Spangenberg of the Moravian Church, being a member of what was called the first sea colony. He helped to found the church at Bethlehem, Pa.; also the girls' college. Bishop Spangenberg regarded him with great affection, and spoke of him as his son. He remained with the Moravians until the trouble began between the colonies and the mother country, when, on account of his engaging on the side of the colonies, he left the brethren and joined the Episcopalians. He was very active during the revolutionary war, and occupied many positions of honor and trust, for which his fine education fitted him. In 1774 he was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. John Penn, and later in that year, Dec. 21st, an election was held at the court-house in Easton, Northampton co., Pa., for a general "committee of observation" for the county. There were thirty men elected, among them John Okely. From this number a standing committee of correspondence was selected, consisting of six members, of which John Okely was one. He was also on the committee of safety. At a meeting of the general committee, held at Easton, Jan. 9, 1775, John Okely was chosen with four others to represent his county in the provincial congress, which convened at Philadelphia, on Jan. 23, 1775. On May 6, 1775, he is on record with his committee in correspondence as directing the formation of military companies and advising that each man be provided with one good fire-lock, one pound of powder, four pounds of lead, a sufficient number of flints and a cartridge-box. At Bethlehem he had charge of prisoners, and the procuring and purchasing of supplies for prisoners, and also for the army; was quartermaster-general. He advanced money to

buy supplies. There are a number of papers and vouchers in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society signed by him. He placed his accounts in the hands of Col. Robert L. Hooper for settlement, but never received any answer to his appeal. He expended, at one time, £2,788, 5s. and 5d.; another time, £2,317, 14s., 7d.; another time, £3,206, 13s., 3d.—making his claim £8,372, 13s. and 3d. These claims, if carried down to the present day, would with interest amount to about $12,000,000. There was a memorial presented to congress in 1792, and again in 1825; but not a cent of the claims was ever paid. In 1788 he removed to Lancaster, where he tilled a farm. He was married, in Philadelphia, March 9, 1743, to Johanna Robbins, who died March 3, 1745, leaving no issue. On Oct. 7, 1745, he was married to Elizabeth Horne, from Berwick-on-the Tweed. She came to New York in 1738, and joined the Moravians in 1745 She died at Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 23, 1775, having had several children, who died in infancy. On Feb. 8, 1780, Mr. Okely was married to Margaret, daughter of George Moore of Lancaster, Pa., and widow of Matthew Grant, also of Lancaster, to whom she had been married, Feb. 7, 1769. She died April 3, 1789, leaving two children: Elizabeth, born in 1782, and John Milton, born in 1785. John Okely died on his farm, May 15, 1792. His will was probated at Lancaster in 1792, and divides his estate between his children; also his slaves, whom he mentions by name.

SMITH, Thomas Kilby, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 23, 1820, son of George and Eliza Bicker (Walter) Smith. His grandfather, Dr. Godfried Christian Schmidt, was a German physician, who settled in Newburyport, about the middle of the eighteenth century, having served in the British army during the French and Indian war, and married into an old New England family, tracing its lineage to the first settlers of Maine. George Smith, a few years after the birth of his eldest son, Thomas Kilby, emigrated to Cincinnati, O. Here the young man studied at the old Woodward High School, later passing some time under the tutelage of Ormsby M. Mitchel (afterwards Maj.-Gen. Mitchel), and becoming a civil engineer. Subsequently he read law with Salmon P. Chase, afterwards chief justice, and practiced at the bar. For some years he served in the post-office department in Washington; next was U. S. marshal for the southern district of Ohio, and then as a deputy clerk of the court of Hamilton county. Volunteering in 1861 he was, Sept. 9th, appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 54th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry; on Oct. 31st was commissioned colonel of the regiment, and brought it nearly to its full strength of 1,000 men. In February, 1862, Col. Smith's regiment reported to Gen. Sherman at Paducah, Ky., and was in active field service until the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. On Col. Stuart being wounded, he commanded temporarily the 2d brigade. In May he fought in the battle of Russell's House; afterwards occupied Corinth as advance-guard; was in active field service in Tennessee and the expedition to Tallahatchie; embarked for Vicksburg, and upon the wounding of the brigade commander, Gen. M. L. Smith at Chickasaw Bluffs, assumed command of the brigade. In January, 1863, he joined in the attack and capture of Arkansas Post, and in March, made an expedition under command of Gen. Sherman to Rolling Fork, to relieve Adm. Porter. He participated in the battles of Baker's Creek, Champion Hill, and the assaults on Vicksburg, all in May. 1863; in the same month was relieved of command of 2d brigade. In June he acted as president of a court of inquiry at Milliken's Bend, La., and took part in the battle there, June 4th. He was on staff duty with Gen. Grant from May until Aug. 26th, when he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He accompanied Gen. Grant to New Orleans, performing staff duty. On Sept. 16th he was assigned to command of 2d brigade, 6th division, army of the Tennessee, at Natchez; on Oct. 20th was relieved from command, and on Oct. 24th was assigned to 1st brigade, 4th division; was in active field service at Natchez and on Black and Yazoo rivers until Feb. 3, 1864, when he took part in the expedition under command of Gen. Sherman to Meridian, Miss., and on Feb. 4, 1864, was at the battle of Champion Hill No. 2. In March he commanded a division of the army of the Tennessee in the Red River expedition, took part in the attack and capture of Fort De Russy, occupied Alexandria, La.; subsequently protected the ascent of Adm. Porter's fleet on its way to Shreveport, as far as Loggy Bayou, and when news was received of Gen. Banks' reverse at Sabine Cross Roads, he fell back with the fleet and transports to Alexandria, fighting a notable and successful battle at Coushatta against the Confederate general Green, who was killed. On the retreat from Alexandria, he was in command of the rear-guard, and repulsed the enemy handsomely in several engagements. After this arduous expedition, he was prostrated by sickness, and was absent on leave until January, 1865. He was then assigned to command of the 3d division detachment, army of the Tennessee, Jan. 4, 1865. During the period March 17–Aug. 22, 1865, he commanded successively the district of South Alabama and the district and post of Mobile; then was on leave of absence until Jan. 15, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out with the rank of brevet major general of volunteers, to date from March 16, 1865. Gen. Smith won the encomiums of Gens. Grant, Sherman, McPherson, A. J. Smith, Canby, Adm. Porter and others. His promotion was asked in a memorial by every officer in the brigade which he led in the bloody assaults on Vicksburg, and endorsed by the division commander and commander-in-chief, and urged by them as having been well earned upon the field of battle. Gen. Smith was U. S. consul to Panama from the summer of 1867 until the spring of 1869. From that time he lived, with shattered health, at Torresdale, near Philadelphia, devoting himself to the pursuits of a domestic life until 1886, when he became interested in the success of a New York newspaper, and took up a temporary residence in that city. He devoted his energies too zealously to its development, however, was stricken with a fatal illness, and died in New York, Dec. 14, 1887. He was a man of commanding presence, an accomplished horseman and the ideal of a soldier. Gen. Smith was married, in 1848, to Elizabeth Budd, a daughter of Dr. William Budd McCullough, formerly of Warren county, N. J., who, with three sons and three daughters, survives him. His "Life and Letters," by his son, Walter George Smith, was published in 1897.

Thos Kilby Smith

LONGFELLOW, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Portland, Me., June 18, 1819, son of Stephen and Zilpha (Wadsworth) Longfellow, and brother of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. His father was a well-known lawyer of Portland; his mother the daughter of Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, who served with distinction through the revolutionary war, and

was afterward elected to congress. Samuel was the youngest of eight children: a delicate boy, with a heart and mind open and sensitive to poetry, music and art, and thoughtful and devout in spirit from his earliest days. He was educated at Portland Academy, and entered Harvard College in 1835, at the age of sixteen. He was graduated in 1839, in the same class with Rev. Edward E. Hale. The first year after graduation he taught in the family of a southern gentleman, but his natural inclination led him to select the ministry as his life-work, and he entered Harvard Divinity School in 1842. While there he came under the influence of the transcendental movement, which determined the future direction of his thought, and he formed a close intimacy with Samuel Johnson, the oriental scholar, which lasted through life. Before graduation here he went, in 1843, to Fayal, where he acted as tutor in the family of Charles W. Dabney, the U. S. consul, returning in the following year to continue his studies in the divinity school. During this year, in conjunction with Samuel Johnson, he prepared a new hymn-book for the use of Unitarian congregations, which marked a great advance in poetic and spiritual quality over those in use. On Feb. 16, 1848, he was installed over a Unitarian church at Fall River, and remained there three years. In 1851 he went to Europe for a year, as tutor and traveling companion to a young man. On his return he occupied different pulpits for a time, and in October, 1853, was installed over the Second Society of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1860, after seven years' service, he resigned his position, as his health was not strong, and again visited Europe with his friend, Mr. Samuel Johnson. He made three other journeys to Europe after this—in 1865, 1868 and 1888. After resigning his pastorate at Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Longfellow preached only as occasion offered; most often to the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society in Boston, gathered together by Theodore Parker. In 1877 he was called to the pastorate of the Unitarian Society of Germantown, Pa. He remained there until the autumn of 1882, when he resigned in order to devote himself to writing the biography of his brother, Henry W. Longfellow. The remaining years of his life were passed quietly in Cambridge. Mr. Longfellow's sermons and a few essays on religious subjects were published in a volume together. He had a genuine poetic gift, and his hymns have formed a valuable addition to religious literature, being filled with fervor and spirituality. They are found in the collections of nearly every denomination. His hymns and verses were collected and published after his death. Although gentle and retiring in manner, Mr. Longfellow was a man of strong and decided feeling where any question of principle or true sentiment was involved. He was fearless in the expression of his opinions in religious matters, and believed in absolute sincerity of thought and word, not only in things of the spirit, but in questions of the day, as was shown by his strong utterances from the pulpit. He died in Portland, Me., after a brief illness, Oct. 3, 1892.

Samuel Longfellow

DENBY, Charles, diplomat, was born at Mountjoy, Va., June 16, 1830, son of Nathaniel and Sarah Jane (Harvey) Denby; grandson of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Healey) Denby, and great-grandson of Jonathan Denby. His grandfather on the maternal side, Matthew Harvey was one of Lee's legion during the revolutionary war, and one of his brothers also fought in the patriot ranks, and was killed at the battle of Cowpens. The members of the Harvey family are numerous and well known in Rockbridge, Botetourt and adjoining counties in Virginia. Charles Denby was educated at the academy at Taylorsville, Va.; at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, where he spent the years 1843–45,—this college has since conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.,—and at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va. He was graduated in 1850, and then went to Selma, Ala., where for two years he was a professor in the Masonic University. In June, 1853, he went to Evansville, Ind., and there was employed by John B. Hall as editor of the "Enquirer," a Democratic newspaper that had recently been founded. He learned to set type, and frequently set up his own editorials. While editing the newspaper he studied law in the office of Baker & Garvin, having as his preceptor Judge Baker, subsequently colonel of the 1st Indiana cavalry and governor of the state. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1855, and began the practice of law at Evansville in 1856, in partnership with Judge James Lockhart. In the fall of that year he was elected to represent Vanderburg county in the state legislature, receiving a large majority. From that time until the civil war began he was engaged exclusively in the practice of the law, a few years excepted, when he held the position of collector of the port of Evansville under Buchanan. The day after Fort Sumter fell, he raised a regiment for service on the border, and also engaged at that time in drilling troops at the fair-grounds, near Evansville. In September, 1861, he received from Gov. Morton the appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the 42d regiment, Indiana volunteers, which, as nomenclature of the state regiments began with 11th, was actually the 31st regiment raised. His regiment served in southern Kentucky, started with Crittenden's division from Fort Donelson and was among the first troops to reach Nashville. Thence it went to Huntsville, Ala., under Gen. Mitchel; returned with Gen. Buell in the summer of 1862, in pursuit of Bragg, and was engaged in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, in which encounter he was bruised by a minie-ball, which hit him in the leg, and had his horse killed under him. A few days afterward he was appointed colonel of the 80th Indiana. In the month of February, 1863, he resigned on a surgeon's certificate of disability. After that he returned to the practice of law in Evansville, and held no office until his appointment as minister to China by Pres. Cleveland in 1885, a position he held until 1897. During his service he was the recipient of many complimentary resolutions passed by the various missionary boards in the United States and in China. During the Chinese-Japanese war (1894–95) he was in charge of the interests of Japan. He was largely instrumental in perfecting American legal procedure in the American extra-territorial courts in China, and in elucidating problems of international law that arose in the intercourse between China and the United States. (See Moore's "International Law Digest.") At the expiration of his term he was decorated by the emperors of both China and Japan, and returning to America was appointed

Charles Denby

by Pres. McKinley a member of the board constituted to investigate the conduct of the campaign in Cuba. Thereafter he was sent to the Philippine Islands on the commission to restore civil government after the Philippine hostilities. He was one of the charter members of Farragut Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Georgetown College in 1885. He was married in September, 1858, to Martha, daughter of Sen. Graham N. Fitch of Logansport, Ind., and had eight children: Graham, Charles (below), Wythe, Edwin, Garvin, Ethel, and two who died in infancy. He died while on a lecture tour in Jamestown, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1904.

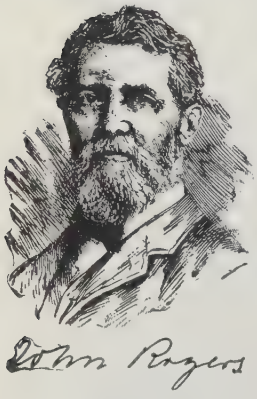
DENBY, Charles, Jr., diplomat, was born in Evansville, Ind., Nov. 14, 1861, son of Charles (above) and Martha (Fitch) Denby, and brother of Edwin Denby, appointed secretary of the navy by Pres. Harding. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1882, receiving the degree of M.A. in 1893. In 1885 he was appointed second secretary of legation at Peking, China, his father being the U. S. minister to China and in that position he devoted himself diligently to the study of the Chinese language, literature and history. In the Chinese official and written language he attained unusual proficiency, and many important negotiations between the legation and the Chinese government were conducted by him entirely in that tongue. In 1893 Mr. Denby was promoted by Pres. Cleveland to be first secretary of legation at Peking. From March to October, 1894, and from March to August, 1896, he served as chargé d'affaires, in the absence of the U. S. minister. At the outbreak of war between China and Japan, he was ordered by the U. S. government to exercise his good offices in behalf of the Japanese residents in China. In pursuance of these orders he represented the governments of the United States and Japan during the first four months of the war, and was the medium of important negotiations between the belligerent powers. During 1900–02 he was secretary general of the provisional government which ruled over North China, and during 1902–05, foreign adviser to the viceroy of the province of Chihli, North China. He was particularly well qualified for a position of this character, being skilled in all that pertains to diplomatic life in the Far East, and as well one of the best American scholars of his day in the Chinese language, literature, history and philosophy. Returning to America in 1905, he was chief clerk of the department of state at Washington for two years, and then went back to China as American consul general at Shanghai, China. In 1909 he was appointed American consul general at Vienna, Austria, holding that office until March, 1915, when he resigned to become vice-president of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Mich. Upon the entrance of the United States into the European war, he offered his services to the war trade board, and in October, 1917, was made director of the bureau of foreign agents, war trade board. In 1918 he went to China as special assistant to the department of state in the interests of the war trade board investigations, verifying enemy lists and reporting on political conditions. Returning to Washington in December, 1918, he resigned from the war trade board the following March, and retired from public life, but in 1922–23 was in China for the U. S. shipping board. He was married at Evansville, Ind., Mar. 18, 1895, to Martha, daughter of James L. Orr, and had three children: James Orr, Charles, 3rd, and Edwin Orr Denby.

KEITH, Samuel Jackson, banker, was born in Jackson county, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1831, son of Alexander and Mary (McAdow) Keith, grandson of Alexander Keith, a native of North Carolina, and a descendant of Alexander Keith, who emigrated from Scotland in 1775 and settled in North Carolina. After clerking for a number of years in Nashville, Tenn., he became a partner in the firm of Kirkpatrick, Nevins & Co., wholesale grocers, in 1858. Two years later Kirkpatrick retired and the name became Nevins, Keith & Co., but a year later the firm went out of business on account of the civil war. After the war Mr. Keith conducted a commission business in cotton and tobacco, in New Orleans, La., under the firm name of Kirkpatrick, Nevins & Keith. Nevins retired in 1868, after which the name was Kirkpatrick & Keith. In 1878 he returned to Nashville and was elected president of the First National Bank. When this bank was consolidated with the Mechanics' National Bank in 1880 he served as vice president for two years, and in 1882 was elected president of the Fourth National Bank of Nashville. During the financial panic of 1893 the failure of six state and national banks in Nashville precipitated runs upon all the banks and they were all forced to close or suspend except the Fourth National, which successfully withstood a three days' run. Under Mr. Keith's judicious management the bank grew to large proportions and was one of the strongest financial institutions of the South. He was president of the Tennessee Bankers' Association in 1897–98. He was married, Sept. 20, 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Thomas Bellsnyder, and had four children: Walter; Mary Belle, wife of Judge Percy D. Maddin; Birdie; and Sammie, wife of Dr. McPheeters Glasgow. He died in Nashville, Tenn., July 17, 1909.

WALKER, Herman, merchant, was born in New York city, Apr. 21, 1850, son of Frederick and Barbara Walker, both natives of Germany. He began his career in the office of his father who was a manufacturer of walking canes and became manager of the business at the age of seventeen. In 1878 he went into the real estate business. As president of the North Hudson Land Co., he became interested in the development of the northern part of Hudson county, N. J., because of its proximity to New York city and developed a number of residential tracts known as Highwood Park, Eldorado, Grand View, Hudson Heights, Bergenwood Park and Cliffside Park. He was one of the organizers of the pleasure resort of Eldorado, now Palisades Park. He also was interested in the project of preserving the beauties of the Palisades by the construction of a grand boulevard and driveway. Long a resident of Guttenberg, N. J., he served as town clerk, town recorder, chairman of the council and justice of the peace. He was married, Aug. 26, 1875, to Diana H., daughter of John Behrens, and had six children. His death occurred at Alpine, N. J., Nov. 27, 1913.

ROGERS, John, sculptor, was born in Salem, Essex co., Mass., Oct. 30, 1829, son of John and Sarah Ellen (Derby) Rogers and a descendant of Nathaniel Rogers, a native of Haverhill, England, who came to America in 1636, settling at Ipswich, Mass. From him and his wife Margaret Crane, the line is traced through their son John and his wife Elizabeth Denison; their son John

and his wife Martha Whittingham; their son Daniel and his wife Anna Foxcroft and their son Daniel Denison Rogers and his wife Elizabeth Bromfield, who were the grandparents of John Rogers. His mother was the daughter of John Derby, a merchant of Salem, Mass. The son was educated at a New England common school, but in his youth developed a roving disposition, and engaged in various avocations in different localities At the age of nineteen he became a machinist in Manchester, N. H., and worked at the trade about seven years quite unaware of his capacity for any higher employment. One day when in Boston, he observed a man modeling images from clay. The sight impressed him with an ambition to imitate the artist. He was bound to his trade during fourteen hours of the day, but in his leisure time he made experiments in modeling, and when twenty-eight years of age visited Paris and Rome to study art. Returning to his country after an absence of about eight months, Mr. Rogers found employment in the office of the city surveyor of Chicago, but every moment not required by the duties of his position, he devoted to modeling, and soon produced a group of small figures which he styled the "Checker Players." This was exhibited at a charity fair in Chicago, where it attracted great attention, and was highly praised for its faithfulness in details, which is a characteristic of all his works. Encouraged by this success, Mr. Rogers resigned his situation and devoted himself exclusively to art, soon producing an admirable group which he called the "Slave Auction." This being exhibited in New York city in 1860, attracted great attention, owing to the active agitation at that time of the slave question. When the civil war broke out, soon afterwards, the genius of Mr. Rogers found employment in the production of some interesting groups illustrative of current history. He then established a studio in an attic room at 599 Broadway, and devoted himself zealously to the production of the groups which have given him his reputation. These are made of a peculiar composition, and are produced from models originally modeled in clay; bronze copies are then cast from which the moulds are prepared for subsequent copies to be made. Mr. Rogers' groups soon became widely known and very popular, their exquisite execution, and his excellent judgment in the selection of subjects, commending them to cultivated people. Among the best known of these groups are "The Picket Guard," "One More Shot," "The Union Refugees," "The Wounded Scout," "Uncle Ned's School," "How the Fort was Taken," "Taking the Oath," and "The Fugitive's Story," all of which sold extensively during, and immediately subsequent to, the civil war. His "Slave's Story" and "Council of War" attracted particular notice for the excellent portraits of famous men they presented; the first, of Whittier, Garrison and Beecher, and the second of Lincoln, Grant and Stanton. He afterwards produced equally popular works on social subjects, and in illustration of scenes from the poets and dramatists. Among these last may be mentioned his three illustrations of Rip Van Winkle, in which the features of the hero are those of Joseph Jefferson. In 1882 Mr. Rogers undertook the production of an equestrian statue of Gen. John F. Reynolds, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. To execute this statue he erected an atelier at Stamford, Conn., and in plaster. The completed statue was erected in Philadelphia. Later he completed a statue of Abraham Lincoln and two bronze groups "Ichabod Crane" and "The Landing of the Norsemen." Mr. Rogers was most successful in illustrating everyday life in its humorous and pathetic aspects, and his statues were largely instrumental in elevating the artistic taste of the public. He was married Apr. 26, 1865, to Harriet Moore, daughter of Charles S. Francis of New York and had seven children: John, Katherine Rebecca, Charles Francis, Derby, Alexander Parker, David Francis and Laura Derby Rogers. He died in New Canaan, Conn., July 26, 1904.



WRIGHT, Patience (Lovell), modeler in wax, was born at Bordentown, N. J., in 1725, of Quaker parentage. Her earliest art work consisted of modeling miniature heads in relief in wax, and these were popular, not only with her neighbors, but had become quite noted throughout Pennsylvania previous to the year 1772. When a widow with three children her interest in art led her to visit England, and there she became well known to the public characters of the day. The English journalists wrote enthusiastically in praise of her work in wax, which became so popular that she accumulated a fortune by it, and modeled portraits of many of the most important contemporary personages. She made a full length wax figure of Lord Chatham, which was placed in a glass case in Westminster Abbey. During the revolutionary war she championed her country's cause in England, it being said that she argued even with George III. on the subject, and she carried on a patriotic correspondence with Franklin, during his residence at Passy, near Paris. She was an intimate friend of Benjamin West and his family. She does not appear to have attempted any higher form of art than her wax modeling. Her eldest daughter also followed this trade, and her son studied art in London, under Benjamin West's direction, and under the patronage of Franklin at Paris, becoming a successful portrait painter. He painted a portrait of the Prince of Wales in England, and in 1783 he painted portraits of General and Mrs. Washington. That of George Washington has been described as "remarkable for fidelity to details of feature, form and costume, and although inelegant and unflattering probably accurate to a remarkable degree." Mrs. Wright died in 1785.

BISSELL, George Edwin, sculptor, was born at New Preston, Litchfield co., Conn., Feb. 16, 1839. His remote ancestors were of Huguenot origin, and fleeing from France during the persecutions of the sixteenth century, settled in England. Their descendants emigrated to America in 1632, and settling on the Connecticut river at Windsor, Conn., established a ferry between that place and Hartford, His immediate ancestors were natives of Litchfield county, Conn., where his father, Hiram Bissell, was one of the pioneer quarrymen and marble workers at New Preston. In his childhood and youth George Bissell showed conclusively his natural predilection for art, but he never enjoyed regular instruction, and at the age of fourteen became a clerk in a store in Waterbury, Conn. Remaining there until he was of age, he gave up mercantile life, and in the quiet village of Washington, Conn., under the instruction of Frederick Gunn, founder of the famous school, known as the Gunnery, he prepared for college. This was at the beginning of the war of the rebellion, which soon broke up his plans, and after teaching a district school a few months, and "boarding round," as was the custom in those days, he enlisted as a private in company A, 23d regiment, C. V., and served until mustered out with

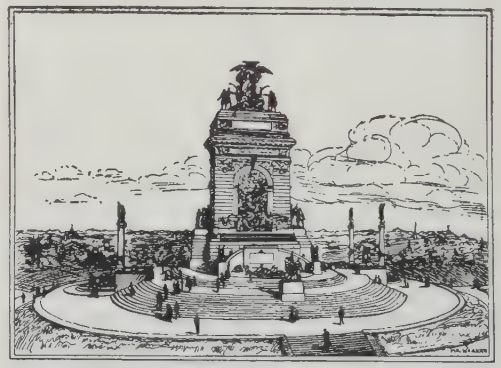
his regiment about a year later. As paymaster in the U. S. navy, he served on the U. S. S. "Mary Sanford" in the South Atlantic squadron until the close of the civil war. While associated with his father and brother in the marble business at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he was frequently called upon to make designs and models for public monuments. He was thirty-two, however, before he received his first commission as a sculptor, and as at that time he had neither study nor experience to guide him, the life-size statue in marble upon which he set to work furnished a hard-earned education. He succeeded nevertheless in compassing both the mechanical and intellectual difficulties of the work, and his success prompted him to continue in his labors. In 1875 he therefore visited Europe, traveling and studying in Paris, Florence and Rome. Returning to the United States he turned his attention for several years to modeling busts and devoting himself generally to portrait sculpture. In 1883, however, he went again to Paris and during the ensuing decade and a half divided his time between France and America, designing and producing in his Paris studio the models for the soldiers 'and sailors' monument at Waterbury, Conn.; the statue of Col. John L. Chatfield; the fountain statue at Hudson, N. Y.; "Burns and Highland Mary" panel for the Burns monument at Ayr, Scotland, and the statue of Abraham Lincoln and slave for the monument which stands in Edinburgh, Scotland. During this period, in his Poughkeepsie studio, he also modeled the statues of Gen. Gates now on the Saratoga battle monument at Schuylerville, N. Y., and the "Standard Bearer" at Winsted, Conn.; the statue of "Union" at Salisbury, Conn.; the naval group on the Dewey Arch and the statues of Chancellor John Watts in Trinity churchyard, New York city; Colonel de Peyster in Bowling Green, New York city, and Chancellor James Kent, in the congressional library at Washington, D. C. A bronze replica of the Watts statue was exhibited at the Chicago Columbian exposition and was later removed to the Leake and Watts Orphan House, Yonkers, N. Y. During 1903–05 and 1907–09 Mr. Bissell had a studio in Florence, where he made the Elton memorial vase and statues which were afterward placed in Waterbury, Conn. Other designs of this later period were the statues of Pres. Arthur in Madison Square, New York city; Lycurgus, on the appellate court house; "Hospitality" for the Buffalo exposition of 1901; bronze statues of Adm. Farragut and Gen. Sherman; the groups of "Science" and "Music" for the St. Louis exposition of 1904; the statue of Lincoln in Clermont, Ia., and a marble bust and a bronze statuette in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city. He was a frequent exhibitor in Paris and New York and received many awards, being among those honorably mentioned at the Paris exposition in 1900, and receiving the silver medal at the St. Louis exposition in 1904. He was a member of the National Sculpture Society, the National Arts Club, Architectural League, Municipal Art Society, and an associate member of the American Federation of Arts. He was married Aug. 16, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of George Wales Welton, and had three children: George Welton, Percy R. and Isabella G. Bissell. He died at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1920.

KEMEYS, Edward, sculptor, was born in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 31, 1843, son of William and Abby (Greene) Kemeys, his father, a native of Scarborough, N. Y., and his mother of Providence, R. I. Removing north with his parents, he received a public and private school education in New York city until the outbreak of the civil war when he entered the Union army and served four years, first as second lieutenant and later as captain of artillery. He made his debut as a sculptor in 1875, while employed on the engineering corps which was laying out Central Park in New York city. Seeing a modeler in the park making the head of a wolf, the work so fascinated him that he borrowed some of the modeler's wax and began experimenting himself at home. He soon realized that he had a talent for sculpture and gave all his time to its development. The forms of animals particularly attracted him and he spent considerable time in visiting the haunts of wild animals in various parts of the country and studying their habits and conduct. He went to Europe in 1877 to study the works of Barye, the French animal sculptor, and in London he formed a lasting friendship with Joseph Wolf, the great German animal painter. He exhibited in the Paris salon of 1878 a group "Bison and Wolves," which attracted much attention. Returning to the United States in 1879 he modeled a number of notable works in rapid succession, such as "The Still Hunt" in Central Park, New York city, "Wolves," in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, his "Panther and Deer" and his "Raven and Coyote," and the "Prayer for Rain" fountain at Champaign, Ill. In 1887 he produced the colossal head of a bison for the Omaha bridge of the Pacific railroad, the largest work of its kind at that time ever cast in bronze in one piece in this country. His work in the studio was alternated with frequent trips to the South and West to familiarize himself further with the habits and instincts of the creatures of field and forest. While residing in Chicago, Ill., 1892–1900, he executed a number of large groups for the Columbian exposition, for which he received several medals, and executed the large bronze lions in front of the Chicago Art Institute. In 1900 he went to New Mexico and Arizona where, in improvised studios on the arid plains he did some of his best creative work, small sculptures, later cast in bronze, which faithfully epitomize the spirit of the wild life of the prairies, the plains, and the forest. The best of these were his "Jaguar Lovers," "The Deer Stalker," "In the Presence of the Queen," "While the Mother Sleeps," "The Little Brown Man of the Woods" and "A Waif of the Plains." He is represented at the Corcoran Art Gallery by "Jaguar Lovers" and "Howling Coyote," and at the Metropolitan Museum by "Maternal Affection," panther and cubs. The last seven years of his life were spent in Washington, D. C., where he had his studio and his home. Kemeys was the first American animal sculptor. The excellence of his work lies in its individuality, in its dissimilarity to all that preceded it, and in the faithfulness with which it delineates the character of animals. The awesome silence of the wilderness, the subtle relationship between man and beast, the imposing majesty in nature, the mystery of the unknown; all find expression in his figures. He succeeded in combining the literary with the artistic to the detriment of neither. His work is free from pedantry, full of mysticism, and reveals a profound scientific knowledge. His sculptures grew spontaneously, under his hand, almost without thought or labor, giving them much of their grace and beauty. He was a

member of the National Sculpture Society, the Society of American Artists, and the New York Architectural League. He was married in New York city, June 13, 1885, to Laura, daughter of Sparkes Swing of Cumberland county, N. J., and had one son, William Kemeys. Mr. Kemeys died at Washington, D. C., May 11, 1907.

CLEVENGER, Shobal Vail, sculptor, was born near Middletown, Butler co., O., Oct. 22, 1812, son of Samuel C. and ——— (Bunnell) Clevenger. He was named after an uncle by marriage, who was a member of the Society of Friends. The family has been traced back to the year 1700, when John Clevenger of New Jersey signed a petition to the king for "better government of East Jersey." Shobal Clevenger's father, a weaver by trade, emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio in 1808. The young sculptor inherited the artistic side of his nature from his mother, a woman of remarkable intellect. Upon seeing some bas-reliefs on a building in Cincinnati, O., he insisted that he could imitate them, and not long afterward he apprenticed himself to David Guion, a monument-maker in Cincinnati, for four years, at the end of that period establishing works of his own at Xenia, O. In 1834 he returned to Mr. Guion; worked under a Mr. Bowles for a time and finally formed a partnership with George Bassett. By chance Ebenezer S. Thomas, editor of the Cincinnati "Evening Post," visited the yard, and on seeing some of Clevenger's figures assured him he could do work of a higher order, such as portrait busts, and introduced him to Nicholas Longworth, the wealthy art patron, who at once gave him a commission and became his warm friend. Among other sitters of that period were William Henry Harrison, later president of the United States, and Henry Clay. Mr. Longworth enabled Clevenger to go to Italy for purposes of study, but advised him to secure orders in eastern cities before embarking, and for this purpose the sculptor spent some time in Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The galleries of the Boston Athenaeum, the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and Historical Society, and the New York Historical Society and the Metropolitan Museum contain specimens of his work. Among his later sitters were Martin Van Buren, Washington Allston, Edward Everett, Judge Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Julia Ward Howe and Daniel Webster. His other busts and statues are: Gov. Poindexter of Kentucky, John Quincy Adams, Nicholas Biddle, Judge Isaac P. Davis, Dr. James Jackson, Hon. Jeremiah Mason, Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, Chief Justice Shaw, Joseph Tilden, Samuel Ward, Gov. Wolcott of Connecticut, Chancellor Kent of New York, Hiram Powers, sculptor, and Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland. While residing in Italy he designed the "North American Indian" (1840), which created great interest, as being the first distinctively American sculpture, and a statue of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," which was never finished. Having contracted pulmonary phthisis, he was advised to return to America, but died on the voyage, Sept. 23, 1843, near Gibraltar, and was buried at sea. He was married in Cincinnati, Aug. 5, 1833, to Elizabeth Hall, daughter of Thomas Wright and granddaughter of Robert Wright, of New York city. Mrs. Clevenger bore her husband three children: Albert Augustus; Sarah E., who became the wife of Frank H. Eastman of Revere, Mass.; and Shobal Vail Clevenger (q.v.), who became an eminent specialist in nervous and mental diseases. Clevenger's works are characterized by remarkable fidelity, strength and beauty of execution. His life, according to Henry T. Tuckerman, "was for the most part happy and altogether honorable."

NOBLE, W[illiam] Clark, sculptor, was born at Gardiner, Me., Feb. 10, 1858, son of Clark and Emma (Freeman) Noble, grandson of Stephen Noble and great-grandson of Stephen Noble, of an old Maine family founded probably by James Noble, a native of Ireland who was a British officer at Louisburg in 1744. His father, a sea captain, was lost on a voyage when his son was but ten months old and the boy was then cared for by his grandfather, Capt. Charles Freeman, in the neighboring town of Richmond. In his childhood he manifested a natural inclination for art, modeling in a clay hill near his home, and after reading the life of Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, determined to follow that art. After the death of his grandfather in 1870, he went to Boston to study sculpture. Here he served an apprenticeship of three years with an architectural sculptor and three years as an improver, and at the same time studied anatomy and other subjects essential to his art. Later he worked on architectural decorations, carving in stone, wood and plaster, attended life classes and modeled in clay and wax. With an excellent equipment for his profession, both in the technique of his art and in knowledge of the human figure, he began his professional career in Newport, R. I., where he first engaged in interior decorating and carving. Later he conducted classes in modeling, devoted himself largely to portraiture and figure work, and designed many medallions, portrait bas-reliefs and busts of notable persons. His first work to bring him prominently before the public was a heroic bust of John McCullough, the actor, as "Virginius," modeled in 1887 entirely from photographs for the Philadelphia Actors' Society, and a bust of Maj. Gen. Robert B. Potter, owned by the New York Historical Society. His most important works privately owned, include a statue of Harriet Beecher Stowe; head of Hawthorne; bust of Longfellow; ideal group "The Morning Tide"; ideal figure "Anglo-American"; busts of Pierpont Morgan, Hamilton and Sen. Lodge, and a number of works in Europe, including the portrait bust of Premier Lloyd George. He has also rendered an ideal "Head of Christ"; large "Madonna" in marble; jeweled crucifix in the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin, New York city; the Jefferson loving cup and a unique yachting cup. Among his most important public monuments, memorials and statues are a heroic statue of Robert Burns



for Providence, R. I.; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Newport, R. I.; the Bishop Brooks Memorial in the Church of the Incarnation, New York city; the Walters Memorial at City Hall, Newport, R. I.; the War Memorial "For Humanity," a gift of the sculptor to Gardiner, Me.; the War Memorial "Greatest Mother of Them All"; standing portrait figure of William Ellery Channing in Truro Park, Newport, R. I.; statue of Gen. Josiah Porter, Van Cortlandt Park, New York; statue of Bishop McDonnell in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mgr. George H. Doane at Newark, N. J.; Gov. Andrew G. Curtin at Bellefonte, Pa.; colossal statues of Napoleon Bonaparte, Thomas Jefferson and Anthony Wayne, at the St. Louis Exposition; equestrian statue of Gen. Eli S. Parker for Rochester, N. Y.; statue of Peter Turner in Brooklyn, N. Y.; portrait bust of Gen. Robert Potter, Chamber of Commerce, New York city; portrait statue of Abraham Lincoln; statues of Pope Pius X, Pope Leo XIII and Pope Benedict XV in the Vatican, Rome; portrait reliefs of Bishop Potter, Edward Everett Hale, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler; figure of "Knowledge" for the public library at Augusta, Me., and the Bishop Brooks panel in Trinity Church, Newark, N. J. Most of his commissions were awarded in competition with other well-known sculptors, and he won twenty-nine out of thirty-two competitions. The greatest of his achievements is an elaborate monument designed for Washington, D. C., called the "Womanhood of America." It displays his skill as a monumental architect as well as sculptor; it is 200 feet high, and 200 feet wide, and has won the highest praise of the world's best critics. Mr. Noble shows remarkable versatility in his subjects and breadth of art in their rendition. While he has produced imaginative works, his greatest accomplishment lies in the field of portraiture figures and bas-reliefs. His sculptures have character, animation, vigor, dignity and poise, and they are simple and forcible in line and form. He is known for his proficiency as an anatomist and his technique in presenting surface textures. He conducted a studio in Boston, Mass., for eight years and in 1923 made his permanent home in Washington, D. C. He was twice married: (1) in 1898 to Jewel, daughter of Robert Brassel of New York city, and had one son: William Clark Noble, Jr.; (2) Aug. 24, 1912, to Emilie B., daughter of Henry Bleeker of New York city.

GOULD, Thomas Ridgeway, sculptor, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 5, 1818. His family was an old one, remotely of English descent, and was related to the Curtis family of Philadelphia. Among his mother's ancestors was Thomas Ridgeway, created first earl of Londonderry for carrying Protestantism into Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas Gould was left fatherless at the age of eight years, with three brothers, and the sale of their home and other property at a low figure soon followed, obliging the boys to struggle to support their mother and themselves. Thomas was a great favorite of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who often invited him to his home to inspect magnets and the wonders they revealed; and the friendship was life-long. In his teens he became a member of the Mercantile Library Association, which included Edwin P. Whipple, James T. Fields and other promising youths. When Gould was about twenty-one years of age, his intimate friend, Seth Cheney, the artist, and other men of kindred tastes, urged him to accompany them to Europe for purposes of study; but his mother's dependence upon the slender salary he drew caused him to remain with her. At this period his brother, John, began business in New Orleans, and after a short time Thomas became his financial partner, resident in Boston. He had taken up the study of modeling previous to this, together with Cheney and Story, and had produced some work that was much approved by Richard Greenough. The art life and the business current ran side by side. Mr. Gould was a member of a club that included the most noted literary men and women of the city, and his contributions to its gatherings were greatly enjoyed, for he was a fine reader and interpreter of the works of Shakespeare, Browning and other poets. The civil war swept away a considerable fortune, and caused Mr. Gould to make art a profession. In his little studio at the foot of Revere street, he produced in rapid succession busts of John A. Andrew, Ralph Waldo Emerson (now owned by Harvard University), Michel Angelo, and the elder Booth, who, with his son, Edwin, was an intimate friend of the sculptor. About this time, too, appeared his book, "The Tragedian," a critically appreciative tribute to the genius of Junius Brutus Booth. Busts representing "Christ," "Satan," "Imogene," and "Childhood," with some minor works, further occupied his time until 1868, when with his family he went to Italy, and opened a studio in Florence.

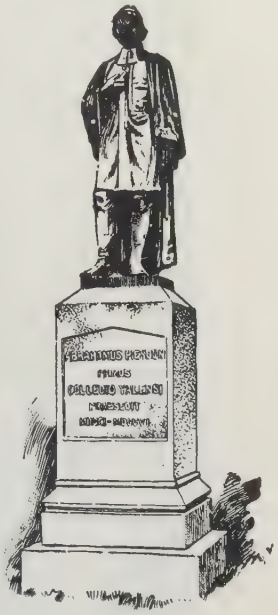
Within a year he finished his first statue, the "West Wind." This is now in the art gallery at St. Louis, and a replica is to be seen in the art gallery at Rochester, N. Y. The following year he removed to a larger studio, having orders for portrait busts, and there began his "Cleopatra," now in a private gallery at Boston Highlands, Mass. His next important work was his "Ghost in 'Hamlet,'" an alto-relievo in sunken oval—one of the most original and rarely spiritual productions known, according to numerous critiques. "Timon of Athens," an heroic statue, was modeled soon after, but has never been reproduced in marble or bronze. Other works executed subsequently are a portrait statue of John Hancock, now in the town hall at Lexington, Mass.; the "Ascending Spirit," in Samuel Gould's lot in Forest Hill's cemetery, West Roxbury; the statue of Gov. Andrew in the cemetery at Hingham, Mass.; the nine-foot bronze of Kamehameha I., placed in front of the government building at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; the "Ariel," owned by the daughter of Edwin Booth; and a half-life sized figure of "Undine," now in the rooms of the Boston Art Club. The last order given him, executed by his son, Marshall, was from Gen. Bridge, and the result is the impressive figure the "Puritan," which stands on Cambridge common, near Harvard University. Mr. Gould visited the United States in May, 1881, and returned to Italy in October same year. During the passage a violent storm occurred, and at his request he was lashed to a mast, that he might enjoy the sight. His health, already delicate, was farther impaired by the exposure, and within a month (Nov. 20th), he died at Florence. His remains were brought to his native state, and were interred at Forest Hills. Mr. Gould was married in Maryland, in 1854, to Rebecca Bird, daughter of Marshall and Matilda (Bird) Sprogell, and a descendant of German Lutherans, who colonized the "Northern Liberties" before Penn bought his land from the Indians. She bore him two sons, Marshall S. and Alfred, the former a sculptor, the latter an architect.

WARNER, Olin Levi, sculptor, was born at West Suffield, Conn., April 9, 1844, son of Levi and Sarah B. (Warner) Warner. His father, an itinerant Methodist preacher for nearly fifty years, was a native of Kent, Litchfield co., Conn., where his grandfather, Benjamin Warner, and his great-grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Warner, were also born and resided most of their lives. Col. Seth Warner, of revolutionary fame, was his great-grandfather's brother, and the first American ancestor of the family was John Warner, an original settler of Hartford, Conn., and a soldier in the Pequot war. Rev. Levi Warner was married, May 14, 1841, to Sarah B. Warner, of Pittstown, N. Y., whose father, a native of Wethersfield, Conn., was also a descendant of John Warner of Hartford. The family removed from Connecticut to Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1846, and there the son attended the district school until his fifteenth year, when he entered the Seward Institution, a school, kept by an uncle, in Orange county, N. Y. Two years later he went to a school at Brandon, Vt., whither his father had been sent in the course of his itinerary, and there he remained until he was nineteen years of age. He had as a boy amused himself and his schoolmates by carving heads and statuettes from chalk. From a solid block of plaster of paris he produced a bust of his father, which was exhibited at the Vermont state fair; a chalk statuette was also exhibited at a county fair. His desire to become a sculptor was encouraged by all who saw these works, but he could not afford to go abroad for the necessary training. He was, therefore, obliged to forego it for a while, and having learned telegraphy for the purpose of earning money sufficient to pursue his studies, he was employed at Albion and Rochester, N. Y., and at Augusta, Ga. At last in 1869 he sailed for Europe to carry out the desire of his life, and arriving in Paris found himself friendless and alone, with no letters of introduction, and no knowledge of the instructors in his chosen art. By observation and inquiry, however, he soon found out the best schools and methods of study, and was finally admitted to the École des Beaux-Arts. He studied also with Jouffroy, Falguiére, Mercier and became an assistant in the studio of Carpeaux. His first year in Paris was the last year of the empire, and when the republic was proclaimed Sept. 4, 1870, Warner, with other American residents in sympathy with the French, enlisted in the foreign legion. He remained in Paris during the siege and the occupation by the commune of 1871, and at its termination resumed his studies. Returning to America in the fall of 1872, he established a studio in New York city, but the enthusiasm born in the company of art and artists in Paris was almost extinguished by four years of labor unrecognized and talent unappreciated by his own countrymen. He accordingly abandoned his studio and returned to his father's farm. In search of a means of livelihood he applied to Mr. Plant, president of the Southern Express Co., who encouraged his return to art, at the same time giving him an order for busts of himself and wife. In 1878 Mr. Warner met Daniel Cottier, then just opening his art rooms in New York, and was invited to exhibit his bust of Mrs. Plant. It attracted immediate attention from the softness, delicacy and excellence of the work. Connoisseurs could not believe it the work of an American artist and executed in New York. Mr. Cottier became his firm friend, and by his advice and encouragement did much to lay the foundations of his success. In the meantime his bust of Pres. Hayes and his alto-portrait of Edwin Forrest, which was sent to the Centennial exposition of 1876, had attracted wide attention, and the immediate result of his growing reputation was a commission from Mr. I. T. Williams, which resulted in the graceful statue, "Twilight." His success was thenceforth assured. As one of the five original members of the Society of American artists, he exhibited in 1876 a bust of his father, and some medallions; in 1879 the statue of "Twilight"; in 1880 a bust of J. Alden Weir, which afterwards excited profound admiration in the Paris Salon; in 1881 a small statue of the "Dancing Nymph" and a bust of Maud Morgan, the harpist; in 1882 an alto-relief "Cupid and Psyche," and in 1883 a bust of Miss Cottier. Mr. Warner's largest works include the colossal heads and decoration panels in the building of the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, five colossal heads in the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Philadelphia, the heroic statue of Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut, cast in bronze, a bust of A. A. Low of Brooklyn, and bronze statue of William Lloyd Garrison. In 1888 he executed the beautiful fountain for Portland, Ore., a large basin supported by two caryatides, adjudged one of his best works. In 1889 he was elected a national academician. In 1893 he designed, for the Columbian exposition at Chicago, the souvenir coin and colossal heads of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Velasquez and Rembrandt; also the sculptures on the New York state building, which comprised a statue of Hendrik Hudson and Columbus, and busts of Governors Clinton and Flower; in 1892 colossal head of Mozart for the public park in Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1894 a colossal statue of Gen. Devens for the state of Massachusetts, and also important work for the congressional library at Washington; consisting of a bronze door, one of three for the main entrance which were ordered from him. The tympanum represents "Tradition," and the panels contain figures representing "Imagination" and "Memory." Of the numerous portrait medallions for which he was famous, perhaps his strongest and best are those of the Indian chiefs, Joseph, Lot, Moses, Yatiniawitz, Encheaskwe and Seltice. They are, at least, among his best known. A noted art critic, W. C. Brownell, writes: "Warner's temperamental distinction is that he discovers beauty in character. His work shows that it is character that interests him rather than any abstraction or convention of beauty, as beauty is understood who merely loses character in invertebrate stupidity. The artist who is in love with character will create something charming, because he feels the charm of character." Surely a better estimate of a great genius could not be expressed in a few words. Mr. Warner's short career as an artist—it was scarcely more than twenty years—was sufficient to place him among the immortal masters of sculpture; those who have created a style of their own. He was married, in 1886, to Sylvia, daughter of Dr. Eugene Martinache of New York. Two children survive. While riding in Central park, New York, he was thrown, and received severe injuries from which he died, Aug. 14, 1896.

MUNDY, Johnson Marchant, sculptor, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., May 13, 1832, the youngest son of Frederick and Mary (Marchant) Mundy. His mother was a native of Portsmouth, Va., of German extraction. On his father's side the family descended from Nicholas Mundy, who emigrated from England to America about the year 1680, and settled in Middlesex county, N. J. When Johnson was three years of age, his father removed to Geneva, Ontario co., on the banks of Seneca lake. Here the boy was educated, making rapid progress in

his studies, particularly in the languages. At an early age he displayed remarkable taste for art, especially in drawing and carving and the study of music. His school studies terminated when he was fourteen years of age, on account of a disease of the eyes; which, although it did not interfere with his sight in the daytime, produced what is called "night-blindness." He had by this time become acquainted with the use of the crayon and devoted much time to copying engravings with considerable success. In 1847 he was sent to Currituck county, N. C., to receive treatment for his eyes from his uncle, Dr. Gideon Marchant, a distinguished physician and surgeon. He derived no benefit from the treatment, however, and returning North was placed in the care of different medical men in Philadelphia and New York. In the summer of 1849 he took a sea voyage under advice, and lived for several months at Fayal, one of the Azores. In the meantime he was enabled to pay some attention to art, and was becoming skilled in cameo and ivory carving, when in 1851–52 he determined to study sculpture, and accordingly went to New York city, and procured employment in a marble-yard. From this primary practice he went to the studio of J. K. Brown, in Brooklyn, where J. Q. A. Ward and Larkin J. Mead were pupils. Mr. Mundy began modeling in clay, at the same time giving attention to drawing. His financial resources becoming exhausted he was obliged to depend upon his art to enable him to carry on his studies, and accordingly made portraits and drawings from the antique, which he sold. Mr. Mundy remained with Mr. Brown eight years, acquiring the art of the bronze-worker and the principles and processes of sculpture. He was also familiarizing himself with anatomy, and had modeled a number of busts. In 1861–62 he was at Watertown, N. Y., where he was kept busily employed executing commissions. In 1863 he settled in Rochester and opened a studio. He was at first known as a crayon artist, working also in pastels. He made a large number of medallion portraits and portrait busts of prominent people in Rochester and its neighborhood. Also, he executed several ideal heads. In the meantime, the disease of his eyes had been steadily developing, and in 1879–80 he was obliged to abandon his art work. His condition improved a little, however, and he opened the Rochester Art School, where he taught drawing and modeling. His power of vision, unhappily, was extremely limited and feeble, and most of his work had to be accomplished by the sense of touch. In this condition he completed, after two years of arduous application, a model for the soldiers' monument in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, which was unveiled in 1890. The statue represents a vidette in the volunteer service of the Federal army, and has been repeatedly awarded the praise of being the most graceful and spirited statue of a soldier in the country. Notwithstanding this long and severe strain upon the artist's nerves and marked diminution of sight, after a rest of a few weeks he was again gathering material for another heroic statue, that of Washington Irving. All available representations of this subject were gathered, and by the aid of magnifying glasses carefully compared and studied; this, with interviews with relatives and remaining personal friends of Irving, enabled the artist to begin the work. After eighteen months of arduous labor, in which the actual work was performed by the sense of touch, the statue was completed and received the highest commendations from all visitors. It was thus described in an extended newspaper article: "The statue is of heroic size, intended for a bronze casting to be placed upon a granite pedestal in an open air location. The gifted author is represented sitting in an appropriate armchair, in his habitual easy manner while in conversation; the body is well settled in an ample cushion, the limbs are crossed in a natural and easy manner; the arms rest upon those of the chair; the head is slightly inclined to one side and the countenance is illumined by a most genial and tender feeling. As a whole, the figure is marked by a natural and easy posturing, and presents that happy combination of qualities so characteristic of Mr. Irving, modesty, dignity and benevolence." Among Mr. Mundy's other works, the most successful were busts of Bishop De Lancey, Pres. Anderson and Dr. Chester Dewey, and statuettes of "The Reaper," "The Pilgrim" and "Columbia." Mr. Mundy died at Geneva, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1897.

THOMPSON, Launt, sculptor, was born at Abbeyleix, Queen's co., Ireland, Feb. 8, 1833. In 1847 he came with his widowed mother to America, and settled at Albany, N. Y. He there entered the office of Dr. Ormsby, and began to study anatomy, which again led him to practice drawing. But the delight he took in drawing, the instinct of an awakening talent, soon entirely absorbed his energy, and when the sculptor, Erastus D. Palmer, one day entered the doctor's office and incidentally let fall the remark that he wanted a pupil who some day might become his assistant, young Thompson seized the opportunity with eagerness. He stayed with Palmer for nine years, and then, in 1878, opened a studio of his own in New York, where he made a deep impression by his novel and exquisite treatment of his medallion heads, then by his striking portrait-busts, and finally by his noble statues. In 1868–69 he visited Rome; from 1875 to 1887 he resided in Florence, and then returned to New York. The best known of his medallions are: "Morning Glory" and the portrait of John A. Dix. Among his busts the most remarkable are those of William C. Bryant, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, James Gordon Bennett the elder, Robert B. Minturn, Edwin Booth as Hamlet, and Samuel F. B. Morse. Among his best known statues are one of Abraham Pierson, first president of Yale College (1874), for which the honorary degree of A.M. was bestowed upon him, and those of Ambrose E. Burnside, Providence, R. I. (1887); John Sedgwick, West Point; Winfield Scott, Soldiers' Home, Washington; and Napoleon I., Milford, Pa. Mr. Thompson was married, in Schenectady, N. Y., to Maria L., daughter of Bishop Alonzo Potter. He died at Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1894.



TAFT, Lorado, sculptor, was born in Elmwood, Peoria co., Ill., Apr. 29, 1860, son of Don Carlos and Mary Lucy (Foster) Taft, and a descendant of Robert Taft, who came from England or Scotland in 1675, and finally settled at Mendon, Mass. From Robert Taft the line descends through his son Daniel; the latter's son Daniel, who married Lydia Chapin; their son Nathan, who married Judith Sibley; and their son Zadock Lovell, who married Annie Ramsdell, and was the grandfather of Lorado Taft. His father was principal of schools in Elmwood and other towns of central Illinois, and professor of natural sciences in the then infant University of Illinois. Young Taft became interested in

sculpture by watching a Chicago sculptor repair casts in the art museum of the University of Illinois and was made happy by an invitation to assist in the work. Although not old enough to enter college, he was allowed to join a class of decorative modeling which had been formed for the architectural students of the university, and from that time he never relinquished the handling of clay, even during the busiest terms of college life. He was graduated at the University of Illinois in 1879 and spent four years studying at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris. In 1886 he took up a permanent residence in Chicago, Ill., where he became instructor in sculpture at the Art Institute, and later lecturer on art in the university extension department, University of Chicago. In 1909 he was made professorial lecturer in the same institution. Among his early works were "The Sleep of the Flowers" and "The Awakening of the Flowers," decorations of the horticultural building of the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893. Later came "The Eternal Silence," Graceland cemetery, Chicago; "The Solitude of the Soul," Art Institute of Chicago; "Washington," Seattle, Wash.; "Paducah," Paducah, Ky.; "The Blind," 1908; "Black Hawk," Oregon, Ill., 1911; Trotter Memorial Fountain, Bloomington, Ill.; Columbus Memorial Fountain, Washington, D. C., 1912; Ferguson Fountain of the Great Lakes, Chicago, 1913; Thatcher Fountain, Denver, Colo., 1918, and "Fountain of Time" for the Midway, Chicago. He also designed many busts and medallions, particularly of scholars and writers, personal friends of the sculptor, as Frances E. Willard, Hamlin Garland, Henry B. Fuller, Israel Zangwill, Joaquin Miller and James Whitcomb Riley. He received the designer's medal at the Chicago exposition in 1893; a silver medal at the Buffalo exposition in 1901; a gold medal at the St. Louis exposition in 1904, and a silver medal at the Panama-Pacific exposition, San Francisco, in 1915. Mr. Taft is a member of the National Academy of Design, the National Academy of Arts and Letters, and National Sculpture Society. He was for many years secretary of the municipal art commission of Chicago, and is a member of the state art commission of Illinois. He is the author of "The History of American Sculpture" (1903) and "Modern Tendencies in Sculpture" (1921). The honorary degree of M.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Illinois in 1880 and that of L.H.D. by Northwestern University in 1913. He is a member of "The Little Room," Cliff Dwellers, Quadrangle and City clubs of Chicago, and of the artists' camp, "Eagles' Nest," at Oregon, Ill. He is fond of out-of-door life and his favorite pursuit is modeling in an open studio in the woods. Mr. Taft has been twice married: (1) Oct. 4, 1890, to Carrie L. Scales of Evanston, Ill.; Mrs. Taft died in April, 1892, and he was married (2) in Boston, Feb. 11, 1896, to Ada, daughter of Rev. Leavitt Bartlett, a Congregational minister. They have three children: Mary, Emily and Jessie Louise Taft.

AUGUR, Hezekiah, sculptor, was born in New Hampshire in 1791, of humble parentage, and when still young became a resident in New Haven, Conn. There he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and later established himself as a prosperous tradesman, but through various misfortunes became bankrupt. In order to free himself from debt he invented a machine for weaving worsted lace, and carved ornamental furniture. He then undertook more purely artistic work in wood, and upon the advice of Prof. Morse began carving in marble. In his early attempts at sculpture he worked in stone, but later followed the usual method and modeled his conceptions first in clay. He made a copy of a head of Apollo in marble, a head of Washington and a bust of Chief Justice Ellsworth, now in the room of the supreme court at Washington. His other works include "Sappho," and a notable group of "Jephthah and his Daughter," which was exhibited in New York and Boston, and placed in the gallery at Yale University. The last was considered a remarkable piece of work for one untrained in his art, and it brought the sculptor such recognition of his genius that he was never without commissions to execute monuments and busts. In 1833 Mr. Augur was made honorary member of the Alumni Association of Yale College. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 10, 1858.

HOSMER, Harriet Goodhue, sculptor, was born in Watertown, Mass., Oct. 9, 1830, daughter of Hiram and Sarah Watson (Grant) Hosmer. She inherited a delicate constitution from her mother, who died while the daughter was very young, and her father, a physician, encouraged her to spend most of her time in out-of-door life. She became adept in riding, rowing, skating and shooting, and developed powers of great endurance. Her talent for modeling appeared at an early age and many hours were spent in making figures of animals in a clay pit near her home. When she was sixteen years of age she entered Mrs. Sedgwick's school for young ladies at Lenox, Mass., and during the three years she remained there, formed life-long friendships with Fanny Kemble and Charlotte Cushman, both of whom became noted actresses. In 1850 she began the study of modeling under Peter Stephenson, sculptor of Boston, and soon saw the need for a preliminary course in anatomy. As women were not admitted to the Boston Medical School, she went to St. Louis, Mo., where, through the influence of Wayman Crow, the father of her room-mate at Mrs. Sedgwick's school, she was admitted to the St. Louis Medical College. Here she completed a thorough course in anatomy under Prof. J. N. McDowell, with whom the sculptors, Powers and Clevenger, also studied. Upon completing her studies, she traveled for a time, passing down the Mississippi to New Orleans and returning northward to the Falls of St. Anthony. With characteristic daring and vigor she climbed a high cliff near the banks of the river at Lansing, Ia., on a wager that she could reach the summit before several young men who were in the party. She succeeded and to this day the cliff is called "Mount Hosmer." On her return to Watertown, her father built a studio for her, and there, in 1852, she produced her first original piece of sculpture, "Hesper, the Evening Star," which was exhibited in Boston. In the fall of that year she went to Rome, Italy, accompanied by her father and Charlotte Cushman, and for seven years studied with Gibson, the English sculptor. Her first pieces completed in Rome were two heads, "Daphne" and "Medusa," made for Samuel Appleton of Boston. Two years later (1855) she sent to Mr. Crow her first life-size figure, "Aenone," and in 1857 she completed the statue "Beatrice Cenci," for the Mercantile Library of St. Louis. Then she made a very clever "Puck," of which there are probably fifty copies in existence. One was bought

by the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, and another by the duke of Hamilton. The original is in the Boston Art Museum. In the winter of 1857–58 she executed a figure reclining on a sarcophagus, representing the deceased daughter of Mme. Falconnet, which was placed in the church of San Andres del Frate in Rome. In 1859 she completed her colossal statue of "Zenobia," a figure which showed such maturity of art that certain London newspapers, jealous of the reputation of Gibson, declared it to be his work and retracted their statements only after a suit in libel. In his preface to "The Marble Faun," Hawthorne refers to this "Zenobia" in terms of admiration. The Prince of Wales wished to purchase the statue but it was Miss Hosmer's preference that it go to America, and after its sale to A. W. Griswold for $5,000, it became the possession of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. While in America in 1860, she received a $10,000 commission from St. Louis for a bronze statue of Thomas H. Benton, and this piece was unveiled in Lafayette Park, in May, 1868. Among her other works were: "Sleeping Faun," sold to Sir Benjamin Guiness for $5,000; "Waking Faun"; "The Browning Hands," a marble representation of the clasped right hands of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, both of whom were among her closest friends in Italy; bronze gates for the Earl of Brownlow's art gallery at Ashridge Hall; a "Siren Fountain" for Lady Marion Alford; a fountain representing Hylas and the nymphs; a statue of Abraham Lincoln; one of the queen of Naples as the "Heroine of Gaeta," and another of Isabella, queen of Castile, unveiled in San Francisco in 1874. After residing for several years in England with her friend, Lady Ashburton, Miss Hosmer returned to the United States in 1900 and spent the last years of her life at her home at Watertown, Mass., occupying her time largely in an attempt to devise a perpetual motion machine. During her residence in Italy she made a number of discoveries relating to her art, including a process of giving Italian limestone the hardness of marble, and a new method of modeling with wax over plaster. She was also interested in literature, contributing prose and verse to current magazines. Her work is distinguished for its singular beauty in both conception and execution and ranks high among the best in American sculpture. She died in Watertown, Mass., Feb. 21, 1908.

FRENCH, Daniel Chester, sculptor, was born at Exeter, N. H., Apr. 20, 1850, son of Henry Flagg and Anne (Richardson) French, grandson of Daniel and Sarah Wingate (Flagg) French, and a descendant of Edward French, a native of England, who, with his wife, Ann Goodale, and family, emigrated to America about 1637, settling at Salisbury, Mass. His grandfather was attorney general of New Hampshire and his father, assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury. Daniel C. French manifested no special taste for art early in life but was interested in ornithology. At the suggestion of Louisa May Alcott, he began, almost accidentally, to model, his first subjects being animals and portrait reliefs and busts of friends. He studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year. At that time there was no school of academic art in Boston, but he made up for the deficiency by attending Dr. William Rimmer's lectures on artistic anatomy in Boston, and subsequently he studied sculpture with J. Q. A. Ward in New York, Thomas Ball in Florence, Italy, and in various Paris studios. He first exhibited in Chicago, Ill., in 1870, the subject being a bas-relief head, and it resulted in his first serious order. At a public meeting of Concord (Mass.) citizens, presided over by Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1873, his model for the "Minute Man" was accepted and the finished statue was unveiled Apr. 19, 1875. Other commissions now rapidly followed, chief among them being a portrait statue of John Harvard, unveiled at Harvard University in 1883. This is generally regarded the last of his early works and marks the beginning of that period wherein appears the suaver touch of the maturer artist. From that time commissions from public and private sources and for every variety of sculpture were given to Mr. French and he worked unceasingly in every form, from the modest head to the monumental symbolic group. The many demands on his talent notwithstanding, he always worked with the greatest care and the deepest concern for the realization of his conception, sometimes discarding a year's labor in order to express a thought more happily. Upon his return from Florence he executed his first important monumental works, Law, Power and Prosperity, a marble group for the federal court house in Philadelphia (1883), and two years afterward completed two marble groups for the Boston post office. Three notable statues are the outstanding triumphs of this period,Dr. Gallaudet and his first deaf-mute pupil, for the Columbian Institute for Deaf-Mutes, Washington, D. C. (1889), which Lorado Taft said was "as beautiful as a strain of music"; Thomas Starr King, a bronze figure unveiled in San Francisco in 1890, and a life-size figure of Lewis Cass, for the rotunda of the capitol at Washington, and regarded by Mr. Taft as "the only good thing in our national sculpture gallery." But the work which has made Mr. French's name best known in this country and even abroad is his poetic memorial to Martin Milmore, called "The Angel of Death Staying the Hand of the Sculptor," which was placed in Forest Hill Cemetery, near Boston. It won a medal at the Paris salon of 1892 and assures Mr. French a high place in the ranks of American sculptors. At the Columbian exposition of Chicago, 1892–93, he exhibited two colossal figures, the Republic and the Columbus Quadriga, the latter afterwards adapted to the Minnesota state capitol at St. Paul, and four groups of animals and figures. In groups involving animals and equestrian statues, the animals are always designed by Edward C. Potter, formerly his pupil. Notable among these French-Potter sculptures is the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Grant in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia (1897). Meanwhile Mr. French had been working on a project somewhat unlike his previous undertakings, three pairs of bas-reliefs for the bronze doors of the Boston public library, and representing Knowledge and Wisdom, Poetry and Music, and Truth and Romance. They were placed in 1897–98. Thereafter he devoted himself almost exclusively to two types of sculpture, statues and figures for memorial and commemorative purposes and large groups for public institutions. Among the former are the equestrian statue of Washington, a gift from the women of America to France, now standing in the Place d'Iena, Paris; equestrian statues of Gen. Charles Devens, Worcester, Mass., and Gen. Joseph Hooker, Boston, and the statues of E. Rockwood Hoar, Worcester, Mass. (1908); Gov. James Oglethorpe, Savannah,

Ga. (1910); Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebr. (1912), and in the great hall of the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C. (1922); Gov. John S. Pillsbury, St. Paul, Minn.; Gov. Roger Wolcott, Boston, and Gen. William F. Bartlett, Boston; the Lafayette Monument, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Richard M. Hunt Memorial, Central Park, New York city. Among his more poetic memorials and symbolic figures are the "Spirit of Life," for Katrina N. Trask, Saratoga, N. Y.; "Mourning Victory," a memorial to the Melvin brothers in Concord, Mass.; the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial at Wellesley College; the figure of Alma Mater outside Columbia University; representations of Justice, Knowledge and Force at the court house of the New York appellate division of the supreme court; the heroic figures of Greek Religion and Greek Poetry at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; sculpture on the exterior of the St. Louis Museum of Art; "Memory," now housed in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; the figures of Jurisprudence and Commerce at the federal building, Cleveland, O., and the four symbolic representations of Europe, Asia, Africa and America on the New York customs house. This list of Mr. French's work, while not complete, indicates the wide sweep of his imagination and the persistence of his labor through a lifetime consecrated to the practice of his art, during which he stood firm and without compromise against any lowering of his ideals. "Nobility," said an art critic, "is, perhaps, the only word that indicates his special message, and nobility is a complex result of sensitiveness, imagination, intellectual acumen and perfect craftsmanship." He received medals of honor of the Paris exposition (1900), New York Architectural League (1912), Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco (1915) and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters (1918). The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1898, Yale University in 1913 and Harvard University in 1917, and that of Litt.D. by Columbia University in 1913. In 1910 France made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He is honorary president of the National Sculpture Society, trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Accademia di S. Luca, Rome, American Academy of Arts and Letters, National Academy of Design, American Institute of Architects, Architectural League of New York and the National Arts and Century clubs. He was one of the original members of the Art Commission of New York, on which he served for seven years, and during 1910–15 a member of the National Commission on Fine Arts, of which he was president in 1912–15. Mr. French was married in 1888 to Mary Adams, daughter of Edmund H. French of Washington, D. C., and has one daughter, Margaret, also a sculptor, who married William Penn Cresson.

GREENOUGH, Richard Saltonstall, sculptor, was born at Jamaica Plains, Mass., Apr. 27, 1819, son of David and Betsy (Bender) Greenough. His first American ancestor was William Greenough, born in England in 1639, who settled in Dorchester, Mass. He was a brother of Horatio Greenough (q.v.), sculptor, and Henry Greenough, architect (q.v.). At the outset of his career he established his studio in Paris, where he achieved some distinction for his modeling skill and art in portrait busts. His work in the United States, whither he returned and where he lived for several years at Newport, R. I., included numerous figures and busts, among them a statue of Franklin, placed in the city hall square of Boston. He spent little of his time in America after 1874, when he again went to Europe. Among his outstanding imaginative conceptions are his "Boy and Eagle," the property of the Boston Athenaeum; a "Carthaginian Woman"; "Cupid on a Tortoise"; "Elaine"; and "Circe." He was married at Franzensbad, Austria, in 1846, to Sarah Dana Loring, an author of Boston, who died in 1885, and to whose memory he designed and erected a "Psyche," over her grave in a cemetery in Rome, Italy. Her works embraced a three-volume novel "Treason at Home" (1865); "Arabesques," containing stories of the supernatural (1871); "In Extremis, a Story of a Broken Law" (1872); a poem, "Mary Magdalene" (1880); and a volume of other poems (1887).

RANKIN, Ellen Houser, sculptor, was born at Atlanta, Logan co., Ill., Aug. 4, 1852, daughter of Dr. Andrew C. and Susan R. Rankin, respectively of Scotch and German ancestry. She was educated in the public schools of Loda, Ill., where her parents removed, and later studied painting. She dreamed of art, and stories and histories of art were her favorite reading. She tried to work out her dreams, but it was weary labor, for the result was so far from her ideal. The few pictures the little county town afforded were but dreary disappointments. At the age of eighteen she attended the opening of an exhibition in Chicago, and for the first time she saw a work of art. In 1888 she abandoned painting, and studied sculpture in the Art Institute of Chicago, where she won honors in every grade. She established a studio in Chicago and modeled portrait busts of prominent citizens and many imaginative works. In 1894 she went to Munich, where she modeled a group, "The Nation's Strength," which was exhibited at the annual salon. Her colossal figure, Pele, goddess of fire, featured the Hawaiian building at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. She was married in 1874 to William H. Copp of New Hampshire.

ROGERS, Randolph, sculptor, was born at Waterloo, Seneca co., N. Y., July 6, 1825. He was engaged in business until 1848, when he so attracted the interest of his employers by exhibiting several statues and a bust of Byron, modeled without any instruction, that they provided him with means to study art in Rome. After studying for two years at Rome under Bartolini, he spent the years from 1850 to 1855 in New York, where he exhibited works that made him of note and gained him many commissions. After marrying in America, he returned to Rome, where he established his residence. His later work consisted chiefly of elaborate monumental figures. In the early part of his career he executed many smaller and more imaginative designs, notably figures of "Nydia," the blind girl of Pompeii—in a listening, fugitive posture, seeming to hear the rushing of the lava about to overwhelm the city; "A Boy and a Dog"; "Ruth"; "Boy Skating"; "Isaac"; and the "Lost Pleiad." In 1858 he designed and modeled the scenes in the life of Columbus which decorate the bronze doors of the extension of the capitol at Washington, cast from designs he made at Munich. He completed, in 1861, the Washington monument at Richmond, Va., which Crawford had begun, adding figures of Mason, Marshall and Gen. Nelson, and the allegorical figures on the six corners, representing Independence, Justice, Revolution, the Bill of

Rights, Finance and Colonial Juries. His statue of Pres. John Adams was placed in Mount Auburn Cemetery in 1857, and his "Angel of the Resurrection" on the Colt monument at Hartford, Conn., in 1862. The following description of the last of these is taken from Tuckerman's "American Artist Life": "His 'Angel of the Resurrection' is impressive. The left hand extending downwards indicates an attitude of attention for the signal to blow the trumpet, which is in the right hand, reposing on the bosom. The face looking upward, is full of life. It is a figure which represents a union of loveliness and majesty." Notable among his larger works were colossal monuments, fifty feet or more in height, erected at Providence in 1871, and at Detroit in 1873, with similar memorials at Cincinnati and Worcester, Mass.; a bronze statue of Lincoln unveiled in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, in 1871; one of W. H. Seward, placed at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue, in 1876; the "Genius of Connecticut" on the capitol at Hartford (1877); and a bronze group of Indians (1881). The statue at Detroit depicts a figure of a warrior, representing Michigan, with sword and shield, while an Indian tomahawk in the girdle and an Indian headdress of shells and feathers symbolize the original inhabitants of the territory. The whole conception reveals great spontaneity and force. His works realized much larger sums than were generally expended on art in the United States in his day. He died in Rome, Italy, Jan. 15, 1892.

RUSH, William, sculptor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1756. He was notable as perhaps the earliest native American sculptor and the first to practice carving prior to the revolution. All his works were in wood or clay; the latter he commenced to manipulate about 1789. He served an apprenticeship to Edward Cutbush, a wood-carver, and for many years was principally occupied in making figure-heads for ships. Notable among them were those for the U. S. frigates "United States" and "Constellation," representing respectively "The Genius of the United States" and "Nature." His figure of the "Indian Trader," on the ship "William Penn," was variously copied by London artists, who made casts and sketches of the head. His figure of a "River God," for the ship "Ganges," was reverenced by the Hindu crowds who came in boat loads to see it. Equally successful in other directions, he made the crucifixes in St. Augustine's and St. Mary's cathedrals; the statue of Washington (1814), purchased by the city of Philadelphia, and placed in the state house; the "Water Nymph" at Fairmount, Philadelphia; busts of Linnaeus, William Bartram, and other notable persons, and figures of "Exhortation" and "Praise," exhibited at the Philadelphia Academy in 1812. He also executed symbolic figures of "Winter" and "Agriculture." He served in the revolutionary army, and after the establishment of independence was for many years prominent in the political and official circles of his native city. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1833.

SAINT-GAUDENS, Augustus, sculptor, was born in Dublin, Ireland, Mar. 1, 1848, son of Bernard Paul Ernest and Mary (McGuinness) Saint-Gaudens. His father, a shoemaker, was French, and came from Aspet, near St. Gaudens, in the Pyrenees. The family of three emigrated to the United States in 1848, and after living in Boston for a few months settled in New York city. At the age of thirteen he left school, and until 1867 served as an apprentice under two stone-cameo cutters, meantime attending evening classes at the art school of the Cooper Institute and the Academy of Design. Toward the end of his term of apprenticeship he had a quarrel with his master and was dismissed, but found employment with a shell-cameo cutter named Le Breton, with whom he remained three years, continuing his studies in drawing at night. He attributed much of his success to the habit of faithful labor acquired in this period, and regarded his apprenticeship as a valuable formative influence in the development of his art. Much of his mastery of low-relief which was such a noticeable element in his artistic equipment, was probably derived from his studies as a beginner. In 1867 he went to Paris to enter the Petite Ecole, whence he passed to the atelier of the sculptor Jouffroy, in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, where he had Mercié for a fellow-student, and formed one of the group of young sculptors who sought inspiration from a study of the works of the Italian renaissance. Jouffroy's studio became the center of this new movement in sculpture, which discarded further imitations of pseudo-classicism and aimed at the direct study of nature as a means of self-expression. In 1870 he settled in Rome and during his three years' stay in the Eternal City executed statues entitled "Hiawatha" and "Silence," — the former purchased by Gov. Morgan of New York—and received a commission to make a bust of William M. Evarts (q.v.). About 1874 he returned to the United States, and while in New York city executed the Evarts' bust in marble, and was commissioned to make statues of Adm. Farragut and Capt. Robert R. Randall, founder of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. These figures were modeled in Paris, whither he returned in 1878 to act as a member of the international jury for fine arts at the Universal Exposition of that year, and his "Farragut" was exhibited in plaster at the Salon of 1880. This vigorous work in bronze stands in Madison Square Park, New York city. In 1880 he returned to New York from Paris and opened a studio, where he remained for the next seventeen years and executed many of his greatest works. Among them were the half-length statue of Pres. Woolsey of Yale (1879), the bas-relief of the children of Jacob Schiff (1888), many of his portraits in relief, the Vanderbilt caryatids (1881), his beautiful angelic figures, the celebrated statue of Lincoln (1887) at Chicago, a replica of which was erected in Westminster, London, in 1919, the statue of Deacon Chapin, the "Puritan" (1887), at Springfield, Mass., the Adams Memorial, the symbolic figure "Peace of God," in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C. (1891), and the Shaw Memorial, unveiled in 1897. The Lincoln statue is by many considered the noblest of all Saint-Gaudens' figures, while the Shaw Memorial is unquestionably the greatest work in relief ever done in this country and has been pronounced by authoritative critics to be the finest example of relief work since the fifteenth century. During those years in New York Saint-Gaudens also did the preliminary work on his equestrian monument to Gen. Sherman, erected at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth St., New York city. In 1897 he gave up his studio in New York city and until 1900 lived in Paris, at which time the "Amor Caritas" was placed in the Luxembourg. On his return to the United States he made his permanent home at Cornish, N. H., on a property which had been

his summer home since 1885 and which he named "Aspet," after his father's birthplace. Ill health hampered him more and more during the remaining years of his life, but in the studios at Cornish were executed many important works. There he finished the Parnell statue which now stands in O'Connell street, Dublin. The Sherman group, which for power of imagination, beauty of composition and perfection of form, has been pronounced by many to be Saint-Gaudens' greatest achievement, was placed by Kenyon Cox with Donatello's "Gattamalata" and Verrochio's "Colleone" among the three greatest equestrian monuments of all time, and, although it lacks the massiveness and repose of the former work, it is probably in its own way the equal of either of them. Saint-Gaudens' art productions cover practically the entire range of sculptural forms. Among the most notable of those not already mentioned, are the reredos in St. Thomas' Church, New York city; the seated figure of Peter Cooper in New York city (1891); a large relief of the Seal of the Boston Public Library (1891) placed over the main entrance; the Diana for the tower of Madison Square Garden, New York city (1892); the Hamilton Fish monument at Garrison-on-the-Hudson (1892); the equestrian statue of Gen. Logan in Chicago (1897); the memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh (1902), a development of the original relief made from life when Stevenson was ill in New York in 1887; the portrait reliefs of Bastien Lepage (1880); of Dr. Bellows in All Souls' Church, New York (1885); of Dr. McCosh in the chapel of Princeton University (1889); the Hollingsworth Memorial for the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (1889); the busts of Gen. Sherman (1888) and of John Hay (1904); the memorial monument to Pres. Garfield in Philadelphia (1895); the memorial to Phillips Brooks in Boston (1907), and eight caryatids for the façade of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, N. Y. He was by nature and training a designer, to whom composition and general effects meant more than perfection of modeling and expressiveness of detail. He was far removed from the scientific, anatomical school of sculpture; his works were never "studies" in physiology, nor attempts at dramatization. His art is perfectly pure; as pure as the art of Greece or of the Renaissance. It is the expression of a desire to create a beautiful thing for its own sake, not for the sake of demonstrating an idea or printing a lesson. Beauty and delicacy of design are a striking feature of his work. Naturally, therefore, he excelled in bas-relief—the most pictorial of all forms of sculpture—and no artist since the Renaissance has equaled him in the mastery of that particular kind of work. Some of his reliefs are of the most exquisite delicacy. Others, again, possess apparently every quality of strength, solidity and completeness of contour that a statue might present. The Shaw Memorial is probably the best of all his works in high relief and is hardly excelled by any relief in existence. In composition, strength, characterization, imaginative power and expressiveness it reached what seems the acme of that kind of sculpture. In none of his works did he ever indulge in perspective or compose his reliefs on more than one plane, and all of them are models of clean and classic design. Allied to his Gallic love of form, Saint-Gaudens possessed a rich strain of deep and tender Celtic sentiment, and the peculiar Celtic imagination that is at once passionate and spiritual; in all his works are found that tenderness of sentiment and loftiness of imagination, and many of them are endowed with a delightfully rare and poetic symbolism. His influence on American sculpture has been very great and elevating. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and a charter member of the Society of American Artists. In 1900 he received a medal of honor in Paris; at the Pan-American Exposition, 1901, the jury of fine arts awarded him a special diploma and gold medal of honor, "apart from and above all other awards"; in 1904 he received the grand prize at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in 1909 the National Institute of Arts and Letters presented a gold medal to Mrs. Saint-Gaudens as an award to her husband's sculpture. He received the honorary degrees of LL.D. from Harvard and L.H.D. from Princeton in 1897, and LL.D. from Yale in 1905. He was a member of the Institute of France (corresponding), and the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers. He was married in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1877, to Augusta Frederica, daughter of Thomas Johnston of Boston, and had one son, Homer Saint Gaudens. He died in Cornish, N. H., Aug. 3, 1907.

DEXTER, Henry, sculptor, was born at Nelson, Madison co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1806, a descendant of Rev. Gregory Dexter of Olney, Northampton co., England, who accompanied Roger Williams to Providence, R. I., in 1644. He is notable as having been one of the earliest sculptors of the United States and typically American, in that being entirely a self-taught genius, his achievements were wholly due to his natural talents and his own unguided efforts. As a child he made pictures on cloth, paper being an unattainable luxury, with colors made from fruit juices. When he was eleven years old his father died, and the family removing to Killingly, Conn., he was put to work with a farmer, who sent him to school in winter. He sought to obtain employment with a family named Alexander, whose son, Frank, then little more than a boy, was already a recognized artist, and it became the dream of young Dexter's life to meet this "Frank" and learn his art from him. Years afterwards he became his friend, and related to him by marriage, and though at first discouraging him from an artist's career, he finally proved of great assistance to him. In the meantime, when he left the farm, Dexter was much against his will apprenticed to a blacksmith, and after learning the trade he made it necessary for himself to follow it, by marrying a niece of Alexander's, and thus assuming the responsibilities of the head of a family. He made his first attempt at portrait painting about this time; but Alexander himself expostulated with him for even dreaming of giving up his trade, and he reluctantly continued it for seven years. Then in 1835 he went to Boston, resolved that, whether successful or not, he would at least try to become an artist, and with the assistance of Alexander he soon made a certain reputation as a portrait painter. He painted portraits of Gen. Carpenter and his family in Providence, R. I., and followed the profession of a portrait painter until his attention was accidentally turned to the art of sculpture by a suggestion of Mr. Alexander that he obtain a quantity of modeling clay, and he at once achieved remarkable success in making portrait busts. Mr. Dexter's first commission in marble was to make

a bust of the mayor of Boston, Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, after whom many of the most distinguished gentlemen of Boston made request for similar works. He made busts of Longfellow, Agassiz, Henry Wilson, Cornelius C. Felton, president of Harvard College, Anson Burlingame, and of Charles Dickens, when that novelist visited Boston, as well as of several hundred others; and the work, executed entirely by his own hands was frequently of surpassing merit. In statuary he executed the figure now in Mount Auburn cemetery, known as the Binney Child, a colossal figure of a "Backwoodsman;" figures of the children of J. B. Cushing, of Watertown, exhibited as "The Young Naturalist" and "The First Lesson," a statue of the daughter, of William P. Winchester, a statue of Gen. Joseph Warren, now at Bunker Hill, and figures entitled "Nymph of the Ocean" and "Devotion." In 1860 he set about making a group of busts of the president of the United States and all governors of states then in office, and in the execution of this work he traveled over every state except California and Oregon. On completing the casts, he exhibited them in the rotunda of the State House in Boston, and though the outbreak of the civil war prevented him from executing all of them in marble, the work in its partial completion is still a valuable portion of the art collection at Washington. Among the best of these busts are those of Governors Hicks, Morgan, Morrill, Banks, Ellis and Chase. Mr. Dexter resided in Cambridge, Mass., for many years, having a studio on Broadway. He died there, Jan. 23, 1876.

FRAZEE, John, sculptor, was born at Rahway, N. J., July 18, 1790. Though evincing by his childish pursuits a talent for art, the boy's surroundings were very unfavorable; his widowed mother apprenticed him to a farmer, who cruelly maltreated him; and after he made his escape from this first master he was obliged to support himself alternately as a bricklayer and tavern-waiter. Meantime, however, he used to amuse himself by cutting figures in wood; and one day he chiseled an inscription on the stone tablet of a new bridge, an achievement which led to his being employed by a stonecutter at Haverstraw, N. Y. In 1814 he established himself as a stonecutter at New Brunswick, N. J.; and afterwards he was joint proprietor, in New York city, of a marble-yard, in partnership, first, with his brother, and afterwards with Robert E. Launitz. The latter was, at a later date, the owner of the yard when Crawford made his first essays in statuary in it. Frazee occupied himself more and more with ornamental stone-cutting, making mantels and gravestones; and in 1824 he produced a marble bust of John Weels, Esq., copied from photographs after death, which was placed in Grace Church. Previous to this he had practiced modeling, making a copy of a head of Franklin, a plaster group of his children eating a pie, and an ideal figure, occasioned by the death of one of his children, of "Grief." He modeled busts of Daniel Webster, Dr. Bowditch, Mr. Prince, Gen. Jackson, John Jay, Judge Story and Judge Prescott, and of John Marshall, Lafayette, DeWitt Clinton, Bishop Hobart, and others. He was for years a customs officer at New York, and designed the New York custom-house. He died at Compton Mills, R. I., Feb. 24, 1852. His son studied under Launt Thompson, and became somewhat notable as a sculptor.

CERACCHI, Giuseppe, sculptor, was born at Rome in 1740. Cismondi, in his "Travels," mentions him as a companion of Canova, with whom he was employed by the pope in sculpture for the Pantheon. He went to England in 1772; and, through the countenance lent him by Sir Joshua Reynolds and his own excelling powers, he was at once accorded a place among English artists. He modeled a bust of Reynolds, and a figure of Hon. Mrs. Damer, who became his pupil, as the "Muse of Sculpture." From England he went to Paris, where he became affected by the wild strivings for so-called "liberty," partly through his friendship with the French painter, David. His new enthusiasm soon caused him to cross to the United States, and there he presented to congress the model of a statue of liberty, to be of statuary marble, one hundred feet in height, and to cost $30,000. This was rejected, because of the expense, though Washington recommended him to raise the money by private subscription—a method which the sculptor thought too tedious to attempt. He made a bust of Washington, which was placed in the Boston Athenæum; and others of Jefferson, George Clinton, Alexander Hamilton, Benson, Paul Jones and John Jay; but finally, discouraged by the lack of appreciation with which he was met, he returned to France, and became a citizen of the French republic. Considering Napoleon Bonaparte the enemy of freedom, he entered into a plot against his life; and for this it is believed that he was guillotined, although there is a story that at his trial he proved himself so evidently insane that he was sentenced instead to perpetual confinement.

MacMONNIES, Frederick, sculptor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1863, son of William and Juliana Eudora (West) MacMonnies. His father was a member of the clan Menzies of Scotland and came to New York at the age of eighteen. Early in life Frederick showed talent as an artist and became a student of Saint Gaudens in New York city, at the age of sixteen. He also attended the night classes of the Academy of Design and the Art Students' League. So remarkable were his drawings and sketches that when he left Saint Gaudens in 1884 to continue his art studies abroad, the elder sculptor was of the opinion that he might become great in both arts. The young man therefore arrived in Paris with letters not only to Falguiere, but also to Paul Baudry, painter of the decorations of the Paris opera house, and to John Sargent. But Baudry lay dying and Mr. Sargent had left Paris; so he determined to work exclusively in sculpture. He studied painting at Munich and sculpture in the atelier of Falguiere, the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and the private studio of Antonin Mercie. In Paris he made rapid progress, receiving for two successive years (1886–87) the prix d'ateliere, and the first prize of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the highest award to which foreigners in France are eligible, and his first exhibit after establishing a studio in Paris, a "Diana" obtained the honorable mention of the Salon in 1889. In that year he received his first commission, an order for three angels in bronze for St. Paul's Church, New York city. He exhibited two statues in the Salon of 1891, Nathan Hale, afterwards placed in City Hall Park, New York city, and James S. T. Stranahan, in Brooklyn, for which he was awarded the second gold medal, it being the first time an American sculptor attained the honor. Two of his early efforts, life size figures, "Pan of Rohallion" and "Faun with Heron" (1892) secured his appointment to execute the colossal fountain of the Columbian exposition. Among the most important works which followed were: "Sir Henry Vane," Boston Public Library (1893), "Bacchante with Infant Faun," Metropolitan Museum of Art and Luxembourg Gallery (1894); two pediments for the Bowery Bank, New York city (1894); four spandrels for the Washington Arch, New York city (1894); "Venus

and Adonis," "Cupid" and figure of Victory for the West Point battle monument (1895); central bronze doors and statue of Shakespeare, Congressional Library (1898); statue of Gen. John B. Woodward, Brooklyn Institute (1899), quadriga, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and equestrian statue of Gen. Slocum, Brooklyn (1900); equestrian statuette of Theodore Roosevelt and Pioneer monument for Denver (1905); equestrian statue of Gen. George B. McClellan, Washington (1906); marble portrait statue of young girl (1911); ideal figures, "Inspiration" and "Truth" for New York Public Library (1913); "Civic Virtue," a fountain, City Hall Park, New York (1919); and Princeton battle monument (1922). As a sculptor he won a world-wide reputation and for the excellence of his work he received many prizes and medals. He was decorated chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1896, and chevalier of the order of St. Michel of Bavaria, Munich, in 1897. Later in his career he returned to the canvas and many critics aver that he is as great a colorist as a sculptor, an opinion which has been upheld by the prizes he received for paintings. His work as a painter has been confined chiefly to portraiture and among his portraits may be mentioned those of "Miss P.," "Miss Paget," "Mrs. P." and Mr. George T. Lane. His ability to reproduce color so accurately and brilliantly is a triumph on the more practical side of painting. He began his career as a painter by a systematic study of processes of painting, of the properties of pigments and media and of different kinds of canvases. His portraits are painted on canvases prepared by himself and in colors ground and mixed in his own studio. Royal Cortissoz, the art critic, summarizes MacMonnies, the sculptor, in the following apt manner: "His work is polished, accomplished—the work of a man who has labored in obedience to the craftsman's law of integrity, to the critic's fastidious taste. . . . The touch, the personal flavor were indicative of a new man—a man full of delicately restrained nervous force, precise to his finger tips and almost crisp in style, but very flexible, and calling you always to witness a certain ease, a certain debonair quality. . . . There was also proclaimed a depth of feeling, a seriousness of purpose which was soon seen to be ineradicable in this exquisite workman." In the Chicago fountain the critic continues, Mr. MacMonnies "looms very large, reaching a level upon which only sculptors of genuine distinction are to be found. He remained absolutely original, as original as in the Hale, which is certainly the very antithesis of academic art. Yet, in the fountain, Mr. MacMonnies was lucid, balanced, a designer of symmetrical as well as of picturesque ideals." He is a member of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Institute of Arts and Letters, National Sculpture Society, Architectural League, and an honorary member of the New York Society of American Artists. He was twice married: (1) in Paris, France, Sept. 20, 1888, to Mary Fairchild and (2) in Lucerne, Switzerland, Mar. 23, 1910, to Alice, daughter of John P. Jones.

HUGHES, Ball, sculptor, was born in London, Eng., Jan. 19, 1806. After proving himself artistically gifted, by making in wax a very creditable copy of a picture of the judgment of Solomon, he was placed in the studio of Edward H. Bailey, under whom he studied for seven years, being, meanwhile, awarded a silver medal by the Royal Academy, for a copy, in bas-relief, of the Apollo Belvedere; a gold medal for an original composition entitled, "Pandora Brought to Earth by Mercury," and various other prizes. Before leaving England he modeled numerous statues, a statuette of George IV. that was afterwards cast in bronze, and busts of the king and the dukes of Cambridge, Sussex and York. In 1829 he removed to the United States, fixing his residence first in New York city, and afterwards in Dorchester, Mass. In 1835 a statue executed by him of Alexander Hamilton was erected in the rotunda of the New York Merchants' Exchange, but it was destroyed eight months later by fire. In New York he also chiseled a life-size monument, in high relief, of Bishop Hobart, that was placed in the vestry of Trinity Church. In Dorchester he executed a plaster figure entitled "Little Nell," and a group, "Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman," to be found in the Boston Athenæum, and made a model of an equestrian statute of Washington, a statuette of Washington Irving, and a "Mary Magdalen." The first statute ever cast in bronze in America was one by this sculptor of Dr. Bowditch, to be placed in the cemetery at Mount Auburn. It represents the astronomer seated, holding a copy of his work, "Mécanique Céleste," with globe and quadrant beside him. Mr. Hughes delivered lectures on art, and made some remarkable sketches on wood with a hot iron. He died in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1868.

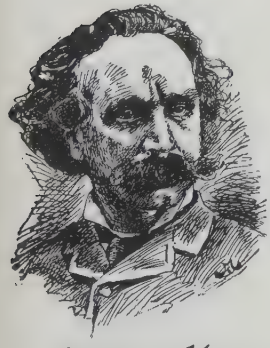
BARTHOLOMEW, Edward Sheffield, sculptor, was born at Colchester, Conn., in 1822. As a boy at school he used to amuse himself making drawings with chalk, and found his greatest pleasure looking at pictures, thus developing a love for art, and a desire to follow it, that made it doubly distasteful for him when he was apprenticed by his friends to learn the trade of book-binding. From this he turned in disgust, but through the persuasion of his friends, was induced afterwards to practice dentistry for four years, before abandoning this uncongenial calling as well. The autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini, which he happened to read, encouraged him thus to run counter to the wishes of those whose ambition it was to make a successful business man of him, and his artistic longings were encouraged and shared by his favorite companion, Frederick Church. At length he accomplished his desires, and going to New York spent a year studying at the life school of the Art Academy, after which he returned to Hartford, and from 1845 to 1848 held the position of curator of the Wadsworth gallery. During these years he continued his studies with the facilities his position afforded, copying carefully the Raphael cartoons, in particular. He discovered, however, when he began to work in oils, that he was color blind, and consequently changing the direction of his efforts, he made about 1847 his first essays in sculpture. After completing a bust of "Flora," he was preparing, with the assistance of various patrons, to start for Italy, but on the eve of his departare became ill of smallpox, which left him lame for life and generally enfeebled in health. When he was convalescent, he took passage on an Italian vessel, but the hardships of life on board made him so much worse that he was obliged to land on the coast of France. When at last he arrived in Rome he did not lose a week before setting to work at modeling a group, the subject of which was "Blind Homer Led by His Daughter." The greatest of all his works is his "Eve Repentant," which was purchased by Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Philadelphia. It was greatly admired in Europe as well as in America, and while working on it he wrote, in a letter of March, 1855: "Everywhere I go I hear of the 'Eve'; it impresses every one with its originality, and so far has been well received by all the foreign artists." Among his other works are a

monument to Charles Carroll; figures and busts entitled: "Calypso"; "Sappho"; "Eve"; "Campagna Shepherd Boy"; "Infant Pan and Wizards"; "Genius of Painting"; "Genius of Music"; "Belisarius at the Porta Pincio"; "Hagar and Ishmael"; "Ruth"; "Naomi"; "Or"; "Youth and Old Age"; "Ganymede and the Infant Jupiter"; "Genevieve"; "The Evening Star"; "Homer," and a statue of Washington, full length. Bartholomew made two visits to America, once to superintend the erection of his monument to Carroll, and the second time paying a visit to his home in Hartford, where the now famous sculptor was received with honors and applause that made up for his early struggles against opposition and obscurity. He was still young when his physical constitution, worn by his many difficulties and by the lingering effects of disease, gave way, and he died in Naples, Italy, May 2, 1858. A number of his works are preserved in the Wadsworth gallery at Hartford.

MILMORE, Joseph, sculptor, was born in Sligo, Ireland, Oct. 6, 1841. When ten years of age he came to Boston with his mother, and was educated in the Quincy and Brimmer schools. He then learned the trade of a cabinet-maker; later took up marble-cutting, and in this line developed a marked talent in architectural sculpture. When his brother, Martin, became prominent as a sculptor, they were associated together in work, and thus co-operated successfully for many years. Their most effective piece was the "Sphynx," in Mount Auburn Cemetery. Mr. Milmore was married, Feb. 14, 1885, to Mary L. Longfellow, of Cambridge, Mass. He died in Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 10, 1886.

MILMORE, Martin, sculptor, was born in Sligo, Ireland, Sept. 14, 1844. He came of good families on both sides; being descended through his mother from Gen. Patrick Sarsfield (1645–93), earl of Lucan, who rendered distinguished services to King James II. at the siege of Limerick. His father was a schoolmaster in Sligo, and shortly after his death in 1851, his widow and children removing to the United States, settled in Boston. Martin was educated there, at the Brimmer and Latin schools. In the meantime he took lessons in wood-carving from his elder brother, Joseph, and in this work discovered such talent and zeal that he determined to essay sculpture. His first effort was a bust of himself, modeled with the help of a looking-glass, and encouraged by this success he in 1860 began systematic study in the studio of Thomas Ball, with whom he remained four years. In 1863 he produced his ideal alto-relief, "Phosphor," of which he made two copies, one for Turner Sargent, and one for an admirer in Berlin, Germany, the original having been purchased in Boston. This work won him such a wide reputation that in the same year he received a commission to execute a statue for the sanitary fair—the result was his "Devotion"—and also produced an ideal child statue and cabinet busts of Henry W. Longfellow and Charles Sumner, modeled from life. In September, 1864, he received from Turner Sargent a commission to execute statues of "Ceres," "Flora" and "Pomona," for the Boston Horticultural Hall, the first being twelve and one-half feet in height and the other two eight feet each. His life-size bust of Charles Sumner, which was completed in 1865, was presented by the legislature of Massachusetts to George William Curtis, who, in turn, placed it in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city. In 1867 he began his soldiers' monument for Forest Hills Cemetery, Roxbury, Mass., representing a Federal soldier, resting on his gun and contemplating the graves of his fallen comrades. It is one of his most effective pieces, and for conception and execution ranks high among American works of art. The soldiers' and sailors' monument on Boston Common, unveiled in 1877, is his greatest and most elaborate work. While preparing designs for it he resided in Rome for several years, and there made busts of Pope Pius IX., Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson and several others. Among other war monuments designed by him are those at Keene, N. H., Erie, Pa., and at Charlestown and Fitchburg, Mass., the last named representing "America." He also executed the effective statue of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, "father of the U. S. Military Academy," erected at West Point, N. Y.; the "Weeping Lion" at Waterville, Me., and with his brother, Joseph, the great granite "Sphynx" in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts. Notable among his other productions are busts of George Ticknor, in the Boston Public Library, Charles O. Whitmore, Henry Wilson, George T. Boutwell, Cardinal McCloskey, Gen. Grant, Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Webster. Mr. Milmore was never married, but at the time of his death was engaged to Miss Mary L. Longfellow, of Cambridge, Mass. He died in Boston, Mass., July 21, 1883.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Boston Common.


Martin Milmore

JACKSON, John Adams, sculptor, was born in Bath, Me., Nov. 5, 1825. He was apprenticed to a merchant in Boston, but after justifying his desire for an artistic career by making an excellent model for a bust of Thomas Buchanan Read, he gave up his early calling, and studying drawing, devoted his talents to producing crayon portraits and portrait busts. He afterwards studied in Paris, under Suisse, and returning to America, opened a studio in New York in 1858. Shortly afterwards he was sent to Italy, commissioned to execute a statue of Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, but failing to carry out this commission at the time, he found himself without means to return to America, and consequently remained abroad, fixing his residence at Florence. His first ideal work, "Eve and Abel," represents Eve bending with grief and wonder over the figure of her son, which rests upon her knee—her first acquaintance with death. It has been greatly admired. He chiseled busts of Daniel Webster, Adelaide Phillips, and Wendell Phillips; and ideal figures of "Autumn"; "Cupid Stringing his Bow"; "Titania and Nick Bottom"; "The Culprit Fay"; "Dawn"; "Peace"; "Cupid on a Swan"; "Reading Girl"; "Hylas"; "Il Pastorello"; a medallion, of which he made fourteen copies, entitled "The Morning Glory"; and a statue of "Musidora," which was exhibited at the Vienna exposition in 1873. He also designed a group for the reservoir in Central park, New York city, and a soldiers' monument erected at Lynn, Mass. He died in Pracchia, Tuscany, Aug. 30, 1879.

KING, John Crookshanks, sculptor, was born in Hilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1806. His interest in architecture was awakened by studying the ruins of the ancient Gothic abbey in his native town, upon the remains of which the Presbyterian church that his parents attended had been erected. At the age of five he had already determined to be a painter, and found his favorite amusement drawing in chalk and painting with the water-colors his father had given him. He copied prints

of Wellington and Napoleon, and of fox-hunts, horse-races and battle-scenes. From his sixth year until his fifteenth he attended school, and then he became an unwilling apprentice to his father's calling, that of a machinist. In 1829, accompanied by his brother, William, he emigrated to the United States, and found employment successively in New Orleans, Cincinnati, and Louisville. In 1832 he made the acquaintance of Hiram Powers, who directed his attention towards sculpture, encouraging him by such high praise of his first efforts that he was emboldened to proceed ; and in 1836 and 1837 he modeled several busts and medallions. In 1840 he settled in New Orleans, where he made busts of Theodore Clapp, J. H. Caldwell and Pierre Soulé, as well as numerous likenesses in cameo. In 1840 he settled in Boston. His later important works are marble busts of Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Dr. Woodward, Agassiz and Emerson. He was unusually fond of animals, in particular of birds. He had a number of children, the eldest of whom, a son, died on his way to China. He died in Boston, Mass., April 21, 1882.

STEBBINS, Emma, sculptor, was born in New York, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1815. Her earliest artistic work consisted of amateur portraits of her friends, and studies in oil from original pictures. In 1857 she went to Rome, where she formed friendships with Charlotte Cushman, Harriet Hosmer and other members of the American colony, and studied sculpture under Paul Akers and other masters. After executing a number of statuettes, one of the most pleasing of which is a figure of the boy Joseph, she completed a bust of Charlotte Cushman, a statue of Horace Mann, now in Boston, and one of Columbus, and a fountain representing the "Angel of the Waters," now in Central park, New York city. In 1870 she returned, with Miss Cushman, to New York. There is a bust from her hands of John W. Stebbins in the New York Mercantile Library. After the death of Miss Cushman she edited the letters of that actress, with a memoir of her life. She died in New York city, Oct. 25, 1882.

HOUDON, Jean Antoine, French sculptor, was born in Versailles, France, March 20, 1740 or 1741. After studying art in France under Michel Ange, Slodtz and Pigale, he was awarded by the French School of Fine Arts the first prize of sculpture, that provided for his residence at the Italian art centre. He lived in Rome for ten years, and during that time established his reputation firmly as a gifted sculptor. Of his colossal statue of St. Bruno, Clement XIV. is said to have remarked that, "He would speak, if the rule of his order did not prescribe silence." He executed statues of Voltaire, Cicero and Tourville, and busts of Napoleon, Josephine, Ney, Rousseau, Barthélemy, Mirabeau, Franklin, and many other eminent people of the day. After his return to France he was elected a member of the French Academy. In 1785 he accompanied Benjamin Franklin to the United States, and after being a guest at Mount Vernon for two weeks, he prepared a model for a statue of Washington, ordered by the state of Virginia, which on its completion was placed where it now stands, in the capitol at Richmond. It represents the American general clad in the uniform of a revolutionary officer. Houdon's statue of Cicero is in the palace of Luxembourg, and is very celebrated. In Gérard's picture of the "Entry of Henry IV. into Paris," Houdon is represented as one of the venerable magistrates who presented the king with the keys of the city. He remained only a short time in America, and then returned to France. He died in Paris, July 15, 1828.

CRAWFORD, Thomas, sculptor, was born in New York city, March 22, 1814, son of Aaron Crawford and Mary Gibson, his wife. Both his parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. When a schoolboy Thomas Crawford gave but little thought to his books, his brain being full of fancies that took shape in leisure hours in the form of drawings and carvings in wood; the zest with which he worked indicating the possession of a more than ordinary artistic temperament. At the age of nineteen he entered the studio of a wood-carver, Frazer by name; later, the marble-yard of Robert Launitz, a pupil of Thorwaldsen, where he carved flowers, foliage and monumental designs. In 1834 young Crawford, at the suggestion of Launitz, left his native country, where sculpture was but little appreciated, and went to Rome, there to find an art atmosphere, and to be admitted to the studio of Thorwaldsen. He gained a bare subsistence by making portrait busts and copies of antique statues in the Vatican, and it was not until 1839 that he produced an original work of importance, his "Orpheus and Cerberus." Charles Sumner, who was on a tour through Italy, so much admired this group that, on his return to Boston, he raised a subscription among his friends, and ordered the work in marble, with other pieces from Crawford's chisel ; it was exhibited in Boston, and now stands in the gallery of the Art Museum in that city. There are to be seen also his "Adam and Eve," "Shepherdess," and a bust of Josiah Quincy. Says Tuckerman's "Book of Artists": "His taste in art was truly catholic; he loved the fables and the personages of Greece because of this very diversity of character—the freedom to delineate human instincts and passions under a mythological guise—just as Keats prized the same themes as giving broad range to his fanciful muse. A list of our prolific sculptor's works is found to include the entire circle of subjects and styles appropriate to his art—first, the usual classic themes of which his first remarkable achievement was the 'Orpheus'; then a series of Christian or religious illustrations, from Adam and Saul to 'Christ at the Well of Samaria'; next, individual portraits; a series of domestic figures, such as the 'Children in the Wood, or Truant Boys'; and, finally, what may be termed national statuary, of which his 'Beethoven' and 'Washington' are eminent examples. Like Thorwaldsen, Crawford excelled in *basso-relievo*, and was a remarkarble pictorial sculptor. . . . Some of his creations are far more felicitous than others; he sometimes worked too fast, and sometimes undertook what did not greatly inspire him ; but when we reflect on the limited period of his artist-life, on the intrepid advancement of its incipient stages under the pressure of narrow and comparative solitude, on the extraordinary progress, the culminating force, the numerous trophies, and the acknowledged triumphs of a life of labors, so patiently achieved and suddenly cut off in mid-career, we cannot but recognize a consummate artist and grand promise to the cause of national art. . . . The mere events of Crawford's existence are neither marvelous nor varied ; his early love of imitative pastime, his fixed purpose, his resort to stone-cutting as the nearest available expedient for the gratification of that instinct to copy and create form which so decidedly marks an aptitude for sculpture, his visit to Rome,

the self-denial and the lonely toil of his novitiate, and, one might add, the enormous reading by which he atoned for his youthful indifference to books, his rapid advancement in both knowledge and skill, and his gradual recognition as a man of original mind and wise enthusiasm, are but the moral characteristics of his fraternity. Circumstances, however, give a singular prominence and pathos to these usual facts of artist-life. When Crawford began his professional career, sculpture, as an American pursuit, was almost as rare as painting at the time of West's advent in Rome; to excel therein was a national distinction, having a freshness and personal distinction such as the votaries of older countries did not share; as the American representative of his art at Rome, even in the eyes of his comrades, and especially in the estimation of his countrymen, he long occupied an isolated position. The qualities of the man, his patient industry, the new and unexpected superiority in different branches of his art, so constantly exhibited; the loyal, generous and frank spirit of his domestic and social life, the freedom, the faith and the assiduity that endeared him to so large and distinguished a circle, were individual claims often noted by foreigners and natives in the Eternal City as honorable to his country." Crawford returned to the United States but once after taking up his residence in Rome. This was in 1849; and while here he was commissioned by the state of Virginia to execute a monument for the city of Richmond. He made the accepted sketch in a single night in New York. The central figure is an equestrian statue of Washington; the plinth on which it stands forms the centre of a star of five rays, each one bearing a statue of some historic Virginian. The originals of two of these, Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, were modeled by Crawford; the others, Marshall, Mason and Nelson, and some of the allegorical figures are the work of Randolph Rogers, who, on Crawford's death, was commissioned to finish the monument. His next important works were for the national capitol at Washington, and include the life-size figures decorating the front pediment, symbolizing the progress of American civilization, and including the celebrated figure of the "Indian Chief," the bronze figure of Liberty surmounting the dome, and a bronze door, whose panels represent scenes in the life of Washington. This door, considered by many to be his best work, was cast at Chicopee, Mass., and the "Liberty" on the capitol was also cast in this country; but most of his bronze statues were cast at Munich. His "Indian Chief," of which the replica is now owned by the New York Historical Society, was so much admired by the English sculptor, Gibson, that at a meeting of the artists in Rome, convened after Crawford's death, he proposed that it be cast in bronze and erected in one of the squares of that city. His finished works are more than sixty in number, and replicas of several of these exist. Among his important sculptures are a statue of Beethoven, in the Music Hall, Boston; "Children in the Wood," Lenox Library, New York city; "Boy Playing Marbles," owned by Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass.; "Flora," Metropolitan Museum, New York city; several busts of Washington; "Dancing Jenny," modeled from one of his daughters; "Hebe and Ganymede," Boston Art Museum; James Otis, life-size statue in chapel at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts, one of his first works; "Pandora"; "Mercury and Psyche"; "Daughter of Herodias"; "Aurora"; "Indian Hunter"; and "Schoolmaster." He made as many as twenty-two bas-reliefs, chiefly sculptural and classical in subject. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, possessed eighty-seven plaster-casts, presented by his widow; but these were destroyed by fire. Mr. Crawford married Louisa Cutler, daughter of Samuel Ward, banker, of New York city, and Julia Rush Cutler, his wife; and sister to Julia Ward Howe and Samuel Ward, the author and wit. She bore him four children, the youngest of whom is Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist. The last year of Mr. Crawford's life was one of great suffering, patiently borne. In consequence of a slight accident, a tumor developed on the inner side of the orbit of the eye, causing blindness, and, after seeking relief in Paris, he went to London, where he died, Oct. 10, 1857. The news of his death reached this country simultaneously with the arrival of the ship containing his statue of Washington. His remains were brought to the United States, and interred in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. His widow, in 1861, became the wife of Luther Terry, the painter. Tuckerman remarks of Crawford's character: "One would imagine, from the eagerness and intensity exhibited by Crawford, that he anticipated a brief career. Work seemed as essential to his nature as rest to less determined natures. He was a thorough believer in the moral necessity of absolute allegiance to his sphere."

Allegorical Group on Portico of Capitol

The Crawford Bronze Door in the Capitol

CLOWES, George Hewlett, manufacturer, was born at Clinton, N. Y., June 17, 1842, son of Timothy and Mary Sands (Hewlett) Clowes. He was educated at an academy at Thetford, Vt., and St. Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis. He enlisted in the 47th N. Y. vounteer infantry for the civil war, being appointed sergeant major and when his term expired he entere the navy as paymaster's clerk. After a year and a half on the gunboat "Flambeau," he was transferred to the store ship "Home" and remained on that vessel until honorably mustered out in the summer of 1864. He began his mercantile career as a bookkeeper for the manufacturing house of Gardner & Co., New York, was with the Middlefield Fire & Building Stone Co., New York, three years, and after a three-year period as paymaster's clerk on the U. S. gunboat "Juanita," he became loan and discount clerk with the New York Loan & Indemnity Co. He was employed by Brown & Bros., brass manufacturers of Waterbury, Conn., 1875–86, when the business made an assignment and he formed a partnership with Edward F. Randolph of New York, under the firm name of Randolph & Clowes to manufacture seamless and brazed tubes and boilers. The new firm began business in April, 1886, with a capital of $100,000 and fifty workmen. In 1889 the firm purchased the unused rolling mill of Brown & Bros., at that time the largest single brass rolling mill in the country, and began the manufacture of sheet brass and copper. Mr. Clowes put all his energies into efforts to build up the enterprise and within three years, although only $105,000 in cash had been paid in, it was transacting a business of more than $600,000 a year, and was manufacturing seamless tubing thirty inches in diameter, or

more than twice as large as any manufactured by its competitors. In the management and development of this large industry Mr. Clowes had no aid except the financial assistance of his partner, and the credit due him for its success was all the greater because he was compelled to meet the competition of old and established corporations of limitless credit and long experience. Investing in real estate Mr. Clowes converted a tract of barren land in the northwestern part of Waterbury into an attractive residential section. He was president of the Waterbury board of trade and was one of the most enterprising business men in the state. His church was the Unitarian. He was married June 27, 1882, to Mamie T., daughter of Dr. George T. Blacknall of Raleigh, N. C., and had three children: Mary Louise, wife of Raymond S. Estey; Florence Guernsey, wife of Clarence H. Bangs, and Randolph Clowes. He died in Waterbury, Conn., May 17, 1912. (Portrait opposite page 296.)

MENKEN, Jacob Stanwood, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 25, 1838, son of Solomon Menken, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, who came to America in 1826, and was for many years a prosperous wholesale merchant of Cincinnati. He was educated at St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, and at the age of sixteen entered his father's store, becoming in 1858 a partner in the firm of S. Menken & Sons, composed of his father, himself, and his brothers, Jules A. and Nathan D. Menken. Their business increased until they were well known over a large section of the southern states. The unsettled condition of the country before the civil war, however, precipitated a failure in 1861, and the firm settled its liabilities at fifty cents on the dollar. But in 1865, when it was reëstablished in Memphis, Tenn., one of its first acts was to begin paying in full the liabilities of the old concern. At the beginning of the civil war, Mr. Menken enlisted in the 27th O. regiment, and served under Gens. Lyon and Siegel in their Missouri campaigns. Being severely prostrated by malarial fever in June, 1862, he procured his discharge and returned home. In 1863 he settled in Memphis, Tenn., and established a small dry-goods store, in the management of which his two brothers joined him in 1865. Upon the death of Nathan D. Menken in 1878, Messrs. William Horgan and J. S. Andrews became partners and in 1886, Jules Menken retired, and the firm was then reorganized as the J. S. Menken Co. The firm became one of the largest in Memphis, doing an annual business of $1,500,000. He was a regular attendant of the Unitarian church, and the founder in 1886 of the first free kindergarten in Memphis, and in 1894 the first exclusively for colored children. He was one of the founders of the Commercial Club and a promoter of Auditorium Hall and the Grand Opera House. In 1897 with Mr. R. C. Graves of Memphis, he went to Washington and petitioned congress in behalf of the flood sufferers; the bill appropriating $200,000 being presented, passed and signed within an hour and a half, the quickest piece of legislation ever accomplished. He was married in 1865, to Rachel, daughter of Henry I. Hart, a New York merchant, who was said to be the first importer of upholstery goods in the United States, and having had no children of their own, adopted the five children of his brother Nathan.

RIKER, John Lawrence, merchant, was born at Bowery Bay, Newtown, L. I., Nov. 23, 1830, son of John Lawrence and Lavinia (Smith) Riker. His father (1787–1861), the son of Samuel Riker (1743–1823), was a New York lawyer and a captain in the war of 1812. The founder of the family in America was Abraham Rycken, who came over from Amsterdam in 1638 and settled in New York. In 1654 he received from the director general, Peter Stuyvesant, a grant of one-fourth of the township of Newtown, L. I., and the Riker homestead and burying ground, comprising 122 acres, remained in the family after the beginning of the twentieth century. Abraham Rycken married Grietie Harmensen, and the line of descent is traced through their son Abraham, Jr., who married Grietie Buytenhuysen; their son Andrew, who married Jane Berrien, widow of Capt. Dennis Lawrence; their son Samuel, who married Anna Lawrence, and was the grandfather of John Lawrence Riker. He was educated at the Astoria Academy and began his business career in 1847, with the commission house of Lawrence & Hicks, dealers in drugs, dyes and chemicals, in New York. In 1849 he entered the employ of Benjamin H. Field in the same business, and at the age of twenty-four was made a partner in the firm. On Jan. 1, 1861, he started in the drug business for himself in partnership with his brother, Daniel S. Riker, under the name of J. L. & D. S. Riker, and he became one of New York's foremost merchants of that day. He remained senior member of the firm until 1902. His brother, William James, joined the business in 1866, and in 1888, his son, John J. Riker, but the name of the company remained unchanged. At the time of his death, Mr. Riker was a director in the Argentine Quebracho Company, the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, the Continental Insurance Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, the Metropolitan Trust Company, the New Jersey Zinc Company, the Niagara Fire Insurance Company and the Plaza Bank. He was also vice-president of the Bank of New York, the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Company, the Laflin and Rand Powder Company and the Second National Bank. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Holland Society, the Union League, and the Metropolitan Club. He was married, June 17, 1857, to Mary Anne, daughter of John C. Jackson, and had five sons and four daughters, Sylvanus; John Jackson; Henry Laurens; Margaret Moore, wife of J. Amory Haskell; Lavinia, wife of James Remsen Strong; Samuel; Mattina, wife of James H. Proctor; Charles Lawrence, treasurer of J. L. & J. H. Riker, Inc., and Mary Jackson, wife of Henry I. Riker. He died at his home in Seabright, N. J., July 6, 1909.

RIKER, John Jackson, merchant, was born in Newtown, L. I., N. Y., Apr. 6, 1858, son of John Lawrence (above) and Mary Anne (Jackson) Riker. He was educated in day and boarding schools in New York and prepared for college, but preferring a business career entered the office of his father's firm as office boy, where he thoroughly learned the business in all its departments and details. After serving in various capacities of increasing responsibility, he was made a partner in 1888 and so continued until its dissolution in December, 1901, and the incorporation of its successor as J. L. & D. S. Riker, Inc., when he was elected president. The firm holds a lead-

ing place in the chemicals trade, and Mr. Riker, who was the active head of the business for over twenty-five years, fully maintained the reputation which has been attached to the house from its foundation. Mr. Riker was also president and director of the Riker Homestead Estates, Inc.; trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., and director of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., the Fidelity-Phœnix Fire Insurance Co., of New York, the Fidelity & Casualty Co., the New Jersey Zinc Co., Fire Companies' Building Corporation, Rye National Bank of Rye, N. Y., the First National Bank of White Plains, N. Y., the County Trust Co., of White Plains, and is an officer and director in several manufacturing concerns in New York state and the East. He is treasurer of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the oldest institution of its kind in New York city. Mr. Riker had enlisted as a private in the 7th regiment, national guard of the state of New York, in 1878. He was commissioned as aide-de-camp with the rank of first lieutenant on the staff of Brig. Gen. William G. Ward of the 1st brigade, 1st division, in August, 1879; was promoted to be senior aide with the rank of captain on Apr. 1, 1880, and was commissioned brigade inspector of rifle practice with the rank of major in October, 1882, serving until January, 1884, when he was commissioned major of the 12th regiment of infantry, N. Y. national guard, so serving until January, 1889, when he resigned from the service. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New Jersey, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Holland Society of New York. He is also a member of the Union Club, the Down Town Association, the Apawamis Club of Rye, N. Y., the New York Yacht Club, the City Midday Club, the Automobile Club of America, the St. Nicholas Society, the Adirondack League, and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Riker was married, Apr. 20, 1881, to Edith M., daughter of Samuel B. Bartow, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIKER, Samuel, lawyer and philanthropist, was born at Newtown, Queens co., L. I., Apr. 10, 1832, son of John Lawrence and Lavinia (Smith) Riker, and brother of John Lawrence Riker. During the revolutionary war, several of the Rikers rendered conspicuous services to the cause of independence. Samuel Riker, head of the family at that time, was a member of the assembly of New York, and later, for two terms, a member of congress from the same state. After the war, Richard Riker, son of Samuel, founded a law firm, which was conducted by members of the family for over a century. Richard studied law in the office of Samuel Jones, well known as "the elder Jones," and after admission to the New York bar in 1795, hung out his modest sign somewhere in Wall or Broad street, later moving to Fulton street. It was not long before his brothers, Samuel, a graduate of Columbia College, and John L., were admitted as partners; and the latter, whose connection began about 1808, remained until his death in 1861. Richard Riker, the founder of the firm, was a noted man in his day. For ten years (1802–12) he was district attorney, and for twenty years (1812–32) he was recorder of New York. His polished manners and social prominence won for him the title of "the American Chesterfield" from Fanny Kemble, and it clung to him through life. He was a warm friend of Alexander Hamilton, although an ardent Democrat. He served DeWitt Clinton as second in his duel with John Swartwout, and as a result became involved in a duel with Swartwout's brother, Robert, who wounded him slightly in the ankle. He died, greatly honored, in 1842. To the celebrated law firm his sons, D. Phœnix and John H. Riker, were admitted in 1836 and 1840, respectively, and their cousin, Henry L., brother of Samuel, in 1842. John Lawrence Riker resided on the family estate at Newtown. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1846 from Queens county, winning every vote but four cast in his town. Samuel Riker, the subject of this biography, studied law for four years in the office of the family firm, to which he was admitted as a partner in 1853, the year of his admission to the bar. His father, brother, and cousin, John H. Riker, composed the firm at that time. John H. retired in 1884 and Samuel Riker in 1893. He first gained prominence in 1859, in connection with his construction of the will of William Jay, who had drawn it himself. This document involved some intricate and novel points, but was spared litigation by the cleverness of the counsel. The whole work of the firm was advisory. It involved extended research and great erudition, dealing largely as it did with real property, the drawing and interpretation of wills, trust deeds, marriage settlements and the administration of estates. They were the attorneys for the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and in the management of its legal business, Mr. Samuel Riker was conspicuous. Mr. Riker was a member of the American Bar Association, and treasurer of the Good Samaritan Dispensary. He was married, in 1865, to Mary Anna, daughter of Dr. Jacob P. Stryker, of Newtown, L. I., and had two children: Julia R., wife of Frank D. Harmon, and John Lawrence Riker. He died in New York city, Nov. 19, 1911. (Portrait opposite page 296.)

TILLINGHAST, James, railroad president, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., May 8, 1822, son of Gideon and Diana (Reynolds) Tillinghast, and a descendant in the fifth generation of Pardon Tillinghast, a native of Sussex, England, and a soldier under Cromwell. Pardon Tillinghast accompanied Roger Williams to America in 1645, and settling in Providence, R. I., became pastor of the First Baptist Church upon the death of Rev. Thomas Olney, in 1682. The son inherited from his father, who built and operated cotton mills at various places in New York state, an aptitude for mechanical pursuits. In early life he was employed in various enterprises and became the manager of a mercantile store operated by the Brownsville (N. Y.) Cotton Manufacturing Co. He was the proprietor of a country store for a short period, selling out in 1843 to invest his capital in the lake traffic. Three years later he joined his father in establishing a machine shop and foundry at Little Falls, and conducted it until 1851, when he began his railroad career with the engineering corps engaged in the construction of the Rome and Watertown Railroad. He was superintendent of motive power of the Northern Railroad of Canada during 1856–62; general superintendent of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad 1864–65, and superintendent of the New York Railroad, western division, 1865–68. He met Cornelius Vanderbilt shortly after the latter acquired an interest in the New York Central, and he was soon after made general superintendent of the entire system. It was Mr. Tillinghast who suggested the four track plan which was for so long a special character-

istic of that road and was productive of remarkable results. During his management the tonnage of the railroad increased tenfold. He resigned the superintendency in 1881 to become assistant to the president. In the meantime his interests had spread beyond the limits of one railroad; he was president and general manager of the Canadian Southern during 1878–79, vice president of the Wagner Sleeping Car Company 1882–84, and president of the latter until his death, and vice president of the Niagara River Bridge Company, 1883. He was regarded as one of the most experienced and successful railroad managers of the United States. He was twice married: (1) Oct. 22, 1843, to Mary Williams, of Limerick, N. Y., who died in 1859, leaving three children, James Williams; Kate, wife of P. P. Burtis, and Annie, wife of F. D. Stowe; (2) July 23, 1882, to Mrs. Susan Williams, his first wife's sister-in-law. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1898.

HAUK, Minnie, singer, was born in New York city, Nov. 16, 1853. Her father was an eminent scholar, a German by birth, who, on account of his participation in the revolution of 1848, was obliged to leave his native country and emigrated to the United States. Reared in the city of New Orleans, La., her girlhood was a happy and careless one, spent in roaming about the plantations near the city, in learning songs from the negroes, in playing the banjo, in imitating the songs of the birds, and in organizing theatrical performances with her school companions. Nor did the exciting events of the civil war and the siege and capture of New Orleans repress her inclination to sing. A wealthy amateur passed her home, one day, and struck by the beauty and compass of the child's voice, offered to have her instructed at his own expense, and soon an opportunity came for her to make an appearance in public. This was at a concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers, and the little girl, in her short frock, made her debut with a selection from Auber's "Crown Diamonds" and Bellini's aria, "Casta Diva," from "Norma." She was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and with the promise of a brilliant future before her, the family soon returned to New York city, where she was placed under Signor Errani, to begin study in earnest. She made rapid progress, and after several operatic essays at Leonard Jerome's private theater, made her professional debut in Italian opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under Max Maretzek's direction Oct. 13, 1866, singing Amina in "Sonnambula." From that evening on she was one of the most popular artists of her native country. She went to London in 1868, where she appeared with great success at Her Majesty's Theater in Italian opera, choosing again Amina in "Sonnambula" for her debut, which part, together with Lucia, she afterwards sang with great success at the Paris Opera House. She then devoted some time to travel and studies in Italy and France and made a concert tour through Holland and Russia. In June, 1870, she made her debut at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna, and soon became the acknowledged favorite of the capital. The period she spent as the leading prima donna of the Imperial Opera House was an uninterrupted succession of triumphs. She also attracted the attention of Richard Wagner, under whom she studied the rôles of Elsa in "Lohengrin" and Senta in "The Flying Dutchman." As leading prima donna at the Royal Opera House in Berlin during 1874–78, she acquired fresh laurels by her creation of new parts and was made court and chamber singer for life—an honor shared only by Adelina Patti and Pauline Lucca. In 1877 Minnie Hauk was invited to sing at the Theatre de la Monnaie, in Brussels and it was there that she created her famous part of Carmen, which rôle she repeated at Her Majesty's Theater, London, on June 2,1878, and at the Academy of Music, New York, in November of the same year. During the spring seasons 1878–87, she was, together with Christine Nilsson, a leading star of Her Majesty's Opera, London, singing on alternate nights, and creating the leading parts of the most famous operatic successes of the decade—Carmen, and Katherine in the "Taming of the Shrew," the latter having been written expressly for her by Goetz. During 1887–90 she appeared under the direction of Sir Augustus Harris at Covent Garden, London and during the seasons of 1881–82–83, 1885–86 in the United States. Her singing in "Carmen," "Mignon," "Lohengrin," "Don Giovanni," the "Magic Flute," "L'Africaine" and "Manon," invariably drew the largest audiences in every city. From 1890 to 1894 she made several concert tours through the United States and Canada, also appearing at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, in grand opera, notably in "Africaine" and "Carmen," in which she excelled both in Europe and America. She also created Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana," for the American stage in 1892, and in 1894 made a trip around the world, singing in Japan, China, India, Egypt, and Morocco, everywhere obtaining the same success. She retired from the stage in 1896. Minnie Hauk sang with equal ease in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish and Russian, and her répertoire during her career embraced more than one hundred and twenty operas. Her name will always be associated with the change from the old Italian operatic style to the modern, and through her acting, principally in the part of "Carmen," she infused new life and created a new era in operatic art. Besides being court and chamber singer to the emperors of Germany and Austria, she was appointed by the French government an officer of the French Academy, was elected honorary member of the Royal Academy of Music of Rome and was decorated by seven governments with crosses and medals. In 1882 she was married to Baron Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, the Austrian traveler, geographer and novelist, and resided in the famous Villa Trobschen at Lucerne, Switzerland, where Richard Wagner composed his Nibelungen cycle.

GILLAM, Bernhard, cartoonist, was born in Bambury, England, in October, 1856, and came to the United States with his parents in 1866. After three years of schooling in Williamsburg, N. Y., he undertook the study of law, but his artistic temperament asserted itself so strongly that he turned to the study of engraving. Later he secured employment as an illustrator of serials in weekly story papers, which he supplemented by making crayon and oil portraits, designing show cards, and engraving wherever he could find work to do. Mr. Gillam never took a drawing lesson, but he came of a gifted family, his father and two of his three brothers being artists. He developed such skill in portraying likenesses that he decided to specialize in portrait painting. He made a portrait of Henry Ward Beecher from a photograph and submitted it to the preacher, who was so impressed by his work

and his earnestness that he arranged for its exhibition in a popular Brooklyn store. The orders which followed were the beginning of his success as an artist. He first attracted attention as a caricaturist in "Leslie's Pictorial." Later he contributed to the "Graphic" and to "Leslie's Weekly." During the Garfield campaign he worked with Nast on "Harper's Weekly," and in 1881 joined the staff of "Puck." He was reputed to be one of the cleverest cartoonists in the country, and after the death of Joseph Keppler, with whom he was associated on "Puck," he was generally recognized as the leading exponent of this particular kind of illustrative work. He became part owner of "Judge" in 1886, when William J. Arkell purchased the paper, and continued with that publication until his death. He was married in 1889 to Bartelle, daughter of Sen. James Arkell, and sister of William J. and Bartlett Arkell, of "Judge." He died in Canajoharie, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1896.

BISHOP, John Asa, banker, was born in Newbern, N. C., June 11, 1856, son of James E. and Mary Ann (Carraway) Bishop, of English and Scotch extraction. Both parents were natives of North Carolina; but they removed to Palatka, Fla., in 1852, where the father engaged in the business of contracting and building. Not having many opportunities for education, John A. Bishop left school at an early age, and studied engineering at Jacksonville, Fla. He was engaged in contracting and building in various parts of the state of Florida until 1889, when he became interested in the buying and selling of phosphate lands, being among the first to recognize the great future of the phosphate industry. He went to Paris, France, in 1891, to arrange for sales to a French syndicate. His initial sale was for 1,500,000 francs, and six months later a second trip to the French capital resulted in additional sales of some 30,000 acres of Florida phosphate lands. He was associated with L. Y. Jenness in organizing the St. Petersburg State Bank in 1893, and he served as its first president for several years. He was noted for his energy, determination and shrewdness in business. He was married Dec. 6, 1880, to Emeline S. Bobinsom of Ocala, and had three children: Herbert A., John R. and Le Roy Bishop.

WILSON, George West, journalist, was born near Covington, Boone co., Ky., May 10, 1859, son of William Henry and Sarah A. (West) Wilson. As a child, he developed decided literary tastes and made rapid progress in the public schools of Kentucky and Ohio and, later, under private tutors. Removing to Florida in 1875, he engaged in orange culture on the shores of Orange lake, and devoted much time to the study of history and science. His home in Florida became the resort of many learned men, including Richard A. Proctor, and it was there that Dr. T. Sterry Hunt (q.v.) prepared his "Treatise on Chemical and Geological Evolution." Mr. Wilson began his newspaper career in 1880 as editor of the Ocala "Banner-Lacon" and established the "Orange Lake Floridian" in 1881. The following twelve years were devoted to numerous literary and political activities. He was secretary and chairman of the second congressional district executive committee for four years; member of the state Democratic executive committee and manager of the state campaign of 1892; and in 1894 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland collector of internal revenue for the district of Florida. In February, 1897, he returned to the field of journalism as president and editor of the "Florida Citizen," Jacksonville, which became one of the leading newspapers of the state. In the fall of 1897 the "Florida Times-Union" was consolidated with the "Florida Citizen" and Mr. Wilson continued both president of the company and editor-in-chief during the remainder of his life. He was a man of broad learning and varied interests. In 1885 he traveled extensively in Mexico making archaeological explorations. He was one of the organizers of the Florida Historical Society in 1902 and served as its secretary and vice-president. He was commissioner to the Paris exposition, president of the Semi-Tropical exposition and member of the Forestry Congress. It was through his instrumentality that the National Farmers' Alliance was held at Ocala, from which sprang the Ocala platform. He was president of the board of trustees of the Florida Agricultural College, the University of Florida, the Florida Press Association and the Lake Weir Chautauqua Lyceum Association; treasurer of the Florida State Fair Association, the Indian Industrial School Fund, the Storm Sufferers' Fund and the Galveston Relief Fund of Jacksonville; and member of the Jacksonville Trade Carnival Association (treasurer), and the Seminole Club (president). Mr. Wilson was an enthusiastic scholar and a generous patron of learning. As an editor he possessed a clear understanding of public affairs and exercised a broad influence throughout the state. He was twice married: (1) in 1881, to Mamie Fair Marshall, who died two years later, and (2) in 1889, to Belle, daughter of Dr. Henry Robinson of Jacksonville, by whom he had two sons: George W. and Henry H. Wilson. He died in Jacksonville, Fla., June 2, 1908.

GREENE, Christopher, soldier, was born in Warwick, R. I., May 12, 1737. His father, Philip Greene, a prominent citizen of Rhode Island, was judge of the court of common pleas for Kent county (1759–84). The son received a good education in the schools of his native town, which he represented in the colonial legislature during 1770–72. Upon the formation of the celebrated corps known as the Kentish Guards, recruited in Kent county, he was commissioned a lieutenant. In May, 1775, Lieut. Greene received from the legislature a commission as major in the army of observation—a brigade of 1,600 soldiers—under command of his distinguished relative, Brig. Gen. Nathanael Greene. His next promotion was to the command of a company of infantry in one of the Rhode Island regiments, which was attached to Gen. Montgomery's army. In the attack on Quebec, Capt. Greene was taken prisoner and confined for several months. His captivity was so irksome to him that he formed the resolution never gain to be taken alive, if once he obtained his freedom. Being liberated by exchange, he resumed his place in the regiment, and performed his duties with so much fidelity that he was soon after promoted major of Gen. J. M. Varnum's regiment. In 1777 he was appointed to the command of the regiment, and selected by Gen. Washington to take charge of Fort Mercer (Red Bank), on the New Jersey shore of the Delaware river, south of Philadelphia, a post which with Fort Mifflin (or Mud Island) was deemed of the utmost importance to hold. When Gen. Howe learned of Burgoyne's surrender he saw that he must open the way for his brother's fleet to ascend the Delaware to Phila-

delphia or all would be lost. He ordered Count Donop to take 1,200 picked Hessian troops and capture Fort Mercer, but the attack was not made before Washington, with his usual promptness sent Col. Greene reinforcements. On the approach of Donop, Oct. 22, Greene, whose augmented force was only 400 men, abandoned the outworks and retreated to the principal redoubt. When Donop demanded his immediate surrender he defiantly refused, saying, "We ask no quarter nor will we give any." As the Hessians neared the Fort they met a terrific volley of musketry and grapeshot while two American galleys concealed in an inlet delivered a severe enfilading fire. The fighting was most desperate and the slaughter of the enemy fearful. Donop fell early in the attack and many of his officers were slain. The British withdrew at twilight with a loss of 200 men, while Greene's loss was thirty-seven killed or wounded. For his skill and gallantry in repelling the British forces Greene received the warmest commendation of his commander in chief and congress voted to present him a sword, but the resolution was not carried out before his death and the sword was finally sent to his son Job, accompanied by a complimentary letter to Col. Greene from the secretary of war. His regiment was attached to the troops under Gen. Sullivan's command in the attack on the British in Rhode Island. Col. Greene was later posted on the Croton river, in New York, in advance of the army, and on the other side of the river was a company of American Tory refugees, under the command of Col. Delancey. These people were notorious for rapine and murder, and a midnight assault on Col. Greene's force was soon made. The post was taken completely by surprise; the door of Col. Greene's room was burst open, and he himself, after a valiant defense, was finally overpowered and killed. Col. Greene's wife was Anne Lippitt, a descendant of John Lippitt of Providence, R. I., who, with three sons and four daughters, survived him. He died in Westchester county, N. Y., May 13, 1781.

WILLIAMS, Frank Purdy, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1848, son of William Carey Williams, and grandson of Rev. Daniel Williams, who came to this country from Wales early in the nineteenth century. He received a common school education, and becoming interested in Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," published a brochure in 1885 containing the arguments of "Progress and Poverty," condensed and simplified. He was a writer for Henry George's paper, "The Standard," and contributed many articles to the press; the most powerful of them being a series of fables showing the folly of trying to better the workingman's condition while he is deprived of the means of independence. In 1893 appeared his second book, "A True Son of Liberty," which was followed by "Hallie: A Dream of the Sunny South and a Triumphant Confederacy." Mr. Williams was married, in 1872, to Mary Esther Slocum of Newtown, L. I., by whom he had five children.

LEE, Arthur, diplomat, was born in Stratford, Westmoreland co., Va., Dec. 21, 1740, son of Thomas and Hannah (Ludwell) Lee; grandson of Richard and Laetitia (Corbin) Lee; and great-grandson of Col. Richard Lee, who emigrated to Virginia during the reign of Charles I and settled in York county in 1642; he served as justice, burgess, member of the council, and secretary of state. Thomas Lee (1690–1750) was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, member and later president of the council, acting governor of the colony after Sept. 5, 1749, and was appointed governor but died before receiving his commission. Arthur Lee attended Eton College, England, and the University of Edinburgh where he studied literature, general science and subsequently medicine, receiving the degree of M.D. He was intensely interested in botany, especially in its medical applications, and his graduation treatise on the nature and medicinal uses of Peruvian bark won him the university medal. Settling in Williamsburg, Va., he commenced the practice of medicine but his real interest lay in the field of law, international politics and, chiefly, the government of the American colonies. In 1767 he removed to London to observe closely British domestic and international policies and to communicate to the colonies the earliest possible intelligence of foreign events. He was soon drawn into the controversy relative to the taxation of the American colonies and in 1769 gained considerable prominence as author of "Monitor's Letters" which were addressed to the colonies; a series of papers under the signature of "Junius Americanus"; an "Appeal to the English Nation," and a correspondence with the mysterious writer of the "Letters of Junius," in which he opposed the taxation policy of Great Britain. In 1769 he also became a leading member of the "Supporters of the Bill of Rights," a society in London which opposed the ministry and required from all candidates for Parliament "a pledge to seek the restoration to America of the essential right of taxation by their own representatives, and a repeal of all acts passed in violation of this right since the year 1763." The preamble and resolutions of this body were drawn up by Lee. Meantime he studied law in the inns of the court, was entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1770 and at the Middle Temple in 1773, and established a lucrative legal practice. Lee was one of the most forceful writers of his day and conducted a voluminous correspondence, in which he furnished accurate information and warning to the colonies, and presented their cause to many influential persons in England and on the continent. He enjoyed the friendship of such prominent personages as Col. Barre, Edmund Burke, Sir William Jones, Dr. Price, Dr. Priestly, Lord Shelburne and John Wilkes. In the early '70s Lee became a recognized spokesman of the opposition in the city of London, and was the author of numerous resolutions and petitions from this party to Parliament. At the same time his reputation as a vigorous and astute defender of the colonies established for him great popularity in America. He was appointed agent for Virginia, and in 1770 agent for Massachusetts in the event of the absence or death of Benjamin Franklin, then residing in London in that capacity. For five years (1770–75) he assisted Franklin in administering the foreign affairs of Massachusetts, and after the return of the latter to America in 1775, he was sole agent until he went to France as secret agent of congress. Lee frequently presented to the king and to the British people addresses of the continental congress relative to colonial grievances and in 1775, with Richard Penn, he attempted vainly to lay before the king the last petition of the colonies to the crown. In November, 1775, the continental congress appointed a committee of secret correspondence with the friends of the colonies in all parts of the world, and this com-

mittee, consisting of Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinson and John Jay, selected Lee as their secret agent in London. While holding this secret position, Lee began negotiations with the French government through the French ambassador to Great Britain, pointing out the importance to France of lending aid to America. As a result of his efforts Baron de Beaumarchais was sent to London to inform Lee confidentially that while France could not enter into the war with England 200,000 pounds' worth of arms and ammunition would be forwarded to Martinique during the fall of 1776 for the use of the colonies. In the spring of 1776, Lee went to Paris at the direction of the secret committee of the congress, met Turgot, Vergennes and other French notables and was successful in enlisting the sympathy of the French government and people. Lee also sought to interest in his cause the ambassadors of the various powers then resident in Paris, especially the ambassador from Spain, a country which he asked to join with France in furnishing secret aid to the colonies. Lee remained in Paris until the fall of 1776 when he returned to London. The continental congress was so pleased with his services that it chose him joint-commissioner with Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin to negotiate a treaty of alliance with France; and accordingly in December, 1776, Lee returned to Paris. In February, 1777, he went to Spain on a similar mission and on May 1 of the same year received from the continental congress an additional appointment as sole commissioner to Spain. The English ambassador to Spain effectually protested against the official recognition of a commissioner from the United States, and Lee's residence at Madrid resulted in nothing but a loan which was granted later to the colonies. Returning to Paris, Lee was instructed to enlist Prussian aid, and making a highly favorable impression upon Frederick the Great and his prime minister, Baron de Schulenburg, he received assurances that Prussia would not aid England, that commerce might be maintained between the United States and Prussia, and that he might purchase arms for the colonies at the Prussian armories. The following year Lee reopened negotiations with Frederick on the subject of Prussian recognition of American sovereignty and independence, with the consequence that Frederick announced his readiness to second France in such acknowledgment, although unwilling to take the initial step. Soon after the news of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga reached Europe, the French court began negotiations on the subject of a treaty of alliance and commercial intercourse with the United States. Lee took a prominent part in these negotiations and was one of the signers of the treaty for America. Benjamin Franklin, as minister plenipotentiary to France supplanted the joint-commission and Lee continued to serve as sole commissioner to Spain and as acting commissioner to Prussia and Holland. During his residence in Paris, he had become involved in some violent dissensions with his fellow commissioners; his earlier friendship with Franklin waned, and differences with Deane became more frequent and bitter. There were mutual recriminations and charges of dishonesty, with the resulting recall and virtual ostracism of Deane. Appearances were against Deane's innocence, and in justification of Lee's attacks upon him it should be stated that Deane's conduct was never satisfactorily explained until the discovery of certain papers of Beaumarchais in 1857. Lee's attacks upon Franklin became so virulent that Lee was recalled by the continental congress in the fall of 1779. While he was a man of violent temper and somewhat acrimonious and suspicious characteristics, he was a staunch and zealous patriot whose integrity and honor were above reproach. Possibly it was true that his attacks upon Franklin were occasioned by considerable provocation and that Franklin's tendency to vanity, his alleged "monopoly of reputation," "indecency in displaying it" and unwillingness to give due credit to his fellow commissioners were characteristics which the impetuous Virginian could not overlook. Upon reaching Philadelphia Lee requested permission of congress to address that body in vindication of his character and conduct, and a resolution was passed declaring that no charge against him had been entertained by them, and that his recall was not intended as an expression of censure. He rendered an exact account of all money entrusted to him and was honored by a request of congress to present that body with his information and views concerning foreign affairs. Lee then returned to Virginia hoping to retire to private life, but in the spring of 1781 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and in December, 1781, this body elected him deputy to the general congress where he served from 1782 to 1785 and was an active member of several important committees. In 1784 he was appointed a member of the congressional commission to make treaties with the Indian tribes on the northern and northwestern frontiers of the United States. Upon his return to congress he was made a member with Walter Livingston and Samuel Osgood of the board of treasury, which supervised the fiscal affairs of the government under the "Articles of Confederation" from 1784 to 1789. During this period he was appointed by the Virginia assembly (October, 1786) one of a commission to revise the laws of that commonwealth. He was one of the signers of the treaty for the cession of the Northwestern Territory by Virginia to the federal government. At the expiration of the board of treasury in 1789, Lee retired to private life but maintained a warm interest in politics. He opposed the adoption of the federal constitution in its original form, and after its ratification his objections were largely removed by the amendments which he lived to see adopted. Lee wrote extensively on political and diplomatic subjects and many of his papers are preserved in the library of Harvard University. His published material includes extracts from a letter to the president of congress "In answer to a libel by Silas Deane, 1780," "Observations on Certain Commercial Transactions in France, laid before Congress, 1780," and a number of public letters to be found in Sparks' "Diplomatic Correspondence." He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, honorary member of the American Philosophical Society, member of the Society of Arts and Agriculture, and during his residence in London he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1782, and the states of Massachusetts and Virginia bestowed upon him large tracts of land in recognition of his services. He was widely known as a scholar, author, philosopher, scientist and statesman. He read Greek and Latin with fluency, conversed in French, Spanish and Italian

with elegance and force, and his knowledge of physical science, medicine and law was extensive. As a statesman and student of international politics Arthur Lee rendered vitally important services to his country during the precarious pre-revolutionary and confederation periods. He spent his last years on his farm in Middlesex county, Va., near the village of Urbana, where he died, Dec. 12, 1792. He never was married.

NEELY, Hugh McDowell, merchant, was born near Jackson, Madison co., Tenn., Nov. 8, 1833, son of Moses and Jane Parks (McDowell) Neely, and grandson of Moses and Margaret (Campbell) Neely, of Scotch extraction. His great-grandfathers were Robert Campbell and Capt. "Jim" Neely, both soldiers in the revolution. His education was completed at the Shelby Male Academy and when the civil war broke out he enlisted in the 38th Tenn. regiment, of which he was made captain. He participated in all the battles of the army of Tennessee, except the battle of Stone river, under command of Gens. Sidney Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg, Hood and Joseph E. Johnston, winning high praise for soldierly qualities and coolness in battle. Upon his return home in 1865 he entered the employ of Brooks, Neely & Co., wholesale grocery and cotton merchants, and in the following year was admitted to partnership. The firm became one of the strongest mercantile concerns in the South, and it was to Mr. Neely's unremitting efforts that its success was largely due. He was president of the Phoenix Insurance Co. and the Memphis Cotton Exchange, and vice-president of the Memphis National Bank, besides holding important official positions in several large real estate and financial corporations of the city. He was married in August, 1886, to Mrs. Mary B. McCown, daughter of Maj. W. M. Sneed of Granville county, N. C., and died in Memphis Tenn., Aug. 13, 1919.

BROWN, John Wesley, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 7, 1837, son of John Smith and Sarah Harison Brown, and grandson of John Brown, a native of England, who came to this country in 1815. He was graduated a civil engineer at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., in 1855. Entering at once on the practice of his profession, he was engaged on several important works, and for a time was employed in the U. S. coast survey. In 1857 he resumed study at Dickinson Seminary, and the following year entered the Methodist ministry. Five years later he joined the Episcopal church, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittingham, Feb. 25, 1866. His first charge was as curate of Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, Md., during the illness of the regular assistant. From this charge he was called to St. Ann's Church, Middleton, Del., where on Aug. 3, 1866, he was ordained priest. In January, 1868, he received a call from Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Pa.; from there he went to Christ Church, Detroit, Mich., and in 1876 he became rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, O. He was for six years rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1888 was called to the rectorship of St. Thomas's Church, New York city, where he ably continued the labors and policy of his predecessor, Rev. William F. Morgan. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Nebraska College in 1876. His executive talent was recognized in his appointment to numerous committees as a member of both general and diocesan conventions of the Episcopal church and his strong public spirit brought him into active participation in charitable work in the various cities where he held pastorates. He was vice-president of the Cleveland Humane Society in 1879, president of the Buffalo Humane Society in 1884, and a member of the board of managers of the Church Missionary Society. In June, 1888, he was appointed, by Pres. Cleveland, a visitor to the U. S. military academy, West Point, and made the address to the graduates of that year. He was vice-president and rector of St. Luke's Home, a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and a member of the board of managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. A number of his addresses and sermons were published in book form. He was one of the most prominent clergymen of the Episcopal church in the United States, and one of the most eloquent clerical deputies in the triennial general convention. He was married to Abigail Gambrill, and had one daughter, Rosa Morton, who became the wife of Capt. Hew Crichton of the English army. Dr. Brown retained the rectorship of St. Thomas's Church until his death, which occurred in New York city, Nov. 10, 1900.

RIDGE, John, Cherokee Indian leader, was born in northern Georgia about 1801. His early education was begun under the tutelage of Moravian missionaries who had established schools for the benefit of the Cherokees. In 1818, at the instance of the missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, he was selected as one of the three Cherokee youths to be sent to school at Cornwall, Connecticut. While there he became acquainted with Miss Sarah B. Northrop, who was a member of a prominent local family and whom he afterward married. After his return to the Cherokee Nation, he took a prominent part in tribal affairs. With his father Major Ridge, and his cousin, Elias Boudinot, he became a leader of the proposed removal of the Cherokees to a new reservation, west of the Mississippi and, as such, signed the treaty of New Echota. The anti-treaty party, naturally comprising a great number of the Cherokee Nation, bitterly opposed the abandonment of lands assigned to them by Washington and Jefferson. A Cherokee law published by Elias Boudinot in the "Cherokee Phoenix," expressly provided that they who sold their lands without consent of the nation, should suffer death. For their radical action, the death of John Ridge and his two associates was planned, with that of the other Cherokees who signed the treaty. After the nation was removed to Indian Territory he followed them, and his death occurred by assassination at the same time as that of his father and cousin, near Park Hill, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), June 22, 1839.

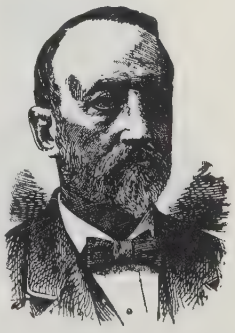
WATRES, Louis Arthur, lawyer, was born at Mount Vernon, Lackawanna co., Pa., Apr. 21, 1851, son of Lewis S. and Harriet (Hollister) Watres. His father was one of the early settlers of the Lackawanna valley, and for nearly twenty years a magistrate of the city of Scranton. His mother was the gifted poet, "Stella of Lackawanna." While cashier of the Scranton Bank & Trust Co., he studied law under Judge John Handley, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was county solicitor for Lackawanna county during 1881–90, and was employed by the state in tax and collateral inheritance tax cases. He was a member of the state senate during 1883–91.

serving on the general, judiciary and other important committees; and was lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth from 1891 to 1895, having been elected to that office on the Republican ticket at the same time that Robert E. Pattison (Democrat) was elected governor. He was president of the board of pardons; vice president of the Pennsylvania world's fair commission, and chairman of its executive committee. He was chairman of the state central Republican committee in 1891, and conducted a most successful campaign, securing the election of the state ticket of that year under peculiar difficulties. As a member of the national guard of Pennsylvania, he rose from the positions of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain of company A, of the 13th regiment N. G. P., to the position of general inspector of rifle practice, with rank of colonel. Mr. Watres has been active in the enterprises of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, and is now the executive officer of some of the largest and most important corporations in his section of the state. He constructed the Scranton Passenger railroad (South Side line); and later, with others, projected and built the Scranton and Pittston Traction Co., of which he is now president. He conceived and was an important factor in carrying out the consolidation of all the water companies in the Wyoming valley, and he is now the president of the company; he was one of the projectors of the Economy Light, Heat and Power Co. of Scranton, and is at present one of its directors. Mr. Watres is at present giving his principal attention to the enterprises in which he is directly interested, and confines his law practice to corporation, equity and orphans' court cases. He is president of the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Co., the Spring Brook Water Supply Co., the Brookside Coal Co., the Mansfield Water Co., the Blossburg Water Co., the Scranton and Pittston Traction Co., and a few smaller corporations. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and active in the management of the affairs of the party. In 1874 he was married to Effie J. Hawley, and his domestic life is blessed by three boys: Harold (a student at Princeton), Laurence and Reyburn.

L. Watres

MONTGOMERY, James, pioneer and soldier, was born in Ashtabula county, O., Dec. 22, 1814. He belonged to the Scotch family of Montgomery, a race of fighters, one of whom killed Henry II. of France in a tournament; and he was closely related to Gen. Montgomery, who fell at the battle of Quebec. In his youth he removed with his father to Kentucky, where he received an academic education, and taught school for twelve years. In 1852 he removed, with his second wife, to Jackson county, Mo.; but, on account of his northern principles, he did not find the people congenial. Therefore, as soon as Kansas was open to emigrants, he settled in Mound City, where he purchased a claim for the small sum of $11. When, in 1855, the border warfare began between Missourians and the Free-state settlers, Montgomery became a recognized leader in the anti-slavery movement in southern Kansas. At the head of a band of some twenty-five men he patroled the southern counties of Kansas for the next three years, fighting the Missourians in a number of small skirmishes, and keeping them effectually at bay. When, in December, 1857, a party of Missourians, under the command of a deputy-marshal, drove the Free-state men of Bourbon county from their homes, Montgomery met them with his force, defeated the marshal, and restored the settlers to their possessions. In the following spring a Mr. Hedwick was killed by the Missourians in his own doorway; and Montgomery, with the two sons of Hedwick and a few others, pursued the gang and killed five of them. A force of U. S. cavalry, sent to arrest him for this, was defeated by him, and driven back to Fort Scott. On another occasion he escaped arrest by hiding in a large corn-field, where he lived for a number of days, eating the green corn and drinking the sap from the stalks. Though the men under his command sometimes committed acts of lawless violence, none such were attributed to Montgomery himself. When the civil war began he was appointed colonel of the 3d Kansas volunteers, but, acting under a political commander, accomplished little. In the autumn of 1862 he was commissioned to recruit the first colored regiment in South Carolina, where he continued to serve the Federal cause until Gen. Lee's surrender. At the battle of Olustee in Florida, in February, 1864, Col. Montgomery commanded the reserves, and saved the defeated Federal forces from total rout, although his lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant and several other officers were left dead on the field. Here again he suffered in having an unwarlike commander, and lacked full opportunity to display his military genius. After his return to Kansas, he lived in a retired and peaceful manner until his death. During his last years he was much given to religious observances. He was a handsome man, six feet in height, with a sinewy frame. His glance was particularly keen and expressive. A writer in the "Kansas Magazine" said of him: "Montgomery died poor. Though he had opportunities during his life time to steal himself rich in the name of liberty, he preferred, like the honorable and unselfish man that he was, to do right rather than be rich, and to leave his children the legacy of an unstained name rather than bonds and lands." Col. Montgomery died in Linn county, Kan., Dec. 6, 1871.

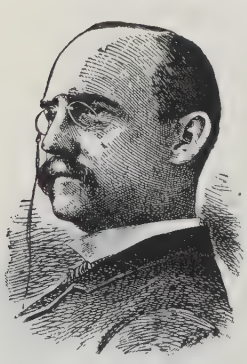
DEVOE, Frederick William, merchant and manufacturer, was born in New York city, Jan. 26, 1828, son of John and Sophia (Farrington) Devoe. He is a descendant of Frederick de Veaux, a native of France and a Huguenot, who fled to Mannheim, Germany, and thence emigrated to New York in 1675. The family is an ancient one, of Norman origin, and is believed to have derived its name from the district of Vaux. Frederick De Veaux, who was a merchant, with two brothers, who came over about the same time, settled in Harlem, and married Hester, daughter of Daniel Tourneur. By this marriage and by purchase, he became the owner of large farms and other tracts of land on Manhattan island and at Morrisania and New Rochelle. His grandson, Frederick de Voe, born about 1710, settled on a farm on the Phillipse manor, below Yonkers, and suffered the loss of his property for loyalty to King George. His son, John, who took an active part in the army during the revolution, bought a part of the confiscated Phillipse estate after the war, and lived upon it during the rest of his life. He was married, in 1779, to Rebecca Devoe, a near relative, who bore him eleven children, one of whom was John Devoe, who served in the army for a short time during the war of 1812. Frederick W. Devoe attended private schools until he was thirteen years of age, and then



F. W. Devoe

became a clerk in the store of his brother, Isaac, at Spotswood, N. J. Three years later he returned to New York, and entered the house of Jackson & Robins, dealers in drugs, paints, varnishes and oils, on Wall street, in which his brother, John, was junior partner. From 1848 until 1852 he was a clerk in the house of Butler & Raynolds, dealers in the same products, in the last-mentioned year forming the firm of Raynolds & Devoe, and succeeding to the business of Schank & Downing, on Fulton street. The firm was reorganized in 1864, becoming F. W. Devoe & Co., and in addition to the paint business made a specialty of refining petroleum, shipping the product called Devoe's brilliant oil all over the world. This branch of the business was sold in 1873. In 1890 the firm was incorporated under its old name of F. W. Devoe & Co., with Mr. Devoe as president; but two years later another change was made, and the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co. was formed, Mr. Devoe becoming president and treasurer. Mr. Devoe was appointed commissioner of education in 1880 by Mayor Cooper, and reappointed by Mayors Edson, Hewitt and Grant. It was due to him, in great measure, that industrial instruction in the city schools was established; and his resignation, in 1891, was a great loss to the cause of education. In 1890 he was appointed by Gov. Hill a trustee of the Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y. He was a trustee of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital; president of the New York Juvenile Asylum, and member of the council of New York University. He was married in 1853, to Sarah M., daughter of Walter Briggs of New York city, and had five children, two of whom survived him, Harriet E., and Mrs. Sarah A. Hodson. He died in New York city, Mar. 12, 1913.

AVERY, John Campbell, lawyer, was born in Pensacola, Fla., May 4, 1851, son of Albert L. and Emily (Campbell) Avery. His father was a native of Groton, Conn. Several of his family distinguished themselves at the battle of Fort Griswold and elsewhere during the revolutionary war. John C. Avery was educated at the public schools of New Orleans and Connecticut during the civil war, his father being a Union man; and afterwards at the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, Vt. From Burlington he returned to Florida, where he continued his studies under a private tutor, after which he entered the University of Georgia, and was graduated in 1872. He was anniversary orator of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Feb. 22, 1872. On returning home he studied law in the office of Gen. E. A. Perry, afterwards governor of Florida, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He remained in Pensacola, and there began the practice of his profession. In 1888 Mr. Avery was appointed judge of the criminal court of record. After serving on the bench three years, he resigned to resume the practice of law. He was a member of the national, state and city bar associations, and a communicant of the Episcopal church. He was married Nov. 21, 1876, to Minnella I., daughter of James Davidson, and had four children: John C.; Edna L., wife of Shelley G. Richardson; Clarence, and Campbell Avery. He died in Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 3, 1921.



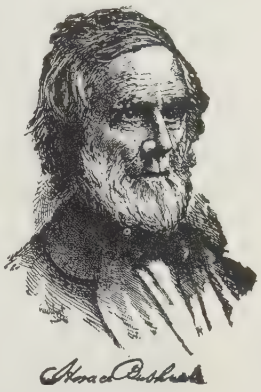
Jno. C. Avery

WILKINSON, Oziel, manufacturer, was born at Smithfield, Providence co., R. I., Jan. 30, 1744, son of John and Ruth (Angell) Wilkinson. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Lydia Smith of Smithfield, who bore him six sons and four daughters. Oziel Wilkinson was a man of great inventive faculty, and this was inherited by several of his sons, three of whom took up their father's trade, blacksmithing. About the year 1783 the family removed to Pawtucket, at that time a mere village, on account of the abundant water power and the forges and mills in operation there. In 1784–85 he started an anchor-mill, and also made cut-nails, farm tools and domestic utensils. A few years later he built a rolling and slitting mill, and became owner also of a flour-mill, where he ground grain, procured from Albany. The industry and enterprise of the Wilkinsons built up Pawtucket, and made it the principal centre of the iron and machinery manufacture in that part of the country. The marriage of his daughter, Hannah, to Samuel Slater enlarged his business interests, and Mr. Wilkinson joined his son-in-law in the cotton manufacture. In 1804 a road between Pawtucket and Boston was constructed, and thirteen miles of this were completed by him, the implements being furnished from his own establishment. This turnpike gave him easy access to the chief market for his nails. Mr. Wilkinson bought in connection with his sons in-law a water power on the Quinnebaugh river in Connecticut, and aided in bringing prosperity to Pomfret. His eldest child, Lucy, became the wife of Timothy Greene, of Potowam, Warwick, who was a partner of his father-in-law and his brother-in-law, Samuel Slater. His twin sons, Abraham and Isaac, were extensive iron manufacturers at Pawtucket, Providence and Fall River, and had large cotton-mills at Pawtucket, Valley Falls and Albion, but in 1829 they lost heavily, and later their mills and shops passed into other hands. David, fourth child of Oziel, was the inventor of a sliding lathe, a slide or gauge lathe, and of a steamboat, said to have anticipated Robert Fulton's. Daniel, the seventh child, was connected with the Pomfret factories, as a member of the firm. Smith, the ninth child, became a manufacturer in Putnam, Conn. Lydia, the tenth child, became the wife of Hezekiah Howe, a manufacturer of Cohoes, N. Y. The second daughter of Oziel, Marcy, married William Wilkinson, of Providence, for many years principal of the University Grammar School, and for several years a representative in the general assembly. Oziel Wilkinson was a member of the Society of Friends. He died in Pawtucket, Oct. 22, 1815.

WILKINSON, David, inventor, was born at Smithfield, Providence co., R. I., Jan. 5, 1771, third son and fourth child of Oziel and Lydia (Smith) Wilkinson. He was the most famous of the family—one noted in the annals of manufacturing in New England, displaying mechanical genius at an early age. At the age of six, it is said, he was made to help in the business of heading nails—his father being a blacksmith—"by being set astride of a log, and with his foot in a stirrup he would work the press which had been constructed by his father for this purpose." When he was twelve years of age the family removed to Pawtucket, R. I., and there engaged in manufacturing anchors, nails and other articles of hardware, and later in cotton manufacture. In 1797 David invented a gauge and sliding lathe for turning iron and brass, and in 1798 obtained a patent for it; but he derived little benefit from it, and when the patent right expired, twelve years later, neglected to renew it. The U. S. government derived so much benefit from his invention, which was used in constructing many machines for armories and arsenals, that in 1848 congress voted him $10,000. He forged the iron work and turned the spindles and rollers for the first machines used

by Samuel Slater, and it is supposed that he made the machinery for the historic old Slater mill. It is claimed for Wilkinson that he was the first person in this country to use steam for propelling boats, anticipating the experiment of Robert Fulton by sixteen years—which, if true, was a remarkable achievement for a mere youth. The boat used was one of about twelve tons burden, and had belonged to a large India ship, owned by John Brown. Wilkinson built the engine, and a mechanic named Ormsbee the boiler, and the preparations were made at a retired place called Winsor's cove, about three miles from Providence. The boat made a trip to Providence, thence to Pawtucket, and then returned to Providence, but nothing further appears to have been done with it. In 1829 David Wilkinson failed in business, and removed to Cohoes, N. Y., having been urged to do so by members of the Cohoes Co. organized to develop the water power on the Mohawk at that place. Early in 1831, with Hezekiah Howe, who had married his sister Lydia, and had been associated with him at Pawtucket and Wilkinsonville, he erected a shop for the manufacture of cotton machinery. When manufacturing ceased to be profitable, he engaged in the building of bridges and canals and other enterprises, in which his mechanical skill could be utilized. Both Pawtucket and Cohoes are indebted deeply to David Wilkinson for their industrial progress, and the former city for his aid in other ways, such as the founding of St. Paul's church and of Union Lodge. He was married to Martha Sayles, a direct descendant of Mary, eldest daughter of Roger Williams. She bore him four children. Mr. Wilkinson died at Caledonia Springs, Ontario, Feb. 3, 1852, but his remains were interred at Pawtucket.

BUSHNELL, Horace, clergyman, was born at Bantam, in the township of Litchfield, Conn., April 14, 1802, son of Ensign and Dotha (Bishop) Bushnell, both of sterling New England parentage. He spent his early years on his father's farm in New Preston, Litchfield county. He also worked at times in his father's little dressing and carding mill. In 1821 his religious faith, hitherto one of reason, became one of deep conviction, the result of which was to lead him to accept, rather late, the college education, declined four years earlier, when offered him by his parents. When he entered Yale College, in 1823, he was twenty-one years old, and by virtue of his maturity, as well as of his abilities, soon came to the front in his class. As he began to think for himself, the grounds of the religious belief in which he had been bred were shaken; and when he left college at the age of twenty-five, assailed by religious doubts, he gave up the purpose of entering the ministry, silently implanted in him by his mother from his first hour of being. He taught school in Norwich for a year, and for another year was junior editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce." Then he went back to Yale to study law, and soon accepted a tutorship in the college, carrying on the double work for a year and a half, when he was ready for the bar. But during a revival in college he saw a way to the solution of his doubts, and from that moment began his preparation for the ministry. In 1833 he was called to the North Congregational Church in Hartford, and the same year married Mary Apthorp, of New Haven, and brought her to the home in Hartford which was theirs together for forty-three years. They had five children: one son and four daughters. In 1845 he went to Europe for a year. Returning greatly quickened by the broader life and by contact with men, he began his work as a writer, and published his book on "Christian Nurture," in 1847. It immediately challenged criticism by its "dangerous tendencies." In the following year he was heard in public addresses in New York, Cambridge, New Haven and Andover. "Barbarism the First Danger," by its forceful exhibit of public conditions, and "Work and Play," by its grace and literary charm, began to make him widely known. In 1849 he published his first theological book, "God in Christ," which, by its views in regard to the Trinity, involved him at once in a controversy that stirred the churches of Connecticut to the foundations. He was charged with heresy by ministerial associations, but passed through the ordeal to a firmer position than he had yet occupied. The book, "God in Christ," opens with a "Dissertation on Language," which affords a key to his method of handling and expressing religious truth. Its essential doctrine is the inadequacy of any and all dogma to embody such truth. In his view, truth in the spiritual realm cannot be precisely defined. It is necessarily indefinite, because invisible and intangible. He reasons that the doctrines of the atonement and of the nature of Christ must be presented under symbols and by imaginative and poetical analogies. "Christ in Theology," published in 1851, was his spirited contribution to the controversy in which he was involved by his former book. In the same year he delivered at Litchfield his "Age of Homespun"—an inimitable picture of New England home life. In 1852 he began his book on "Nature and the Supernatural," finally published in 1858. This book was an original contribution to the religious thought of the time, and remains profoundly suggestive in the field now illumined by the discoveries of evolution. The next year he began his campaign to obtain a park for the city of Hartford, which after five years of persistent labor ended victoriously; and one of the most beautiful events of his life was the message which came to him, a dying man, from the city council, to the effect that the park had been named, for him, Bushnell Park. In 1855 his health becoming seriously impaired, he went to Cuba for the winter, and the next year to California, where he found himself intensely interested in the exciting events of the period of the vigilance committee, and the varied aspects of a nature new to him. The University of California was then just in its beginnings and seeking a permanent location, and he threw himself into the search, traversing the country with an engineer's eye for possibilities and selecting the site finally chosen. He was called to the presidency of the university, but after the delay of a year or two he finally declined the office, being unequal to its duties. In 1859 he resigned the pastorate of his beloved North Church, and entered upon what he called his "ministry-at-large," the writing of books, which occupied the remaining twenty years of his life. The books belonging to this period were: "The Vicarious Sacrifice," in its original form, three volumes of sermons, and "Forgiveness and Law," a revision of "The Vicarious Sacrifice." There were also three volumes, one of them posthumous, of collected essays and addresses, which are among the most interesting of his writings. These are: "Work and Play," "Moral Uses of Dark Things" and "Building Eras." He died at Hartford, Feb. 17, 1876.



GRAY, Oliver Crosby, educator, was born in Jefferson, Lincoln co., Me., Dec. 30, 1832, eldest son of Peter Tufts and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Gray. His father, a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, was a noted physician of Maine; and his grandfather, Robert Gray, a graduate of Harvard College and s

soldier in the war of the revolution. From the founder of the family in America, Robert Gray, who came from England in 1658 and settled at Andover, Mass., the line of descent is traced through his son Robert Gray and his wife Marian Lovejoy; their son Robert Gray and his wife Lydia Peabody; their son Robert Gray and his wife Abigail Chandler, and their son Robert Gray and his wife Lydia Tufts, who were the grandparents of Oliver Crosby Gray. He was graduated at Waterville College (now Colby University) in 1855 and for two years was city superintendent of public schools in Minneapolis, Minn. He then removed to Arkansas, where he was principal of Monticello Seminary at Princeton, during 1858–61. He served in the civil war as captain in the Confederate army under Gens. N. B. Forrest and Joseph Wheeler and participated in the battles of Shiloh and Chickamauga. He taught school during 1867–70, was president of St. John's College, Little Rock, Ark., from 1870 to 1874 and professor of mathematics in the University of Arkansas 1874–85. During 1886–87 he was mayor and superintendent of public schools of Fayetteville, Ark. In 1888 he was again appointed to the chair of mathematics in the University of Arkansas, where he remained for seven years, and thereafter had charge of the Arkansas School for the Blind at Little Rock, until his death. His alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1868, and that of LL.D. in 1885. Prof. Gray was a member of the International Association of Teachers of the Blind and of the Masonic fraternity. He was twice married (1) May 28, 1858, to Virginia L. Davis of Cushing, Me., who died in 1886, leaving two children: Carl R. Gray (q.v.), and Ethel, wife of LeRoy Kramer; and (2) in June, 1889, to Mrs. Mary M. Beattie, daughter of Solon Borland (q.v.), U. S. senator. He died in Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 9, 1905.

HENDERSON, Richard, jurist, was born in Hanover co., Va., Apr. 20, 1735, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Williams) Henderson. His father removed to Granville county, N. C., in 1745 and subsequently was appointed by the colonial governor high sheriff of the county. Owing to the conditions of frontier life, his education was limited to the instruction his parents could give him, but after he became of age, he read law in the office of his cousin, Judge Williams, for a year. His fresh, eager mind quickly absorbed everything that he read and a year later his learning in the law astonished the chief justice of the colony who examined him for a license to practice. Upon being admitted to the bar he rose rapidly in his profession and honors and wealth followed. In 1769 he was appointed by Gov. Tryon one of the two associate justices of the colony and held office until 1773, when his term expired. He sustained this position with marked ability, although it was an excited and disturbed period. As a result of his efforts to uphold the law he was forced on one occasion to flee by night from Hillsboro, where he had been holding court, to escape from the "Regulators," an organization of colonists who were resisting the collection of crown taxes, the conditions being a forecast of the revolutionary struggle, then not far off. After North Carolina declared its independence of Great Britain, Henderson was reëlected judge but he declined the office. In 1774, having learned of an offer by the Cherokee Indians to sell their lands, he founded the Transylvania Land Company, of which he was president, to buy them, his purpose being to establish an independent territory south of the Ohio river. His associates in the enterprise were John Williams, Leonard Hindley Bullock, William Johnston, James Hogg, Thomas, Nathaniel and David Hart and John Luttrell. In the negotiations with the Cherokees, Daniel Boone acted as Judge Henderson's agent. The transaction was completed at a council between Henderson and the Indians, on the banks of the Wautauga river, in Tennessee, known to history as the treaty of Wautauga, the Indians agreeing, for a fair consideration, to sell to the white men all their lands south of the Kentucky river, running from its junction with the Ohio to its source, thence south into Tennessee to the ridge dividing the waters of the Tennessee from those of the Cumberland, and along that ridge to the Ohio river, and thence along that river to the mouth of the Kentucky river. The territory comprised a large portion of the present states of Kentucky and Tennessee. Judge Henderson and his associates took possession Apr. 20, 1775, and three days later the "legislature" of Transylvania, as the territory was called, met at Boonesboro, Ky., and organized, elected Judge Henderson president, selected Boonesboro as its capital, virtually declared its independence of British sovereignty and proclaimed religious liberty. The Transylvania republic, however, was short-lived. Within a few weeks Henderson's treaty with the Cherokees was denounced in proclamations by the royalist governors of North Carolina and Virginia on the ground that it infringed the charter rights of those states, and the revolutionary war commencing soon afterward, the plans went for naught. To compensate Judge Henderson and his associates, the states of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee each allotted them 200,000 acres of land in the section they had bought from the Indians. In 1779 Henderson served as a member of the commission to extend the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina into Powell's Valley and later in the same year he opened a land office at French Lick (now Nashville, Tenn.) for the disposal of the lands of the Transylvania Company. In the following year he returned to his home in Granville county, N. C., where he spent the remainder of his days in the management of his estate. He was married to Elizabeth Keeling and had six children: Fanny, wife of Judge Macay, of Salisbury; Richard; Archibald, who became a member of congress; Elizabeth, wife of a Mr. Alexander; Leonard, who became chief justice of the state, and John Lawson Henderson. He died in Granville county, Jan. 30, 1785.

FARMER, Elihu Jerome, author and journalist, was born in Salineville, O., Feb. 18, 1836, son of James and Meribah (Butler) Farmer, of English extraction. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native town, and in 1851 he entered Haverford College, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1856. He began his business life as a banker, and continued in this line for a period of twenty years. In 1870 he commenced writing articles on finance for the Cleveland and New York papers, also occasionally touching upon politics, but inclining at that time more to poetry and art. In 1875 he published the first illustrated paper ever issued in Cleveland, entitled the "Pictorial World," and while the paper was an acknowledged success in artistic and literary merit it was in advance of its time. In 1881 Mr. Farmer visited

the Rocky mountain states, and while there wrote a brilliant series of letters for the Cleveland "Leader." In 1882–83 he was, by appointment of the governor of Ohio, commissioner to the mining exposition in Denver. This gave him an opportunity to gather valuable facts, which he embodied in a volume entitled "Resources of the Rocky Mountains." In 1884 he published "The Conspiracy Against Silver," a valuable work on bimetallism. In 1886 he began the publication of a semi-monthly paper, called "The Silver Dollar," which he continued for five years, gathering a vast amount of statistical arguments in favor of bimetallism, of which he was a strong supporter. From 1883 to 1893 he carried on extensive silver mining operations in Colorado. His last literary work was a book entitled "England and America." He was married, Oct. 6, 1865, to Lydia (see below), daughter of James M. Hoyt, of Cleveland, O., and had three children: James E., Ernest M., and Ethel Fay Farmer, who was married to Allan J. Horner of Cleveland, O. He died in Cleveland, Dec. 26, 1900.

FARMER, Lydia (Hoyt), journalist and author, was born in Cleveland, O., July 19, 1843, daughter of James Madison and Mary Ella (Beebe) Hoyt. She was educated at private and public schools in Cleveland and early evinced a strong talent in music, art and literature, and became an accomplished linguist. She began her literary career in 1884 by contributing prose and verse to the leading newspapers and popular magazines. In 1896 she was appointed to the editorial staff of the "Boston Ideas," to write weekly criticisms under the heading "Flashes from Literature," and she also contributed reviews to the "Arena." She was the author of "A Story Book of Science" (1866); "Boys' Book of Famous Rulers" (1886); "Girls' Book of Famous Queens" (1887); "The Prince of the Flaming Star" (1887); "The Life of Lafayette" (1888); "A Short History of the French Revolution" (1889); "A Knight of Faith" (1889); "A Moral Inheritance" (1890); "What America Owes to Women" (1893); "Aunt Belindy's Points of View" (1394); "The Doom of the Holy City" (1895), and "The Nero of the Nineteenth Century." "The Doom of the Holy City" was by permission dedicated to W. E. Gladstone, who had written a letter in commendation of her former work, "A Knight of Faith." "Aunt Belindy's Points" was described in the "Bookman" as "marked by shrewd wit, keen observation and broad characterization," and a critic in "Current Literature" wrote: "In Lydia Hoyt Farmer's popular little book of typical sketches, humorous philosophy, fashionable faux pas and quaint logic form the setting for a pleasing love-story, interwoven with many bright bits of amusing dialect and social fads, which give constant change of scene, and afford artistic shadings and picturesque portraiture." She was married, Oct. 6, 1865, to Elihu J. Farmer (see above), and had three children. She died in Concord, N. H., Dec. 24, 1903.

IAMS, Franklin Pierce, lawyer, was born in Greene county, Pa., July 20, 1852, son of Thomas and Delilah (Huffman) Iams, grandson of Otho and Nancy (Cole) Iams and great-grandson of Richard and Eleanor (Pottinger) Iams. His great-grandfather, Richard Iams, was a native of Maryland and was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He was educated at Waynesburg College and the University of Michigan; studied law in Waynesburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He acquired an extensive practice throughout western Pennsylvania. He was attorney for the defense in the celebrated McCausland murder case, in which all his clients were acquitted by a reversal of the lower court on appeal to the supreme court; the other defendants were convicted and executed. He was district attorney of Greene county, and was a burgess of Waynesburg and Sheraden, now a part of Pittsburgh, and helped to organize the First National Bank of Sheraden, of which he was a director. For many years he was a member of the Democratic state central committee from Greene county. He was married Aug. 12, 1877, to Lucy Virginia, daughter of James Francis Dorsey of Waynesburg, Pa., and had two sons: Dr. Jay Donald and Jesse Dorsey Iams. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 11, 1917.

CHAPPELL, Chester Will, manufacturer, was born in Cazenovia, Madison co., N. Y., Apr. 5, 1845, son of Chester Loomis and Sarah Maria (Jackson) Chappell; grandson of John Webster and Esther (Loomis) Chappell, and great-grandson of John and Barbara (Webster) Chappell of Andover, Conn. He was educated at the Cazenovia Seminary, and began his business career as a partner in a local book and stationery store. At the expiration of the first year he acquired his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until 1866. In the following year he formed a partnership with Benjamin E. Chase in Oneida, N. Y., in the men's furnishing goods business. In 1877, Messrs. Chappell & Chase, together with John F. Tuttle, established a new business in Oneida, that of manufacturing supplies for funeral directors. New methods of manufacturing and business management were adopted, and under Mr. Chappell's management the Chappell, Chase, Maxwell Co. was remarkably successful and grew to large proportions. In 1890 it united with the Stein Manufacturing Co., the Boston Casket Co., the Maryland Burial Case Co., Hamilton, Lemmon, Arnold Co., and Messrs. D. E. Case of Albany, N. Y., to form the National Casket Co. of New York city, which was capitalized at $3,000,000. Mr. Chappell was vice-president and general manager of the National Casket Co., which had factories in Allegheny, Pa., Rochester and Oneida, N. Y., Hoboken, N. J., and Baltimore, Md., and was the largest of its kind in the United States. One of the leading merchants of the state, he was actively interested in other business organizations in Oneida, as well as in its benevolent institutions. He was president of the Oneida Savings Bank; vice-president of the O. W. Sage Manufacturing Co., and a director of the Oneida Valley Bank. He was active in the establishment of the Y. M. C. A.; was a trustee of the Presbyterian church, superintendent of its Sunday school, and a member of the Masonic order. He was an eloquent orator and a member of the Democratic party. Mr. Chappell was twice married: (1) Nov. 9, 1869, to Emily C. Bridge, of Oneida Castle, and, after her death in 1872, he was married (2) Nov. 10, 1884, to Mary Wells of the same town. While on an automobile tour near Syracuse, N. Y., he met with an accident which caused his death, July 17, 1909.

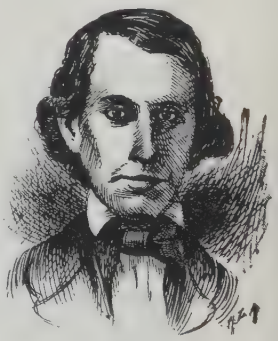
PERCIVAL, James Gates, geologist and poet, was born at Berlin, Conn., Sept. 15, 1795, son of Dr. James and Elizabeth (Hart) Percival; grandson of James and Dorothy (Gates) Percival; great-grandson of John and Hannah (Whitmore)

Percival, and great-great-grandson of James and Abigail (Robinson) Percival. Like Brainard and Kirke White, he was of a meditative disposition, and even in childhood preferred the companionship of books and his own thoughts to that of his schoolmates. At the age of five years he read, understandingly, books on astronomy and other scientific subjects that would have puzzled many students well advanced in such studies, and during the whole of his life was devoted to the acquisition of knowledge. He was graduated at Yale College in 1815, at the head of his class. His tragedy, "Zamor," was presented at the commencement exercises, and was favorably commented upon, though it is not known that previous to this he had won any distinction as a poet. Soon after his graduation, Percival taught school a short time in Philadelphia, Pa., and then returned to Yale, where he was graduated M.D. in 1820. He practiced his profession a short time in Berlin with indifferent success, and then established himself in Charleston, S. C., where, it appears, he gave more attention to literature than to his patients; for it was here that he wrote "Prometheus" and the first part of "Clio," which were published in that city in 1822. The work attracted some attention; but Percival found, as did Simms, Hayne and other Southern writers of the time, that the people of the South were slow in their recognition of literary merit, and that in the North a book bearing the imprint of a Southern publisher rarely attracted much attention. In 1824 Percival was appointed assistant surgeon in the U. S. army and professor of chemistry in the U. S. Military Academy, but resigned in a few months to become a surgeon in the recruiting service at Boston, Mass. Here he was a frequent contributor to the magazines; he edited Knox's "Elegant Extracts" (Boston, 1826), and published a collection of his poems (New York, 1826). In 1827 he removed to New Haven, where he published the third part of "Clio," translated with notes Malte Brun's geography (3 vols., Boston, 1834), and assisted in compiling Noah Webster's "Dictionary of the English Language." At this period in his life Percival began the study of geology, and during the year (1834) explored the ranges of trap-rock extending through Connecticut. The next year, with Prof. Charles U. Shepard, he made a geological and mineralogical survey of the state. His report of this survey, which was not published until 1842 (New Haven), is a marvel of conciseness—a multitude of facts being clearly presented without the use of a superfluous word. In 1835 he was appointed state geologist of Connecticut, which position he held until 1842. From 1841 to 1844 he contributed to New Haven and other journals many translations of German and Slavonic lyrics, and published the "Dream of a Day" (New Haven, 1843). In 1853 Percival was engaged in surveying the lead mining region of Wisconsin, and the following year was appointed geologist of that state. His first report was published in 1855, and his second was in preparation at the time of his death. His library, of more than 10,000 volumes, was sold by his executors for $20,000. His complete poems, with a biography, in two volumes, were published in Boston in 1859. Some of Percival's minor poems have become "household words," and will never be permitted to go into oblivion. Notable among these are: "The Coral Grove"; "The Graves of the Patriots," and "Setting Sail." Percival died at Hazel Green, Wis., May 2, 1856, and was buried there. Some years' later a monument was erected over his grave by classmates and friends in New Haven.

J. G. Percival

PITMAN, John, jurist, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 23, 1785, son of John and Rebecca (Cox) Pitman, and grandson of John and Mary (Blower) Pitman. His father, a native of Boston, was a Baptist minister, who supplied pulpits in New Jersey, and subsequently at Warren, Pawtuxet, Providence and Seekonk, R. I. John Pitman, 3d, was prepared for college by Rev. William Williams of Wrentham, Mass., and was graduated at Brown University before he had completed his fifteenth year. He then entered the law office of Hon. David Howell in Providence, and after two and a half years' study was ready for admission to the bar, but decided to postpone the step, and going to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., continued reading in the office of Hon. T. Bailey. In 1806 he was admitted to practice in New York city, and not long after, to other courts in the state, but removed to Kentucky, intending to settle there. In 1800 he returned to Providence, and in 1812 removed to Salem, Mass., where he remained for four years and built up a large practice. In 1816 he removed to Portsmouth, N. H., and practiced there until 1820, when he returned to Providence, and soon after his arrival was appointed U. S. district attorney for Rhode Island. In 1824 he was appointed U. S. district judge, and so great was his ability and so just and satisfactory his rulings that he retained the office until his death. For ten years he was president of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry; for eighteen, president of the corporation of the Providence Athenæum, and at different times was a member of both branches of the corporation of Brown University. He often delivered addresses on public occasions, some of which were printed. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Brown in 1842. Judge Pitman was married, in Providence in 1842, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Talbot, who bore him nine children, six of whom survived their father. He died in Providence, R. I., Nov. 17, 1863.

BROOKS, Charles Timothy, clergyman and author, was born at Salem, Mass., June 20, 1813, eldest son of Timothy and Mary (King) Brooks. He was fitted for college in the Latin School at Salem, and entered Harvard, where under Prof. Follen, he acquired a deep interest in the German language and in German poetry. He was graduated in 1832, and then entered the Cambridge Divinity School. His labors in the Unitarian ministry began at Nahant, Mass., and were continued at Bangor and Augusta, Me., at Windsor, Vt., and elsewhere until January, 1837, when he began preaching for the church at Newport, R. I. He was ordained to the ministry in June, Dr. William Ellery Channing giving the charge. His ministerial work was several times interrupted by journeys taken for the sake of his health, and in 1870 he gave up preaching on account of impaired eyesight. His literary work began before 1837; but his first book was published in that year, and was a translation of Schiller's "William Tell." This was followed by many volumes of translations of prose and verse, including "Songs and Ballads from the German" (1842); "German Lyrics" (1853); "Faust" (1856); Jean Paul's "Titan" (1862); the first part of the "Jobsiade" (1863); Jean Paul's "Hesperus" (1865); Schafer's "World-priest (1873):



Charles T. Brooks

Auerbach's "Poet and Merchant" and Rückert's "Wisdom of the Brahmin" (1882.) His skill as a translator was praised by Carlyle, and it is in this field that he ranks highest. His renderings of some of the modern poets are unsurpassed for fidelity and flowing grace. Among original works were a volume of sermons. "The Simplicity of Christ's Teachings"; "Aquidneck," a poem read at the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Redwood Library at Newport (1848); "Controversy Touching the Old Stone Mill" (1851), opposing the theory that the Northmen built it; "Songs of Field and Flood" (1854), poems; and "William Ellery Channing," a Centennial Memory (1880), poem. Mr. Brooks had the fullest sympathy with the reform movements of the day, but partly by reason of his delicate health, partly because he was wrapped up in his literary work, he was not conspicuously identified with any of them. In Newport he was a familiar figure, his gracious mien and simple manner contrasting strangely with the artificiality of the fashionable life of the place. He was married, at Newport, in October, 1837, to Harriet Lyman, daughter of Benjamin Hazard, who bore him two sons and two daughters. Mr. Brooks died in Newport, June 14, 1883. A memorial of his life was written by Rev. Charles W. Wendte.

RATCLIFFE, William Cummins, lawyer, was born in Arkansas county, Ark., March 12, 1839, son of William Pleasant and Mary McFadden (Cummins) Ratcliffe. His father was a famous Methodist minister in Arkansas, whose record as a pioneer preacher was phenomenal; his grandfather, Gideon Ratcliffe, was a prominent planter in Williamson county, Tenn., and his great-grandfather, John Ratcliffe, a resident of Williamsburg, Va., was famous for his high intellectual attainments and his activity in the political and military affairs of his state. William C. Ratcliffe attended a private school in Camden, Ark., until the age of seventeen, when he entered the Mackenzie Institute of Clarksville, Tex. After one year here he was admitted to the Florence Wesleyan University, Florence, Ala., where he was graduated with first honors in 1859. In recognition of his ability he was at once chosen junior professor of mathematics there, but in June, 1860, he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and began the study of law in the office of Garland & Randolph.

W. C. Ratcliffe

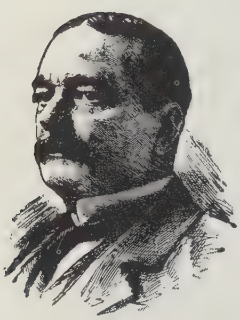
His studies being interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the 6th Arkansas regiment, serving through all the important campaigns in the department of the West and attaining the rank of lieutenant. He was wounded at the battles of Chickamauga, Ga., and Franklin, Tenn. At the close of the war he was admitted to the bar in Little Rock, and soon after joined the firm of Rice & Benjamin, which was dissolved in 1868. Mr. Ratcliffe has taken a prominent part in Democratic politics in his state, having served in the legislature (1877), and been city attorney of Little Rock for two terms, beside filling other important offices. His practice is extensive and has been unusually successful, and he is rated among the best equipped lawyers of the state. He is at present (1898) president of the board of trustees of Galloway Female College, Searcy, Ark., a trustee of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and of the Little Rock Conference Board of Education, as well as of numerous other educational institutions and societies. Mr. Ratcliffe was married, in April, 1873, to Margaret Matilda, daughter of Peter Hanger, and had three children: Cummins Ratcliffe, a lawyer of Little Rock; Mrs. Martha Thompson, who died in 1907, and William A. Ratcliffe. He died in Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 18, 1920.

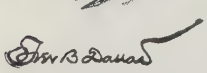
DALLAS, Alexander James (2d), naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, 1791, eldest son of Alexander James Dallas, an eminent lawyer and statesman of Philadelphia and secretary of the treasury, also acting secretary of war, in Pres. Madison's cabinet. He entered the naval service at fourteen years of age, consequently his preparatory education was brief, though he must have been a diligent student, as he spoke with great fluency the French, Spanish and Italian languages. He received his warrant as midshipman, Nov. 22, 1805, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and on March 20, 1810, was appointed acting lieutenant, though only nineteen years of age. In the latter part of this year he was ordered to the frigate President, under command of Com. John Rodgers, and from this vessel, while in command of the third gun division, Lieut. Dallas, in an action with the English man-of-war Little Belt, on May 23, 1811, fired the first hostile gun in what was afterward to be called the war of 1812. This incident created intense excitement throughout England and America, as war had not been declared, and Lieut. Dallas was censured at first for hasty conduct. In a subsequent court of inquiry it was established that the Little Belt fired first, and, acting under general orders, Lieut. Dallas returned the fire without waiting for a direct command from his superior officer. He was acquitted of all blame, and on March 4, 1811, was commissioned a full lieutenant with rank from June 13, 1810. He served during this war with Com. Rodgers' and Com. Perry's squadrons. On May 11, 1815, as lieutenant-commander of the Spitfire, he was assigned to the Mediterranean squadron under Stephen Decatur, and sent to Algiers to demand indemnity for depredations upon our commerce. He was commissioned master commandant, March 5, 1817, and post captain (the highest rank then known in the navy) April 24, 1828. He was ordered after this to the Pensacola navy yard, with power to establish a station, and it was through his work there that the most attractive naval station of the government at that time was planned and completed. On July 16, 1835, he was ordered to the command of the West India squadron, then the largest afloat in the navy, and with this fleet supported Gen. Scott during the war with the Seminoles in Florida, rendering such efficient services as to receive the recognition of that officer and the government in the naming a fort for him on the eastern coast of Florida. It was while in command of this squadron, in 1837, he settled satisfactorily some delicate matters of difference between this country and Mexico involving our commerce; and proceeding in his usual impetuous manner seized the Mexican brig-of-war, General Urea, and held possession of her until satisfactory terms were agreed upon. In 1839 he was again assigned to duty at the Pensacola navy yard, which under his direction was further improved, and for this the thanks of congress were tendered him March 8, 1836. In 1843 he was assigned to the command of the Pacific squadron. He died at Callao, Peru, June 3, 1844, after a service of thirty-nine years, during which he received only nine months' leave of absence,

A. J. Dallas

for a visit to China. Commodore Dallas was twice married. His first wife was Constantia, a sister of Gen. George G. Meade, of Gettysburg fame. By this marriage he had one son, Alexander James, who became a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. army, and served during the civil war; he died in Washington, D. C. His second wife was Mary Byrd Willis of Fredericksburg, Va., great-granddaughter of Col. Fielding Lewis, and Betty Washington, only sister of George Washington. Two children, a son and daughter, by this marriage, survive.

DALLAS, Trevanion Barlow, soldier and manufacturer, was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1843, youngest son of Alexander James and Mary Byrd (Willis) Dallas, and a great-great great-grandson of Sir Nicholas Trevanion, of Cornwall, England. His father, who rose to the rank of commodore in the U. S. navy, fired the first gun in the war of 1812 in the action with the Little Belt, off New York. His grandfather also, Alexander James, was an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and secretary of the national treasury under Madison; and his uncle, George Mifflin Dallas, was attorney-general of Pennsylvania, successively minister to Russia and England, and vice president of the United States. A great-great-grandfather of Trevanion B. Dallas was Dr. Barlow, a clergyman of the Church of England and an eminent astronomer. Mr. Dallas' mother was a native of Fredericksburg, Va., and was a great-granddaughter of Col. Fielding Lewis, the revolutionary patriot, and Elizabeth or Betty, only sister of George Washington. Mr. Dallas was educated principally in Virginia, and partly for this reason and partly because of strong attachment to his relatives on his mother's side, he joined his fortunes to those of the South in 1861; his relations on his father's side being as strongly in opposition to secession. As soon as warfare was decided on, he went to Florida to join the troops under Gen.





Chase, and with this command took possession of Forts Barrancas and McRae at Pensacola. After Gen. Braxton Bragg took command at Pensacola Mr. Dallas enlisted in the army as a private, although offered a commission in the U. S. army. He was one of the men detailed to attack Wilson's zouaves on Santa Rosa Island, and took part with his regiment in the battle of Shiloh. After this engagement he was commissioned a lieutenant of artillery, and served through the war, principally on staff duty; engaging in nearly all the battles in which the army of Tennessee was concerned, and was serving as captain of artillery when that army surrendered at Greensboro, N. C. At the close of the war he went to France on invitation of his mother's sister, who was the wife of Prince Achille Murat, eldest son of the king of Naples, and Caroline Bonaparte. Thus he had the privilege of moving in court circles and of seeing the fashionable life of Paris under the most fortunate circumstances; but a life of ease and of mere pleasure was not to his taste, and when war between Prussia and Austria was declared in 1866, he entered the Prussian army and served as volunteer aide-de-camp. When peace was declared, it became necessary for him to take up some form of business; for in consequence of the civil war at home, his personal means had been greatly reduced, and returning to the United States he entered a banking-house in New York city. A short time after, he removed to Charlottesville, Va., to engage in banking there, but concluding that he was more likely to prosper in a large city, he removed to Nashville, Tenn., in 1869, and joined the wholesale dry-goods firm of Hugh Douglas & Co. Ten years later he organized a stock company and built and equipped mill A of the Nashville Cotton Mills, subsequently acquiring mill B, constituting the Phoenix Cotton Mills. In 1891 with the help of some New York and New England capitalists, he organized the Dallas Manufacturing Co., and built and equipped a large mill at Huntsville, Ala., and he was treasurer and general manager of these three mills, manufacturing brown, bleached and colored cloths. He was twice married: (1) at Nashville, Tenn., May 11, 1869, to Ella, daughter of Hugh Douglas, and (2) at Nashville, Jan. 6, 1876, to Ida, daughter of Dr. Moses Bonner. By the first marriage he had one son, Hugh Douglas Dallas, who was assistant treasurer of the Dallas Manufacturing Co., and by the second, five children: Anne Willis, wife of Guilford Dudley; Trevania; Alexander James; George Mifflin and Elizabeth Dallas. He died in Nashville, Tenn., June 19, 1902.

KILLEBREW, Joseph Buckner, agriculturist, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., May 29, 1831, son of Bryan Whitfield and Elizabeth Smith (Ligon) Killebrew, and grandson of Buckner and Mary (Whitfield) Killebrew. His educational opportunities were restricted and he acquired a knowledge of mathematics, history, literature and the classics from his own private study. In 1854 he entered the University of North Carolina, was editor of the university magazine, and was graduated with first honors in 1856. He then studied law in the office of Robb & Bailey, Clarksville, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar in 1857. His practice was limited to the management of his father-in-law's estate and he devoted his attention chiefly to scientific agriculture. He became impressed with the need for a popular organ to promote scientific agriculture and the development of the natural resources of the state, and in 1871 he began his journalistic career as agricultural editor of the "Union and American," of Nashville. His editorials were copied throughout the South, and not only furnished useful information, but stimulated thought and enthusiasm. The success of his efforts in this pioneer field resulted in his establishing the "Rural Sun," which first appeared in 1872 with Mr. Killebrew as editor-in-chief. In the same year he was appointed general agent of the Peabody education fund for Tennessee and assistant state superintendent of education. In this dual capacity he prepared two valuable reports to the legislature (Mar. 14, 1872, and Jan. 22, 1873) with statistical information, which were extensively used to promote public education. In 1872, when the state department of agriculture was reorganized and a board of six commissioners appointed, Mr. Killebrew was made secretary; and when this board was superseded by the office of commissioner of agriculture, statistics and mines in 1875, he was appointed to this office and retained it until 1881. In this year he served as chief of the department of woods and minerals at the Atlanta exposition and commissioner for three railroads of the South. In 1894 he was appointed commissioner of immigration for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, and within the next three years found homes for some ten thousand settlers. He was a charter member and

director of the Tennessee Exposition Co., and collected numerous specimens of the mining and timber resources of the state. He was the author of "The Resources of Tennessee" (1874) and "The Geology of Tennessee" (1876) in collaboration with Dr. J. M. Safford; "Tobacco Culture" (1876); "Tobacco Leaf" (1877) in collaboration with Herbert Myaick of Massachusetts; "Wheat Culture" (1877); "Grasses and Forage Plants" (1878); "Sheep Husbandry" (1879); and "Coal and Iron in Tennessee" (1881), besides numerous monographs on southern agriculture, and contributions to the historical and biographical literature of Tennessee. He was one of the editors of the "Standard Dictionary" (1894), and as special expert on the culture and curing of tobacco by appointment of Gen. Francis A. Walker in 1880, compiled an authentic report for the tenth census. Mr. Killebrew's life work was the advancement of scientific agriculture, and he combined the searching interest and thorough methods of a scientist with the practical insight of an agriculturist. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina in 1878. He was married, Dec. 3, 1857, to Mary Catherine, daughter of George S. Wimberly, of Montgomery county, Tenn., and had six children: Mattie May, wife of W. S. Jones; Lulu, wife of M. J. Orr; George Wimberly; Joseph Pleasants; Alfred Briggs; and Joseph Buckner Killebrew. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 17, 1906.

LINDSLEY, Charles Augustus, physician, was born in Orange, N. J., Aug. 19, 1826, son of John and Eliza L. (Condit) Lindsley, and a descendant of John Linle, or Lindsley, who was one of the original settlers of Branford, Conn., and whose son Francis was one of the founders of Newark, N. J., in 1666. He was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1849, and after teaching for one year at the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Conn., began the study of medicine in the office of Asa J. Driggs, M.D., of Cheshire. Later he attended the College of Physicians in New York city, and the medical department of Yale University, receiving his medical degree from the latter and also the degree of A.M. from his alma mater in 1852, and began the practice of his profession at New Haven, Conn., where he remained until his death. He was professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Yale Medical School, 1860–83 and professor of the theory and practice of medicine, 1883–97, being dean of the faculty during 1863–85. In 1864 he was appointed attending physician to the Connecticut State Hospital, a position he held for twelve years. He was secretary of the General Hospital Society, 1865–77 and health officer of the city of New Haven, 1874–88. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut state board of health in 1878, serving as secretary and executive officer of the board from 1884 until his death, and he was also one of the founders of the New Haven Dispensary in 1863, subsequently serving as its president. He contributed numerous articles to the annual reports of the state board of health and edited the annual reports of the New Haven board of health from 1874 to 1887, and edited the annual reports of the state board of health, including the vital statistics of the state for many years. He originated the monthly and annual publications of tabulated statements of the vital statistics of the community. Dr. Lindsley's contributions to medical literature relate especially to public sanitation, and include: "Dissertation of Puerperal Convulsions" (in the "Proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society," 1858); "Registration of Vital Statistics in Connecticut" (1878); "Sanitary and Unsanitary Conditions of the Soil" (1879); "Prevailing Methods of Sewerage Disposal" (1880); "Vaccination" (1881); "Proprietary Medicines; their Use Demoralizing to the Medical Profession and Detrimental to the Public Welfare" (1882). "Facts in Sanitation of Practical Value" was published in the report of the Connecticut state board of agriculture for 1889. His address as president of the Connecticut Medical Society in 1892, was principally devoted to the beginning and growth of sanitary legislation in Connecticut. He was a member of the American Medical Association (vice-president); the American Public Health Association (president); the National Conference of State Boards of Health (president); the New Jersey Medical Society (honorary); the Connecticut Medical Society (president); the New Haven County Medical Association (president); and the New Haven Medical Society (president). Dr. Lindsley was married Apr. 13, 1852, to Lydia L., daughter of Maj. Aaron B. Harrison of Orange, N. J., and had five children: Harrison W.; Dr. Charles Purdy; Caroline, wife of Calvin S. McChesney; Alicia; and John C. Lindsley. Dr. Lindsley died in New Haven, Conn., Mar. 9, 1906.

LOWELL, Percival, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 13, 1855, son of Augustus and Katharine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell, and a descendant of Percival Lowell, who came to America from Bristol, England, in 1639, and settled at Newbury, Mass. His father was vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a trustee of Lowell Institute, Boston, and his mother was a daughter of Abbott Lawrence (q.v.), U. S. minister to England. Percival Lowell was a brother of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and a cousin of James Russell Lowell, the poet. After attending private schools in Boston, he entered Harvard College and was graduated A.B. in 1876. He was one of the founders of the Mathematical and Physical Club of Boston in 1883. Following a period of travel in Europe and the Far East, he entered upon a business career in Boston, holding such positions as treasurer of cotton mills and director of trust and electric companies. An unquenchable love of literary and scientific studies, however, led him to abandon commercial life and, being in affluent circumstances, he spent the decade 1883–93 chiefly in residence and travel in the Orient. In the spring of 1883, he went to Tokyo, Japan, and while there was appointed counselor to and secretary of the royal mission from Korea, then on its way to the United States, the first embassy ever sent by Korea to a western power. He returned to this country in charge of the travels of the mission through America and at the invitation of the King spent the following winter at Seoul as the guest of the government. He thus gained a knowledge of customs, traditions and literature of the Hermit Kingdom "that, up to that time, few westerners had acquired." Much of his time in Korea and Japan was devoted to authorship, numerous poems, magazine articles and two or three volumes of descriptive writings coming from his pen. It was not in the field of letters, however, that he was to win fame and renown, but as a student of as-

tronomy. During his early career he had maintained a lively interest in mathematics and astronomy and when, in 1877, Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer, discovered a remarkable series of markings, resembling canals, on the planet Mars, Lowell was deeply impressed. Failing health caused Schiaparelli to give up his Martian observations in 1893 and Lowell determined to continue the work. Before founding an observatory of his own for planetary research he spent many months in searching for a suitable site for an astronomical observatory, visiting France and Algiers, the Andes, the Mexican plateau, and the western part of the United States. He finally built the Lowell observatory at a point near Flagstaff, Ariz., in 1894, and with six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four-inch refracting telescopes and a forty-inch reflector, he and an able staff made a series of researches and discoveries, which astonished the scientific world. Schiaparelli counted 104 "canals" on the planet Mars, but Lowell found 550, one more than 1,000 miles long. He proved the existence of these "canals" by a series of remarkable photographs, the first ever taken, and in 1909 he announced that in his opinion Mars is inhabited by a race of sentient beings similar to those on earth. His theory was that in the final stage in the decrepitude of a planet, water and air, the essentials of organic life, disappear. On Mars the water supply is limited to polar ice and is distributed over the planet by canals constructed by its inhabitants. He believed that the visible lines are broad belts of vegetation and that the periodic variability in the intensity of the lines is due to seasonal changes. He detected also what he believed to be water vapor in the Martian atmosphere. He also made a study of the planets Mercury, Venus and Saturn and sought to locate by photography the unknown celestial body which exerts peculiar influences upon the outer planets. He made many trips to distant points for special observations and he financed other expeditions. He was non-resident professor of astronomy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1902–09. His work in behalf of science won him various honors, including the Janssen medal from the French Astronomical Society in 1904 and a gold medal from the Astronomical Society of Mexico in 1908. Lowell possessed a keen intellect, a trained and penetrating vision and the faculty of clothing his ideas in words at once apt, forceful and convincing. The grace and charm of his writing as well as his conversation were not excelled by any scientist of his day. Personally he was singularly attractive, a perfect type of the scholar, the scientist and the man of the world combined. His early writings, which were mostly concerned with phases of oriental life and thought, are ranked among the American classics. He was the author of "Choson, the Land of the Morning Calm" (1886); "The Soul of the Far East" (1888); "Noto" (1891); "Occult Japan" (1894); "Mars" (1895); "The Solar System" (1903); "Mars and Its Canals" (1906); "Mars as the Abode of Life" (1908); and "The Evolution of Worlds" (1909), and numerous articles in the magazines and proceedings of learned societies. He delivered a number of lectures in the United States and Europe before scientific societies, addressing audiences in Paris and Berlin in their native tongue. He also spoke and wrote with ease the languages of the Japanese and Koreans. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; the American Philosophical Society; Société Astronomique de France; Astronomische Gesellschaft; honorary member of the Sociedad Astronomica de Mexico, and a member of the National Geographic and American Geographical societies. He was married June 10, 1908, to Constance Savage, daughter of Bezer Richmond Keith of Boston and died without issue at Flagstaff, Ariz., Nov. 12, 1916.

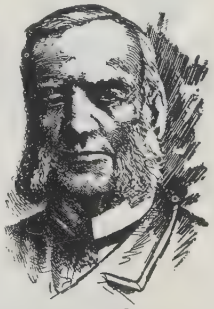
KETCHAM, John Henry, soldier and congressman, was born in Dover, Dutchess co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1832. Following an academic education he engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1854 he was elected supervisor of his native town, in 1856–57 served in the state assembly and 1860–61 in the senate. He assisted in organizing the 150th N. Y. volunteers in 1862 and as its colonel served with credit throughout the war, being brevetted brigadier general of volunteers, Dec. 6, 1864, major general Mar. 13, 1865, and receiving a full commission as brigadier general of volunteers Apr. 1, 1865. Having been elected to the national house of representatives on the Republican ticket just prior to this, he resigned from the army to take his seat in the 39th congress, and gave such satisfaction to his constituents that he was returned to the 40th, 41st and 42nd congresses. He was a candidate for reëlection to the 43rd congress, and because of his loyalty to Gen. Grant during the Grant-Greeley campaign, met his first political defeat. His district contained many Republicans who sympathized with Greeley, and Mr. Ketcham was told that if he would not push the canvass for Grant he would be reëlected. He refused, preferring to win or lose with Grant, and the result was the election of the Democratic candidate. Gen. Grant learned of his attitude, and in 1874 appointed Ketcham commissioner of the District of Columbia, from which he resigned in 1877 to reënter congress, and served in the 45th to the 52nd congresses inclusive, when he retired to recuperate his health. He was subsequently returned to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th congresses. In the lower house he served on the committees on military affairs, foreign affairs and post-office expenditures. Gen. Ketcham never made a speech in congress or on the stump, but he was an indefatigable worker for his constituents and for his superior political judgment he was frequently consulted. He died in New York city, Nov. 4, 1906.

TROUSDALE, Leonidas, journalist and educator, was born in Robertson county, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1823, son of Bryson Blackburn and Susan (Hicks) Harrington Trousdale. His father, a farmer, was a pioneer settler in Jackson, Madison co., Tenn. The son was educated in Liberty Academy, where he founded and edited a weekly paper in manuscript form for his fellow-students. He published a similar paper while attending the University of Nashville. He served as deputy clerk of the chancery court a few months before the outbreak of the war with Mexico, and volunteering his services he went through the war, participating in the storming of Monterey under Gen. William C. Butler, and in the battle of Buena Vista under Gen. Taylor. At the close of his service he became editor of the "Weekly Democrat" at Carrollton, Miss., for one year. He was elected assistant clerk of the Mississippi senate in 1850, but soon afterwards removed to Gallatin, Tenn., where he was editor of a Democratic newspaper called the

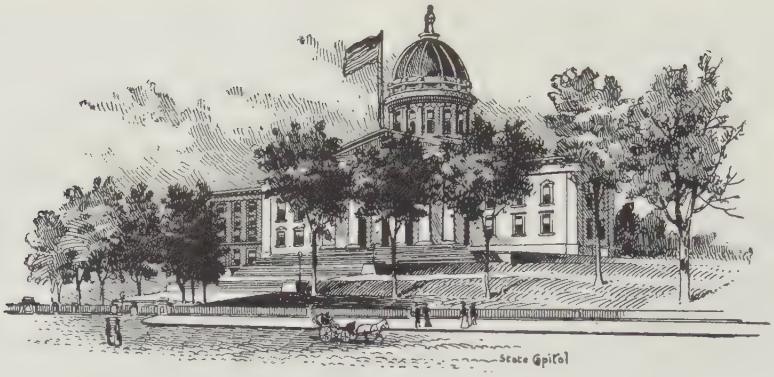
"Tenth Legion." Subsequently he took up his residence at Little Rock, Ark., where he became editor of the "Gazette and Democrat," and his next position was as co-editor of the Memphis "Appeal," with which he remained eight years. In 1860, when party feeling ran high throughout the country, he transferred his services to the Nashville "Union and American." Events of the civil war suspended the publication of this periodical for a number of years, and the journalist once more became a soldier. He acted first as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Isham G. Harris, and afterwards, having been promoted adjutant-general of brigade on the staff of Gen. Marcus J. Wright, he participated in the Chickamauga campaign of 1863. When it terminated, his failing health forced his resignation from the army, and he renewed his journalistic labors. At this period, in connection with Maj. Frank M. Paul, he edited one of the most remarkable journalistic products of the civil war, the Chattanooga "Rebel." In it the most brilliant war literature was produced; and the journal became so distasteful to its antagonists, that Gen. Wilson of the Federal army turned the whole plant in the streets, destroying whatever could not be burned. After the war terminated, Col. Trousdale edited successively the Memphis "Commercial" and the Memphis "Appeal," served for four years as secretary of the Memphis chamber of commerce and of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association; for some time as bookkeeper in the county trustees' office, and for six years as state superintendent of public instruction. His labors in this last office were productive of the best results, and his colleagues expressed deep regret when a change of administration at length terminated his incumbency. His final appointment was in 1883, when he was elected clerk and assistant superintendent of the bureau of public instruction, in which connection he edited the "Southwestern Journal of Education." He was known among the educators of the state by the affectionate title of the "Nestor of the Public Schools." In 1885 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland surveyor of customs for the port of Nashville, which position he held for about two years. He was married, Dec. 24, 1853, to Virginia Frances, daughter of Levi and Martha Joy, of Bolivar, Tenn. They had five children. Col. Trousdale died at the residence of his son Leonidas, near Nashville, Tenn., April 21, 1897, universally honored and lamented.

Wm. Trousdale

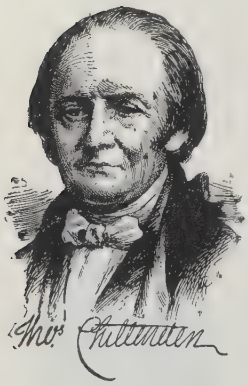
FLINT, Austin, physician, was born in Petersham, Mass., Oct. 20, 1812. The family was founded in America in 1638, by Thomas Flint, a native of Matlock, Derbyshire, England, who settled in that year in Concord, Mass. Dr. Flint was of the fourth generation of its members who followed the medical profession. Edward Flint, his great-grandfather, was a physician in practice at Shrewsbury, Mass.; Austin Flint, his grandfather, served as a surgeon in the revolutionary army, and afterwards practiced at Leicester, Mass., and his father, Joseph Henshaw Flint, was a distinguished surgeon of Northampton, and afterwards of Springfield, Mass. The son studied for three years at Amherst and in Cambridge, Mass., before entering upon a course of study in the medical department of Harvard University, where he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1833. He then practiced for a short time in Boston, Mass., and in 1836 went to Buffalo, N. Y. There he not only established himself as a medical practitioner, but also served his profession in other ways, writing frequently on scientific subjects, and becoming prominent as a teacher. He founded an organ of the profession, "The Buffalo Medical Journal," in 1846, and for the following ten years was its editor, and leading contributor to its columns; and in 1847 he, with Profs. White and Hamilton, established the Buffalo Medical College, which he served for the following five years as professor of the principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine. His markedly original writings making him well known throughout the United States, in 1852 he was invited to fill the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the University of Louisville, Ky., and in this connection he spent four years. At Louisville he formed a lifelong friendship with Dr. Samuel Gross, who mentioned him in enthusiastic terms in his "Autobiography." In 1856 Dr. Flint returned to Buffalo, and resumed his connection with the medical college and the "Journal." From 1858 to 1861 he spent the winters in New Orleans, where he acted as professor of clinical medicine in the medical school, and as visiting physician to the charity hospital. In 1859 he had removed his household to New York city, and there he was subsequently established. He served for a short time as professor in the Long Island College Hospital, was one of the founders and for many years a professor of the Bellevue Medical College, and physician to Bellevue Hospital. The most important of the writings of Dr. Flint are on "Practice of Medicine," "Continued Fever," "Chronic Pleurisy," "Dysentery," "Physical Explanation and Diagnosis of Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," "Diseases of the Heart," "Essays on Conservative Medicine," "Phthisis," "Clinical Medicine," "Manual of Auscultation and Percussion," "Medical Ethics and Etiquette," "Medicine of the Future." The first of these, the "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Medicine," has been accepted as a standard work. The London "Lancet" said of it: "America may well be proud of having produced a man whose indefatigable industry and gifts of genius have done so much to advance medicine, and all English-reading students must be grateful for the work he has left behind him. It has few equals in point of literary excellence or scientific learning, and no one can fail to study its pages without being struck by the lucidity and accuracy that characterize them." The work became the textbook of numerous American medical colleges, and everywhere was found indispensable to the profession. Dr. Flint's distinguished talents caused many honors to be heaped upon him by Yale University in 1881. He was elected president of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1872, president of the American Medical Association in 1883 and 1884, was a corresponding member of the Academy of Medical Science in Palermo, an honorary member of the Medical Society of London, and the British Medical Association, foreign honorary member of the Clinical Society of London, and fellow of the American College of Physicians. At the time of his death, he was universally conceded to be the foremost member of his profession in America. A short time before he died he was elected president of the International Medical Congress to meet at Washington, D. C. He was married, in 1835, to Annie Skillings of Boston, Mass. He died in New York, N. Y., March 13, 1886. A tablet was erected to his memory at Bellevue Hospital, recording that, "As physician to Bellevue Hospital for twenty-five years, he contributed largely to its reputation by his character, acquirements, labors and wise counsels."



Austin Flint.



CHITTENDEN, Thomas, first and third governor of Vermont (1778–89, 1790–97), was born at East Guilford (now Madison), Conn., Jan. 6, 1730, son of Ebenezer Chittenden and descendant of William Chittenden of Cranbrook, Essex, England. The latter, who had been an officer under Cromwell, emigrated to New England in 1639, and became one of the founders of Guilford, Conn. Ebenezer Chittenden was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and the future governor and statesman had only such meagre education as was afforded by the common schools of his time. With the exception of a few weeks during the winter, he was employed on the farm until he was eighteen, when he shipped before the mast on a vessel bound for the West Indies. At this time (1748), England and France were at war, and the vessel on which he sailed was captured by a cruiser. Chittenden was put ashore on one of the islands, where he suffered many privations, but by a friendly vessel he reached home a few months later, thoroughly weaned from any desire he may have entertained for a sea-faring life. In 1750, when he was twenty years old, he married Elizabeth Meigs of Guilford, and removed to Salisbury, Litchfield co., where, on a hillside overlooking one of the "Twin lakes," he built a house, still standing. He acquired a moderate competence, represented the town in the colonial assembly six years, and was appointed colonel of a regiment of militia. A great many Connecticut people at this time were removing to Vermont, for the most part a wilderness, and in 1774 he journeyed with his family to Williston, on the Onion river, where he purchased a large tract of wooded land and settled, with other emigrants from Connecticut, there being few other settlers and few roads in that part of the state. About two years later, by the retreat of the American army from Canada, he was forced to abandon his farm on which he had made many improvements, and remove his family to Massachusetts. Later he resided in Arlington, Pownal and Danby, but at the close of the war returned to Williston, where he lived until his death. He was the first president of the committee of safety at Bennington, a member of the first convention of delegates that met at Dorset, Sept. 25, 1776, to consider the independence of the state, and one of those who at Windsor framed the constitution. He was chosen president of the council of safety, the duties of which for a time combined the legislative, judicial and executive powers of government. He bitterly opposed the division of the territory of Vermont between the states of New York and New Hampshire, and was one of the first to see an opportunity to end the controversy that was in progress in the matter by the erection of a new state. Shrewd, far-seeing and upright, respected and honored by all his constituents, four years after his removal from Salisbury to Williston he was elected governor, took the office March 1st, and was re-elected every year until 1797, except in 1789, when Moses Robinson was chosen. The proposal in 1780 to divide the state on the mountain line, between New York and New Hampshire was extremely distasteful to Gov. Chittenden, and it seems clear that in the controversy the sympathies of Washington were with the opponents of the scheme. Robinson compared it to the iniquitous partition of Poland, and in 1782 he wrote that he would join the British in Canada rather than submit to New York, though there were no people more attached to the cause of America. The necessity of protecting Vermont from invasion led some of her political leaders, in 1781, to adopt a plan for keeping the British forces on the frontier inactive, and to this end negotiations were entered into with Sir Frederick Haldimand, governor of Canada, Ira Allen being the chief agent. Eight men were in the secret: Gov. Chittenden, Moses and Samuel Robinson, Jonas and Joseph Fay, Samuel Safford, Timothy Brownson and Jonas Fassett. Allen having been charged with treasonable designs, the eight confederates, in June, 1781, signed a certificate for him, in which they stated, for the benefit of history, that the scheme was adopted to make the British believe Vermont had a desire "to negotiate a treaty of peace," and that it was "a necessary political manœuvre to save the frontier," Vermont being unable to defend herself by force of arms. Naturally these negotiations were misunderstood; Allen was credited with plotting against the liberties of the state; and it was Gov. Chittenden's championship of Allen that led to his own defeat as a candidate for the governorship in 1789. For some months previous to his death Gov. Chittenden had been in declining health, and in July, 1797, he issued an address to the freemen of the state announcing that he would not be a candidate for re-election. "He invoked Heaven's blessings on the state and people to whom he had devoted so many years of service and whom he had seen increase from a band of a few hundred to a population of over 100,000." Of Gov. Chittenden's family, one son, Martin, became a member of congress and a successor to his father in the governorship of his state; another, Truman, was councilor, and repeatedly Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor, and he and another



son, Noah, were judges of probate. Of his three daughters, one was the wife of Gov. Jonas Galusha. Gov. Chittenden was a man of his time and eminently qualified by nature for the leadership of men. In his own state his name is venerated, and all over the land he is regarded as one of the fathers of the republic. E. P. Walton of Montpelier has said of him: "He did not tower like an ornate and graceful Corinthian column, but was rather like the solid Roman arch that no convulsion could overturn and no weight could crush"; and another writer has said that "Mosses and lichens have covered the stone which marks his grave; but that stone will crumble into dust long before Vermonters will cease to respect the memory of Thomas Chittenden." Ethan Allen declared him to be the only man he ever knew "who was sure to be right in all, even the most difficult and complex cases and yet could not tell or seem to know why it was so." The very full and able sketch in "Men of Vermont," by Charles H. Davenport, says: "He was a genuine Yankee in his mental make up; with its strength and activity, its practical rather than theoretic knowledge, its keen and quick perceptions, its great tact, its penetration of the designs and character of men. . . . But he was more. He had that quality and poise of mind that constituted so much of Washington's greatness." Gov. Chittenden died at Williston, Aug. 25, 1797. In 1895 the state of Vermont erected a massive monument to the memory of the first governor, and an address was delivered by one of his numerous descendants, Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden of New York.

ROBINSON, Moses, second governor of Vermont (1789–90), was born at Hardwick, Worcester co., Mass., March 20, 1740, son of Capt. Samuel Robinson, a soldier in the French and Indian war and one of the original setters of Bennington, Vt. He was educated at Dartmouth College. Having removed to Bennington with his father, he was at the first town meeting, convened in March, 1762, elected town clerk, a position which he held for nineteen years. In the early part of 1777 he was colonel of militia, was present at the evacuation of Ticonderoga by St. Clair, and was a member of the council of safety at the time of the battle of Bennington and during the campaign of that year. A colonel's commission was given him by Gen. Knox after the battle of Ticonderoga. He also served on the governor's council for eight years to October, 1785. In 1780, he and his brother-in-law, Jonas Fay, and Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, were sent to congress to present the appeal of Vermont for recognition as an independent state. This mission being fruitless, he became interested in the negotiations carried on with Haldimand as described in the sketch of Chittenden, and was one of the signers of the certificate testifying to Ira Allen's patriotism. On the first organization of the state he was elected chief justice and held the position, one year excepted, until 1789, when dissatisfaction with Gov. Chittenden brought him into the field as a candidate for the governorship, Samuel Safford being a third. Gov. Chittenden received 1,263 votes, Robinson 746, Safford 478, and others 378. The choice devolving upon the legislature, where the opposition to Gov. Chittenden was strong, Robinson was elected. On retiring from the chair, he made an address expressing his hearty acquiescence in the choice of Gov. Chittenden as his successor, and invoking the blessing of heaven upon the newly chosen legislature. In 1782 he again appeared before congress as state agent, and in 1790 was appointed commissioner to complete the negotiations that ended the controversy with New York over jurisdictional rights. In 1791, Vermont having at last gained admission to the Union, he and Stephen R. Bradley were elected U. S. senators. He was active in his opposition to the Federalists both in and out of congress, but when the Federalist party gained political control of the state, he deemed it his duty to resign, which he did, in October, 1796, a few months before the expiration of his term. He was a member of the state legislature in 1802, but this was his last term of public service. The honorary degree of A.M. was awarded him by Yale College in 1789 and by Dartmouth in 1790. Gov. Robinson acquired considerable wealth which, in accordance with his principles, he dispensed with generous hand for the cause of religion. He was the principal founder of the Congregational church at Bennington, lived a life consistent with the teachings of the Bible, and died a triumphant death. He married for his first wife, Mary, daughter of Stephen Fay, keeper of the famous Catamount tavern at Bennington. His second wife was Susannah Howe. He had six sons by his first wife, several of whom serve in the state legislature. His grandson, John Stanford Robinson, was governor of the state in 1853–54. He died at Bennington, May 26, 1813.

BRIGHAM, Paul, acting governor of Vermont (1797), was born at Coventry, Tolland co., Conn., Jan. 17, 1746, probably a descendant of Thomas Brigham, who came to Boston from England in 1635. He enlisted in the Connecticut militia at an early age, and by the time he was twenty-eight had attained the rank of captain. Although exempt from duty when the revolutionary war broke out, he returned to service with his company, and joining Col. Chandler's regiment of McDougall's brigade in the Continental army, served for three years. In 1781 he removed

with his family to Vermont, settling at Norwich, and, joining the militia of the state, rose to the rank of major-general. He commanded one of the four divisions of minute men ordered raised by act of congress in 1794. He became one of the most prominent men in Windsor county in civil matters, being elected high sheriff, judge of probate, assistant judge and chief judge of the county court. He represented his town in the legislature in 1783, 1786 and 1791, and was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1793, 1814 and 1822. He was elected councillor in 1792, and served by re-election until he was appointed lieutenant governor in 1796. His services in this position were so highly appreciated that he kept his place under Federalist as well as Jeffersonian governors until 1813, when, thanks to the legislature, the Federalists made a clean sweep. In 1815 Mr. Brigham was again elected, and was continued in office five years, when he declined to serve longer. On the death of Gov. Chittenden he became acting governor, beginning his duties Aug. 25, 1797, and giving place to Isaac Tichenor, Oct. 16th. In 1792 he was a Washington presidential elector, and in 1806 he was a member of the committee that reported the compromise bill for the state banks. He was a man of strong religious principles, and his whole life was shaped by them. He died at Norwich, Vt., June 15, 1824.

TICHENOR, Isaac, fourth and sixth governor of Vermont (1797–1807 and 1808–09), was born at Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, 1754. Of his parentage an

early life the records are meagre. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1775 and studied law at Schenectady, N. Y. While there, in 1777, he was commissioned assistant to Commissary-Gen. Cuyler, in the purchase of supplies for the northern department. In the summer of that year he went to Bennington, Vt., where he collected supplies, the hope of capturing which deluded Burgoyne into the ill-fated expedition thither. Tichenor was on his way to Albany with a drove of cattle, when tidings of Burgoyne's presence in the vicinity were transmitted to him. He returned immediately, reaching Bennington on the evening of Aug. 17th, at the close of the conflict. Bennington had attractions for Tichenor, and he made it his home thereafter, except when duty rendered his absence compulsory. In the purchase of army supplies he incurred pecuniary obligations which harrassed him for many years. He opened a law office in Bennington in 1778. He was town representative from 1781 to 1784, speaker in the house in 1783, and an agent to congress in 1782–83, and under the act passed in 1789 he was a commissioner to determine the terms of settlement with New York. Tichenor's affable manners and keen judgment had made him one of the most popular men in the state. He was a judge of the supreme court from 1791 to 1796, and chief justice in 1795–96, when he was chosen to fill out the term of Sen. Moses Robinson, on his resignation. The following year he was elected for a full term of six years. He was also elected governor, and preferring the latter office, resigned his senatorship to accept it. Tichenor was a Federalist, and parties were so evenly divided that no choice of governor was arrived at by the people, but he was elected in the legislature by a large majority. He served eleven years continuously as governor, 1797 to 1809, except 1807, when he was defeated by the Democrats under the leadership of Israel Smith. In 1814 he was again elected a U. S. senator, and served until 1821, when the Federalists disappeared from politics and he retired to private life. Thus it is seen he was a resident of the state all through its existence as an independent republic, coming on the stage of political activity at or near the close of that interesting period. He was in the public service, a leader in his party thirty-eight out of the forty-four years between 1777 and 1821. Gov. Tichenor has been characterized by a contemporary as a "gentleman of fine personal appearance, insinuating manners and more than ordinary ability. He had a strong will, was a good debater, and in the senate was a man of marked influence." In 1799 the legislature of Vermont by a unanimous vote adopted a resolution, the author of which was the leader of the opposition in the house, thanking him for the happy and speedy settlement he had effected with Canada in the difficulty over the arrest by American officers of a fugitive on British soil. The kindliness of his heart is illustrated in his letter to Jonas Galusha, his successful competitor for the governorship in 1809. "I tender," he says, "in great sincerity, my best services in any matter that may relate to the duties of your office, or shall have a tendency to promote the interests of our country." Mr. Tichenor was eminently social in his instincts, delighted in field sports, and was noted for his devotion to the pursuits of the angler and the hunter until he was overtaken by the infirmities of age. He died at Bennington, Dec. 11, 1838, leaving no descendants.

Isaac Tichenor

SMITH, Israel, fifth governor of Vermont (1807-08), was born at Suffield, Hartford co., Conn., April 4, 1759. He was graduated at Yale College in 1781, and removed to Bennington, where he studied law under his brother Noah, subsequently judge of the supreme court. He settled at Rupert in 1783, and was its representative in the state legislature in 1785, 1788–90. In 1789 he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the dispute with New York state in regard to jurisdiction, and in 1791 was a member of the convention that ratified the constitution of the United States. He removed to Rutland in 1791, and in the same year was elected to congress as a Jeffersonian Democrat or Republican. He was several times re-elected, but in 1797 was defeated by Matthew Lyon, who belonged to the same party and had several times opposed him. In the fall of 1797 he was elected to the state legislature, which, being largely Republican, elected him chief justice. He held the position for one term, the Federalists again coming into power, and although he was re-elected in 1801, he declined the office. He was a candidate for the governorship in 1801, but was defeated by Isaac Tichenor. In the same year he was elected a representative to congress, and at the end of the term, in 1803, was elected senator, succeeding Nathaniel Chipman. He continued in congress until 1807, when he was elected governor over the popular Isaac Tichenor. In his inaugural address he advocated the substitution of confinement at hard labor for corporal punishment, and state supervision of highways. Also, while in office, he attempted to secure the building of a state's prison, but all these measures were looked upon by the farmers as tending to extravagance. He attempted to enforce the embargo act, passed by congress in 1807, by calling out troops to suppress smuggling, which had grown bold as well as brisk, and as several offenders were summarily dealt with, one of them suffering capital punishment, opposition to him increased, and in 1808 Tichenor came back into office, his plurality being 859 and his majority 432. Gov. Smith died at Rutland, Dec. 2, 1810.

Jonas Galusha

GALUSHA, Jonas, seventh and ninth governor of Vermont (1809–13 and 1815–20), was born at Norwich, Conn., Feb. 11, 1753, and when twenty-two years old removed to Shaftsbury, Vt. Of his parentage and education history has said little. At Shaftsbury he followed the occupations of a farmer and inn-keeper, and was captain of one of the militia companies of the town, commanding it at the battle of Bennington and in continual service from 1777 to 1780. He was sheriff of Bennington county (1781–1787), and but for his activity it is probable that Shays' men during their rebellion in Massachusetts would have made the base of their operations in Vermont. He was yearly elected state councillor from 1793 to 1798, and from 1801 to 1805, and was judge of the county court in 1795–97, and again in 1801–06. At this time he was the acknowledged Democratic leader in state politics. In 1808 Galusha was put in nomination for the governorship by the Republicans in opposition to Tichenor, Federalist, and was elected by a small majority (28,548 votes were cast), and was re-elected in 1810, 1811 and 1812,

and continuously from 1815 to 1819. His party grew strong under his leadership, but the war of 1812 and other causes occasioned a reaction, and in 1813 the votes for the two candidates for the governorship, Mr. Galusha and Martin Chittenden, were so evenly divided that the election was sent to the legislature, where Mr. Chittenden, after a fierce struggle, succeeded in vanquishing his opponent by a vote of 112 to 111. It was claimed, and is still believed, that one of the Democratic assemblymen was bribed to withhold his vote. The next year Galusha was defeated by Chittenden, who had a small majority of the votes that were cast in the legislature, but in 1817 and 1818 was triumphantly elected by the people, and in 1819 his victory was complete, the Federalists being thoroughly disintegrated. Out of more than 30,000 votes less than 3 000 were cast against him. Gov. Galusha was democratic in manners as well as sentiment. He laid no claim to scholarship, and it is doubtful if literary attainments would have heightened his popularity or made him a more judicious leader of men. He was philosophic, unselfish, fervently patriotic and religiously devoted to the advancement of his state and the well-being of its people. He favored the chartering of agricultural societies, and was strongly opposed to imprisonment for debt. Galusha was a presidential elector in 1808, 1820 and 1824, and a member of the constitutional conventions of 1814 and 1822. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Gov. Thomas Chittenden, and a sister of his strongest political opponent. By her he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. One of his sons, Elon, became a popular Baptist clergyman. At the expiration of his last term in office he retired to his farm in Shaftsbury, and died there, Sept. 24, 1834.

Martin Chittenden

CHITTENDEN, Martin, eighth governor of Vermont (1813–15), was born at Salisbury, Conn., March 12, 1769, and removed with his parents to Williston, Vt., in 1774. He was a son of Thomas Chittenden, the first governor of the state, and inherited many of his popular qualities. He was educated at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1789, and immediately after entered public life. He settled in Jericho, Vt., which he represented in 1790, and during the succeeding eight years, and then removing to Williston, was its representative for two years. He was clerk of the Chittenden county court four years, judge ten years, judge of probate two years, and delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1791 and 1793. He was elected a member of congress in 1803, and continued to be a member of that body until his election to the governorship in 1813. The peculiar circumstances connected with that election are referred to in the sketch of his predecessor in office, Gov. Jonas Galusha. Gov. Chittenden had no sympathy with the war spirit of his time, and held that the conquest of Canada would be a poor compensation for the sacrifices that it would entail, and argued in favor of the miserable heresy that "the militia could not be ordered out of the state for the common defence, or to repel invasion of any except the state's territory." Gov. Chittenden even went so far, as a "states' rights" officer, as to issue an order in November, 1814, commanding a portion of the state militia at Plattsburg, under an officer of the United States, to "forthwith return" to their homes. The messenger intrusted with this order was ignominously expelled from the camp, and the officers replied to the governor that "an invitation or order to desert the standard of our country will never be obeyed by us, although it proceeds from the governor and captain-general of Vermont." The next year, when Gen. Macomb wrote that the enemy was again advancing toward Plattsburg, Gov. Chittenden was more placable, and he wrote that while he was not authorized by the constitution to order the militia out of the state, he would "recommend" the officers to volunteer and go. There was a noble response to the call of Gen. Macomb, and the victory of Plattsburg followed. Chittenden's course in this matter resulted in his political ruin and the breaking-up of his party. Yet a recent biographer says: "He was constitutionally moderate and temperate, and broadly intelligent in his views, but lacked in assertive strength, and was too apt to yield to the counsel of party leaders." He was a man of large capacity, with a kind and winning disposition. He was married Mar. 12, 1796, to Anne Bentley, and died at Williston, Vt., Sept. 5, 1840.

SKINNER, Richard, tenth governor of Vermont (1820–23), was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 30, 1778. He was a son of Gen. Timothy Skinner, and finished his law education in his native town. He removed to Manchester, Vt. in September, 1799, and entered into the practice of his profession in that place. In 1800 he was appointed state's attorney for Bennington county, an office which he retained until 1812, and was judge of probate during the last six years of his attorneyship. In 1813 he was elected to congress, and at the expiration of the term represented his town in the state legislature for two years, the last year (1818) occupying the speaker's chair. In 1815 he was assistant judge of the supreme court, and in 1816 and 1817 declined election to the chief justiceship of the state. He was again state's attorney for his county in 1819, and was elected governor by an almost unanimous vote in 1820. He was re-elected in 1821 and 1822, almost without opposition. Later he declined re-election, but was chosen chief justice of the supreme court and served until 1829, when he retired to private life. There were no great political questions before the people of Vermont while Mr. Skinner was governor of the state, and consequently he had no opportunity for the display of such abilities as he may have possessed for the leadership of men. He was clear and forceful in all of his utterances, and eminently practical in all of his state papers. He suggested reforms in the state's judicial system and the methods employed in the probate courts, which were adopted with advantage. He favored a protective tariff policy and was a strong opponent of the Missouri compromise. Altogether he was a fair example of the sterling common sense by which the people of his state have been characterized to this day. He was interested in public education, was president of the northeastern branch of the American Educational Society, and a member of the board of trustees of Middlebury College, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Henry R. Miner, in his "History of Manchester" says: "His qualities were of a kind which gain the respect and confidence of mankind, rather than immediate admiration." He died, May 23, 1853, from injuries received by a fall from his carriage. His only son, Mark, became judge of Cook county (Ill.) court of common pleas in 1851.

Richard Skinner

VAN NESS, Cornelius Peter, eleventh governor of Vermont (1823-26), was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Jan., 26, 1782, son of Hon. John Peter and Marcia (Burns) Van Ness. He was about a year older than Martin Van Buren, a native of the same place, and in some respects their characters were not dissimilar. They studied law together and were admitted to the bar at about the same time. His father was a wealthy member of an old Dutch family, and two of his brothers gained distinction in public life, Gen. John P. Van Ness, congressman and for many years mayor of Washington, and William P. Van Ness, U. S. district judge for New York. Judge W. W. Van Ness, a distinguished jurist and scholar, was his cousin. Van Ness practiced his profession in Kinderhook two years, removed to Saint Albans, Vt., in 1806 and to Burlington in 1809. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Vermont in 1810, when only twenty-eight years of age. Van Ness had large ambitions and soon ingratiated himself into the confidence of the Madison administration. In 1813 he was appointed collector of customs at Burlington, an important and lucrative post—important because of the ignoring or defeating the administration's restrictive policy by admitting the importation of goods from Canada, under the then legal fiction that they came from a neutral country. Mr. Van Ness, as district attorney and collector, was equal to the emergency, and trade between Vermont and the province of Quebec was uninterrupted. At the close of the war he was appointed one of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent to settle the boundary-line dispute between the United States and the British possessions, a matter which engaged his attention for several years, but which was dropped before an agreement had been arrived at with the British commissioners. He represented Burlington in the state legislature from 1818 to 1820; was chief justice in the supreme court in 1821 and 1822, and was elected governor in 1823, 1824 and 1825, declining further service at the end of his third term. Van Ness was a man who indulged in lofty dreams. He longed for a wider field of action. It is more than possible that he coveted the distinction that was won by his former fellow-student, Van Buren, in 1836, for his influence and popularity were at their height. He was one of the leading lawyers in the state; for ten years he had been a dispenser of state and Federal patronage; the vote by which he had been three times elected to the governorship had been almost unanimous; he had done the honors during the visit of Gen. Lafayette, with grace and liberality, and his accomplished wife, the magnificence of his entertainments, and his own urbanity and munificence made him a sort of idol among his constituents all over the state. "But all this prestige," says a writer in "The Men of Vermont," "was shattered at a single blow, which sent him in mortification into political exile. He desired to crown his career with a term in the senate, and even before he left the executive chair, laid his plans to succeed Horatio Seymour, whose term was to expire, and who, it was generally understood, would not seek re-election, although he was finally persuaded to do so. It was at a time of a reformation of party lines, and when the feeling was most rancorous between the adherents of Adams and Jackson; antagonisms that for years had been smouldering against Van Ness burst forth: men whom he had disappointed in giving out offices, entered the field actively against him, while the disposition of Vermonters, which has exhibited itself from the beginning, to retain senators in long service, was a large factor, adding much to the strength which his talents and conciliating manner gave Mr. Seymour. It was the most exciting personal fight the state ever had, and few in the country have ever equalled it. When it was supposed, at first, Gov. Van Ness would be irresistible, the result was left doubtful at the polls and the fight was taken to the legislature, where at length Seymour won by a small majority." Van Ness attributed his defeat to the influence of the Adams administration, declared his hostility thereto, and by his virulence alienated many of his former friends. The state cast an overwhelming vote for Adams, but shortly after Jackson's inauguration Van Ness was rewarded for what he attempted to do in his behalf in Vermont, by the appointment of minister to Spain, a position which he held for about two years. He returned to Vermont in 1840, and made a determined effort to carry the state for his old fellow-student, Van Buren, in the presidential election, but the struggle was a fruitless one; then he turned his back on the scene of his triumphs and defeats, and took up his residence in New York city. There he was collector of the port for a year and a half (1844-45), by appointment of Pres. Tyler. Most of the later years of his life were spent in Washington. Van Ness was vigorously opposed to imprisonment for debt, and a strenuous advocate of a tariff for protection and internal improvements He was twice married: first, March 5, 1804, to Rhoda Savage of Chatham, N. Y., who died at Madrid, Spain, July 18, 1834, and second to a Spanish lady. By his first wife he had three sons and two daughters. His second son, Cornelius, a resident of Texas, was secretary of state when he died by an accident, July 18, 1842, and his third son, George, was a collector of customs in Texas, where he died in 1855. His eldest daughter, Marcia, married Lord Ouseley, of the British legation at Washington, and the second, Cornelia, a famous belle of her time, married J. J. Roosevelt of the New York supreme court. Gov. Van Ness died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15, 1852, while journeying between New York and the capitol.

C. P. Van Ness

BUTLER, EZRA, twelfth governor of Vermont (1826-28), was born at Lancaster, Mass., Sept. 24, 1763, son of Asaph and Jane (McAllister) Butler. During his childhood his parents removed to West Windsor, Vt. His mother died soon after, and until he was fourteen years old an elder brother was his principal protector. At this age, with the advantages of six months' schooling, he was launched upon the world to take care of himself. He engaged as a laborer on the farm of Dr. Stearns of Claremont, N. H., and soon had its entire management on his hands. At seventeen he was a soldier in the revolutionary army, and in 1785 he and his brother went to Waterbury, where they built a log house to which Ezra, in June of that year, conveyed his bride, Tryphena Diggins, on horseback by way of a bridle-path through the wilderness. Only one other family had settled in the town at this time, and the young couple were called upon to endure all of the privations of pioneer life, which they met cheerfully and bravely. The town of Waterbury was organized in 1790, and Mr. Butler was chosen the first town clerk; he represented the town from 1794 to 1805, excepting 1798, and again 1807, when he was also a member of the council. He served in the council until 1826, except in 1813 and 1814, when he was a member of congress. In 1803, 1804 and 1805 he was an assistant judge of the county court of Chittenden (to which Waterbury then belonged), and from 1806 to 1811 he was its chief judge. In 1812 Jefferson, now Washington county, was organized and he was

elected its chief justice, a position which he held almost continuously until 1825, when he was elected first assistant judge. He was a member of the council of censors of 1806 and of the constitutional convention of 1822. In 1826 he was the Democratic candidate for governor. He was three times elected, practically without opposition, but in 1828 declined to be a candidate for re-election and retired to private life. He was a member of the committee that fixed the site of the first state house at Montpelier and of the commissioners that located the state's prison and state arsenal, and prepared the plans for them, and he was a trustee of the University of Vermont from 1810 to 1816. He was a vigorous supporter of the administration of Gov. Galusha, and aided in the defeat of the Massachusetts proposal of a constitutional amendment to exclude slaves in the apportionment for representatives in congress. For more than forty years he was an elder of the Baptist Church at Waterbury, preaching frequently, and always teaching religion wherever he might be. Considering the disadvantages under which he labored in his youth, Gov. Butler was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He died at his home in Waterbury, July 12, 1838.

CRAFTS, Samuel C., thirteenth governor of Vermont (1828–31), was born at Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 6, 1768. He was liberally educated and graduated at Harvard College in 1790. Soon after, he accompanied his father, Col. Ebenezer Crafts, to Vermont, where they founded what was two years later called the town of Craftsbury in their honor. He was Craftsbury's first town clerk, and held the position thirty-seven consecutive years. In 1793 he was a member of the convention to revise the state constitution; in 1796 he represented Craftsbury in the general assembly, and in 1798 and 1799 he was clerk of the house. He was re-elected in 1801, 1803 and 1805, and was register of probate for the Orleans district from 1796 to 1815. He was judge of the Orleans county court from 1800 to 1810, and chief judge from 1810 to 1816; from 1836 to 1838 he was clerk of the court. In 1809, 1810 and 1811, and again in 1825, 1826 and 1827. From 1825 to 1828 he was again chief judge of the county court. In 1816 he was a representative in congress, and served in that capacity continuously until 1825. He was a thinker rather than a speaker, but he was a useful and industrious representative. He was a member of the United States senate from December, 1842, to March, 1843, by the appointment of Gov. Paine, and by the legislature he was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Prentiss, who had resigned to accept the office of U. S. district court judge. To perform the duties of all of these offices faithfully and well, as it was acknowledged, even by his opponents, that he did, shows that he was a man of remarkable intellectual and physical vigor and of incorruptible integrity. In 1828 Mr. Crafts was elected governor, and he was re-elected in 1829 and 1830. He was first elected without substantial opposition. In 1829 his opponents, the "Jacksonians," polled 3,973 votes, and the Anti-Masons 7,347, and in 1830 the Anti-Masons had become so strong that an election by the people was prevented. By the legislature Crafts was elected by a small majority. Gov. Crafts avored legislation against the unrestricted sale of spirituous liquors; he favored a system of public school education, and hoped that Vermont would become a great manufacturing as well as agricultural state. After his retirement, Gov. Crafts was president of the constitutional convention of 1839 and an elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840. One of his biographers says: "In June, 1802, when there were but a few log huts on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, he commenced a tour of observation to the lower Mississippi, and, in company with Michaux the younger, made a reconnaissance of the valley of the great West in canoes and arks. All the sciences, including natural history, geology, mineralogy, astronomy, as well as the higher mathematics, were the objects of study and extensive reading, and some writing by him all his life. While in college he calculated a transit of Venus, the first achievement of the kind that had ever been made by an undergraduate of Harvard." He was a thorough biblical student, an active Sunday-school worker and prominent in all benevolent enterprises. In 1798 he was married to Eunice Todd of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. He died at Craftsbury, Nov. 19, 1853.

Samuel C. Crafts.

PALMER, William Adams, fourteenth governor of Vermont (1831-35), was born at Hebron, Conn., Sept. 12, 1781, son of Joshua and Susanna Palmer, whose ancestors were among the early colonists of Massachusetts Bay. He had seven brothers and sisters, all of whom reached the age of eighty years or upward. The future legislator, judge and governor had only a common-school education and was destined to follow his father's occupation—farming; but an accident having rendered him unfit for manual labor, he became a student in a lawyer's office. On removing to Vermont he opened a law office at Chelsea, later at St. Johnsbury, and finally removing to Danville, devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits, except when engaged in public duties. He was for eight years county clerk and judge of probate for Caledonia county, and served one year (1816) as judge of the supreme court, declining re-election. He was six times elected representative in the state legislature from Danville. For some years Mr. Palmer was a leader of the Jeffersonian Democracy of Vermont. In 1817 he was elected to the U. S. senate to complete the term of James Fisk, resigned, and then for a full term, closing in 1825. Even at that time Vermonters were almost unanimously opposed to human slavery or any compromise with the system, and his vote in favor of the admission of Missouri into the Union with the constitution allowing slavery which it had adopted, and afterward, in favor of the Missouri compromise, for a time detracted greatly from his popularity. No other senator from Vermont ever hesitated as to the side which he should take upon this question. Mr. Palmer always maintained that he could not conscientiously vote otherwise, not because he approved of slavery, but because he stood on doctrines consistent with the compromises of the United States constitution. In this matter it is believed that his sense of duty influenced him to brave the disapproval of his constituents, and his personal sense of justice to his fellow-men. At the close of his term in the senate (1826), he was elected to the state legislature, and again in 1827. In 1831 Mr. Palmer was the candidate of the Anti-Masonic party for the governorship, and polled a strong vote, his opponents being Heman Allen, National Republican, and Ezra Meach, Democrat. The election was thrown into the legislature, where Palmer was returned by one majority. In 1832 Palmer was opposed by ex-Gov. Crafts, National Republican, and Meach, Democrat. Again the election went to the legislature, where his majority was two votes. When in 1833 the National Republicans were absorbed by the Anti-Masons, Palmer was elected by a large majority. In 1834

the election again went to the legislature, where Palmer was returned on the first ballot; but in 1835, while he led in the popular vote, there was disaffection in the legislature, because it was believed he purposed to support Van Buren. After a long struggle his name was dropped, and Silas H. Jenison, who had been elected lieutenant-governor, was advanced to the executive chair. Gov. Palmer was an Anti-Mason, because he believed that secret societies were a menace to the state. In his first address to the legislature, in 1831, he said his purpose was to appoint to office only men who were "unshackled by any earthly allegiance except to the constitution and laws," and he adhered to this determination. He denounced the system of imprisonment for debt, and disapproved of Pres. Jackson's severe measures against the national bank, but opposed "a reversal of its charter in its present form," which brought him into antagonism with the Whigs. He was elected county senator in 1837, and at the close of his term he retired to his farm at Danville, where he spent the remainder of his life. Gov. Palmer was personally popular, and because of his many charities died comparatively poor. He was a powerful political leader and an oracle among his friends and neighbors. In September, 1813, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Capt. Peter and Sarah Blanchard of Danville, originally from Concord, N. H. He had seven children, five of whom lived to maturity. Gov Palmer died Dec. 3, 1860.

JENISON, Silas H., fifteenth governor of Vermont (1835–41), was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 17, 1791, and was the first of the governors of that state whose birthplace was under the shadows of the Green mountains. He was a son of Levi and Ruth (Hemmenway) Jenison. His father died when he was only a year old, and his mother being left with limited resources, his opportunities for gaining an education were very meagre. He worked hard in his youth, and attended school but a few weeks each year. Fortunately his mother was ambitious and realized the advantages which her son would derive from an education. Consequently, he was provided with such books as her means would afford, and after each day's work he spent the evening in reading or study, as much of his own volition as at her solicitation. He early became an expert in mathematics and surveying, and all his life kept up the habits acquired in his youth, so as to be always in touch with the events that were transpiring in the different quarters of the world. He was not a facile speaker, but his sound judgment and his accuracy in the transaction of public business won him prominence. Mr. Jenison represented Shoreham in the state legislature (1826–31), was assistant justice of the county court (1829–35), lieutenant governor in 1835, and also acting governor, no choice having been effected by the people or the legislature. The Whig party elected him governor in 1836 by a large majority over his Democratic opponent. At this time the Anti-Masonic party had been absorbed by the Whigs and Democrats. During the Canadian rebellion he issued a proclamation against any violation by Vermonters of the neutrality laws. At this time (1836) the spirit of the revolution had not subsided, and this proclamation temporarily affected his popularity among certain classes, who felt much sympathy for the rebels, but ultimately his firmness and good judgment were appreciated. However, in 1837 he was re-elected by a larger majority than in 1836, and by a still larger in 1838. Under the Democratic cry of "bank reform" his majority was cut down in 1839, but in 1840, the year of Harrison and the "log cabin," he polled a sweeping majority after a canvass, the details of which are still vivid in the memories of the older inhabitants of the state. At the close of his term in 1841, he declined re-election. He served as judge of probate (1841–47), and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1843. He was a man of commanding presence, courtly manners, cultivated tastes; acute and well calculated for a party leader. He died in September, 1849.

S. H. Jenison

PAINE, Charles, sixteenth governor of Vermont (1841–43), was born April 15, 1799, at Williamstown, Vt., son of Judge Elijah Paine. His father was U. S. senator (1795–1801) and judge of the U. S. district court (1801–42). Young Paine was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated with honors; but instead of preparing for a profession, took charge of his father's manufactory of broadcloth, in Northfield, Vt., where he spent his life. He was one of the principal projectors and first president of the Vermont Central railroad, in which he interested a large amount of foreign capital. He was a candidate for governor in 1835, when only thirty-six years of age, and was elected by the Whigs in 1841 and re-elected in 1842, the youngest governor that, up to that time, Vermont had ever had. His administration was conducted in a business-like manner, and during its continuance considerable prominence was given to public education. Gov. Paine inherited much of his father's executive ability and spirit of enterprise. He built and conducted a large hotel at Depot Village, and his farm at Northfield was one of the best managed in the state. He was a man of large benevolence. He donated the land on which Northfield Academy was built, and furnished the school with its apparatus. By his contributions the Congregational church at Northfield was erected. He also gave the land occupied by the Roman Catholic church and cemetery at that place and likewise the extensive tract of ground occupied by Elmwood cemetery. The provisions of his will, which could not stand under the law of trusts as expounded by the courts, furnish a good index to the character of the man. He directed the trustees of his estate after discharging the claims of consanguinity, friendship and obligation, "to use and appropriate whatever property I may die possessed of, for the best good and welfare of my fellow-men, to assist in the improvement of mankind, recommending that they do it without sectarianism or bigotry, according to the intention of that God whose will is found in the law of the Christian religion, in which I believe and trust." After a few days' illness Gov. Paine died in Texas, July 6, 1855, while exploring the route for a Pacific railroad.

MATTOCKS, John, seventeenth governor of Vermont (1843–44), was born at Hartford, Conn., March 4, 1777. He was a son of Capt. John Mattocks of the revolutionary army, who in 1778 removed from Hartford to Tinmouth, Vt., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the age of fifteen, young Mattocks went to live with a married sister at Middlebury, and there began the study of law in the office of Samuel Miller and, completing his course under Judge Bates Turner, at Fairfield, was admitted to the bar in February, 1797. He began the practice of his profession at Danville, but two or three years later he removed to Peacham, where he spent most of the remainder of his life. He inherited much of the ability of his father, who represented Tinmouth in the Vermont legislature four years, was judge and chief justice of the Rut-

land county court for five years and was state treasurer from 1786 to 1800. The future governor represented Peacham in the state legislature five years (1807, 1815, 1816, 1823, 1824), was a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1836, and was elected to congress in 1820, 1824 and 1840. He was a zealous Whig from the formation of the party until his death. In 1839 he was chosen a judge of the supreme court, but the next year resumed his professional practice, to which he devoted himself until 1843, when he was nominated for governor, the opposing candidates being Judge Daniel Kellogg and Charles K. Williams. In 1806 he was one of the directors of the Vermont State Bank, and in 1812 a brigadier general of the state militia. One of his most powerful speeches was made in congress on the presentation of the petition for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. He had a deeply religious nature and he was a member of the Congregational church at Peacham for many years. He retired from public life at the close of his governorship, on account of the death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. He was married, Sept. 4, 1810, to Esther Newell of Peacham. She died July 21, 1844. By her he had three sons and three daughters, two of whom died in infancy. One of his sons gained eminence as a clergyman, one as an attorney and one as a physician. Gov. Mattocks died at Peacham, Aug. 14, 1847.

John Mattocks

SLADE, William, eighteenth governor of Vermont (1844–46), was born at Cornwall, Vt., in 1786, and like many others of the early governors of that state, was of Connecticut ancestry. His father, Col. William Slade, was an active participant in the revolutionary war, and removed from Washington, Conn., to Cornwall soon after its close. He was sheriff of Addison county for several years; a firm supporter of the Madison administration and the war of 1812. In 1807 young Slade was graduated at Middlebury College, and in 1810 he was admitted to the bar. At this time his inclinations were literary and political rather than toward the dry details of the law. In 1814 he assumed the editorship of the "Columbian Patriot," published at Middlebury, which he held three years, keeping a bookstore at the same time. From 1816 to 1824 he was secretary of state; and in 1812 he was a Madison presidential elector. In 1824, while secretary of state, he compiled and published the "Vermont State Papers," a valuable collection of unpublished documents illustrating the early history of the commonwealth. He was judge of the Addison county court from 1817 to 1823 and afterwards state's attorney. He was clerk in the state department at Washington under Madison, until 1829, when the incoming of Jackson caused his resignation or removal. All this time Mr. Slade had been preparing himself for the higher position which he was destined to occupy. From 1830 he served twelve years continuously as a representative in congress, and then he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Vermont. He was elected governor in 1844 and re-elected the following year. Later he was for about fifteen years secretary of the National Board of Popular Education, an organization which prepared and sent to the West and Northwest about 500 women teachers. A writer in "The Men of Vermont," says of his speech Dec. 20, 1837, on a petition for the abolition of the slave trade in the district of Columbia: "In arguing for the removal of the disgrace of this traffic from the national capitol he naturally branched off into a discussion of the wicked and brutalizing character of the traffic everywhere. He quoted Franklin, Jefferson and Madison in reprobation of it, and when points of order were fired at him to the effect that slavery in the United States could not be discussed, he was ready with quotations from these great southern statesmen themselves to show that they were ready to discuss and consider, but never to throttle debate on the subject. He finally put the southerners into a corner where they objected to quotations from the Declaration of Independence itself and, driving them remorselessly in their dilemma, extorted a call from the leaders of the southern delegation to leave the hall in a body." Gov. Slade, while conceding the lack of constitutional power in congress to abolish slavery in the slave states, claimed the existence of such a power for the district of Columbia, and was the first member who ever offered a resolution instructing the committee on the district to report a bill to that effect. Gov. Slade was a strong protectionist, and always used forcible language when the occasion required. This was especially the case in his controversy with Sen. Phelps in 1844–45. He died at Middlebury, Jan. 18, 1859.

EATON, Horace, nineteenth governor of Vermont (1846–49), was born at Barnard, Vt., June 22, 1804, son of Eliphaz and Polly Eaton. Two years after his birth his parents removed to Enosburg, where he attended the district school until his fifteenth year. He then began preparation for college at the academy at Saint Albans, and entering Middlebury College, was graduated in 1825. While an undergraduate he taught school every winter, and thus paid his college expenses. After graduation he was an instructor in the Middlebury Academy for two years, and then, returning to Enosburg, studied medicine with his father, and attended lectures at the Castleton Medical College, where he received his diploma. He established himself in his profession at Enosburg, where he was town clerk for several years, representative in the state legislature six terms, and once a member of the constitutional council. During three years (1837–39), he was a member of the state senate. He was elected lieutenant-governor with Gov. Mattocks by the Whigs in 1843, and twice with Gov. Slade. He was elected governor in 1846, 1847, and again in 1848. His political life appears to have ended with his retirement from the governorship, as soon after he was appointed professor of natural history and chemistry in Middlebury College, a position which he held until his death, about six years later. Gov. Eaton was not a man to inspire a multitude, or to gather about him a strong following. He was a scholar, a thinker, and more at home in his study than in public life. He had a clear and well-balanced mind, was straightforward in his reasoning, simple, and always careful not to wound unnecessarily the feelings of his fellow-men. He was a frequent writer for the press and a lecturer of considerable note in his day on scientific and historical subjects In the various offices which he held he made few mistakes, yet he originated few, if any plans, either for the advancement of his country, his party, or his own personal interests. He was, however, a man of strict integrity, above petty prejudices and thoroughly conscientious. During all his life he was deeply interested in temperance, and was a leader in the agitation that resulted in the enactment of the Vermont prohibitory law. His last public appearance was to deliver an address before the Enosburg Young Men's Temperance Society. He was twice married: first, in 1821, to Cordelia L. Fuller; and second, in 1841, to Edna Palmer. There were two children, one of whom died in childhood. Gov. Eaton died at Enosburg, July 4, 1855.

COOLIDGE, Carlos, twentieth governor of Vermont (1849–50), was born at Windsor, Vt., June 25, 1792, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Curtis) Coolidge. Of his ancestry the records are meagre. After a few years in a common school he prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. James Converse of Weathersfield; entered Dartmouth in 1807; being transferred to Middlebury College in 1809, was graduated there in 1811. He then entered the law office of Peter Starr of Middlebury, and remained two years, completing his studies with Hon. Jonathan H. Hubbard at Windsor, where he was admitted to the bar in 1814, and established himself in practice. He was state's attorney for the county of Windsor from 1831 to 1836 and a member of the board of bank commissioners. He represented Windsor in the legislature in 1834, 1835 and 1836, being speaker in 1836, and was also a representative in 1839, 1840 and 1841. He was speaker of the house during these three years, and was notable for the dignity and impartiality with which he discharged the duties of a presiding officer. In 1845, as presidential elector, he cast a vote for Henry Clay, and in 1848 he was the Whig candidate for the governorship of the state. The election was a hotly-contested one, and no choice was made by the people, the parties being very evenly divided and a very full vote being cast. Mr. Coolidge was chosen by the legislature, and in 1849 he was re-elected in the same way. In 1853, 1854 and 1855 he was a senator from Windsor county, and in calling upon him frequently to act as president *pro tem.*, the senate paid a high tribute to his integrity and ability. In all the public offices which he filled, Gov. Coolidge showed much ability and acumen. He was dignified and courteous, active and conscientious; an agreeable but not a great speaker, though he might have been brilliant had occasion arisen to call forth all his energies. In short, he was a man who won respect and esteem rather than the enthusiastic admiration of those with whom he came in contact. He had the unbounded confidence of his party: its members trusted him implicitly, and their trust in him to do what was right and for the public interest was never betrayed. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1835, and that of LL.D. from Middlebury College in 1849. His wife was Harriet Bingham of Claremont, N. H., by whom he had two daughters, one of whom died in childhood. The other daughter, Mary Coolidge, married Rev. Franklin Butler of Windsor, Vt., formerly of Essex, Vt., and had one child, Carlos Coolidge Butler, who was twice married and had three children by the second marriage, one of whom died in childhood. Gov. Coolidge died at Windsor, Aug. 14, 1863.

Carlos Coolidge

WILLIAMS, Charles Kilborn, twenty-first governor of Vermont (1850–52), was born at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 24, 1782, youngest son of Rev. Samuel and Jane (Kilborn) Williams. He was a great-grandson of Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, Mass., "the Redeemed Captive." His father, a noted Congregational minister, was Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard College (1780–88), subsequently lecturer in the University of Vermont, and author of an important "History of Vermont." He was honored with the degree of LL.D. by the University of Edinburgh. Educated in the schools of Cambridge, Burlington and Rutland, whither his father had removed in 1790. Charles K. Williams was graduated at Williams College in 1800. He studied law under Cephas Smith of Rutland, clerk of the U. S. courts for the district of Vermont; declined appointments as tutor in Williams and Middlebury colleges, and in 1803 was admitted to the bar. He represented Rutland in the state legislature almost continuously from 1809 to 1821, and again in 1849. He was actively interested in the organization of the state militia, and during the war of 1812 served through one campaign on the northern frontier, subsequently rising to the rank of brigadier-general. He was state's attorney (1814–15); judge of the supreme court of Vermont (1822–24); U. S. collector of customs (1825–29); and again judge of the supreme court (1829–49), declining a re-election at the end of his term. From 1842 to 1846 he was chief justice and chancellor, and in 1847 was president of the council of censors. In 1850 he was elected governor by popular vote and served one term. He was a member of the corporation of Middlebury College (1827–43), and at the time of his death was president of the Society of the Alumni of Williams College. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Williams and Middlebury in 1803, and LL.D. by the latter in 1834. His practical interest in education led to his appointment in 1827 on the state board of commissioners for public schools. He entered heartily into the anti-slavery movement, and while he was governor approved the habeas corpus act which had passed the legislature, and which helped to commit Vermont to an anti-slavery position. His son, Charles Langdon Williams (1821–61), was born and died at Rutland. He was graduated at Williams College in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1842; practiced at Brandon until 1848, and, after that, in his native town. He wrote "Statistics of the Rutland County Bar" (1847), and edited the "Statutes of Vermont" (1851), and three volumes of the reports of its supreme court (1855–57). Gov. Williams died at Rutland, March 9, 1853. A "Memoir," by Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, was published in 1854.

Ch N Williams

FAIRBANKS, Erastus, twenty-second and twenty-seventh governor of Vermont (1852–53, 1860–61), was born at Brimfield, Mass., Oct. 28, 1792. He was a direct descendant, sixth generation, of Jonathan and Grace Fairbanks, natives of Yorkshire, England, who in 1633 settled in Dedham, Mass., where a portion of the family mansion they erected is still standing. His father, Joseph Fairbanks, a farmer, miller and carpenter, in 1815 took up his residence in St. Johnsbury, Vt., where Erastus had located a few years previous. The son's early educational training was limited to that afforded by the common schools of his day. After leaving school at seventeen, he taught two terms, and then became a student in the office of his uncle, Judge Ephraim Paddock, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. An eye affection necessitated the abandonment of his studies, and for eleven years he was engaged in merchandising at Wheelock, East St. Johnsbury and Barnet. He was assiduous in his business, establishing a reputation for unimpeachable integrity, and devoting his spare hours to the improvement of his mind. Closing his business at Barnet, he returned to St. Johnsbury and engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, stoves, etc., in partnership with his next younger brother, Thaddeus Fairbanks. In 1829, in addition to their other business, they began the preparation of hemp for market, and herein lay the

germ of an invention that has made the name of Fairbanks familiar all over the world. The mode of weighing hemp and other merchandise then in vogue was crude and inaccurate, and for their own convenience the platform scale was invented. The scale immediately came into general demand, and to meet it the brothers were compelled to relinquish all of their other enterprises and greatly enlarge their works. Thaddeus was the inventor of the firm, while Erastus managed its finances. Both were eminently qualified to control their departments, and their prosperity was uninterrupted, except by a fire and a freshet in 1828, which compelled them to ask a two years' extension from their creditors, which was readily granted. In 1836, 1837 and 1838 Erastus Fairbanks was elected to represent St. Johnsbury in the state legislature, and in 1844 and 1848 he was chosen a presidential elector. In 1848 he was appointed, with Charles K. Williams and Lucius B. Peck, to prepare a general railroad law, and also one relating to manufacturing corporations. In 1852 he was Whig candidate for governor, but was not elected by the people, many of the Whigs voting with the "Liberty" party, which had recently come into existence. He was elected, however, by the legislature. While governor, he signed a bill passed by the legislature prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and in consequence was defeated at the election in the following year. The leaders of the Whig party generally favored prohibition, and in 1854 they desired Gov. Fairbanks' candidacy on that platform, but he declined because of his business engagements. In 1860, however, he consented to become the candidate of the Republican party, which included the better elements of the Whig, Liberty and Prohibitionist parties, and was easily elected over John G. Saxe, the poet, who was Democratic candidate. Gov. Fairbanks was a patriot, and a man of brain. He had large interests in the South, which he knew would be sacrificed in the event of war between the two sections of the country; but those interests weighed nothing in his mind against the integrity of the Union. Eight days after the assault on Fort Sumter, he called an extra session of the legislature, which immediately placed $1,000,000 at his disposal for the arming and forwarding of troops. He was empowered to use this money at his discretion, and it was only at his earnest request that in October a committee was appointed to audit his accounts. Such was the confidence of the people in his discretion and integrity that the same course would have been pursued had the sum been ten times as large. The first six regiments of the state and the first company of sharpshooters were organized and mustered into the service under his administration. So thoroughly patriotic was Gov. Fairbanks, so self-sacrificing for his country, that he refused to draw his salary, which still remains in the state treasury. In 1850 he was active in the construction of the Passumpsic railroad; was president of the company for several years, and was also interested in the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. With his brothers he founded the St. Johnsbury Academy; and his generous endowments still assist in maintaining the Athenæum, Museum of Natural Science, and the North Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury. For many years he was president of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, and a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was married, May 30, 1815, to Lois Crossman, of Peacham, who bore him nine children, three of whom survive. Gov. Fairbanks died at St. Johnsbury, Nov. 20, 1864.

ROBINSON, John Staniford, twenty-third governor of Vermont (1853–54), was born at Bennington, Nov. 10, 1804, son of Nathan Robinson and grandson of Gov. Moses Robinson. He was graduated at Williams College in 1824, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. Amiability of disposition, generosity of heart, and uniform courtesy of manner made him very popular in social life, and brilliant talents placed him among the leaders of the bar. He twice represented Bennington in the lower house of the legislature, and twice served in the state senate. The political opinions he inherited from his distinguished grandfather were, in his time, usually a bar to high public service in a strong Whig state, and he ran for congress several times in vain. The Free-soil movement of 1848 weakened the Democratic party, and in 1851 there were two candidates for the governorship on that ticket, Robinson and Timothy P. Redfield. The latter, who was the regular candidate, received 14,950 votes, Robinson 6,686, and Charles K. Williams, Whig, 22,676. In 1852 he became the regular Democratic candidate, and polled 14,938 votes; Lawrence Brainerd, candidate of the Liberty (abolition) party, received 9,446 votes, and Erastus Fairbanks, Whig, 23,795. The choice devolved upon the legislature, which elected Fairbanks. The latter lost favor by signing the law for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and Robinson was the gainer thereby, receiving 18,142 votes at the next election against 20,849 for Fairbanks and 8,291 for Brainerd. The choice again devolved upon the legislature, and Robinson was seated, being the first Democrat elected for fifty years. The Republican party now began to make itself felt in politics, and absorbing the old Liberty party, held, in 1854, its first state convention, and elected Lawrence Brainerd to the senate. The election that year placed Stephen Royce in the governor's chair, by 27,920 votes against 15,084 for the Democratic and some 1,600 for various unticketed candidates. Gov. Robinson remained connected with the Democratic party throughout life, and in 1860 was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the national convention at Charleston, S. C. He died there, of apoplexy, April 24th. He was married, in October, 1847, to Juliette Staniford, widow of William Robinson, but left no children.

ROYCE, Stephen, twenty-fourth governor of Vermont (1854–56), was born at Tinmouth, Rutland co., Vt., Aug. 12, 1787, son of Stephen and Minerva (Marvin) Royce. In his early childhood his parents removed to Huntsburg, as the town of Franklin was then called, and thence to Berkshire, where they were among the earliest settlers. His grandfather, Stephen Royce, an officer in the revolutionary war, was a member of the Dorset convention that declared Vermont's independence; his father was likewise a revolutionary soldier and Berkshire's first legislative representative; his maternal grandfather, Judge Ebenezer Marvin, M.D., was a revolutionary officer with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, a judge in the county courts of Rutland, Chittenden and Franklin, and for several years a member of the governor's council. Young Royce was a worthy representative of his gifted and patriotic progenitors. Although there were no schools in Berkshire when he came of school age, his education was not neglected by his parents, who, when he was thirteen, sent him to a common school at Tinmouth, and later to the Academy at Middlebury. He entered Middlebury College in 1803 and was graduated in 1807. While in college more than once he was compelled to return

to Berkshire to assist in the work of the farm, and it is said that he provided himself with text-books by the sale of the skins of animals captured by him during foot journeys through the wilderness. After graduation he taught school one or two terms, and then entered the law office of his uncle, Ebenezer Marvin, Jr. He practiced two years at Berkshire and six at Sheldon, which he represented (1815–16), and in 1817 he removed to St. Albans, where he resided until his death. He represented St. Albans in the legislature (1822–24), and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1823. He was state's attorney for Franklin county (1816–18), judge of the county court (1825–26), and being re-elected in 1829 and continuously until 1852 he became chief justice in 1847. In 1854, as Whig candidate for governor, he was elected by a large majority, being re-elected in 1855, and at the end of his second term retired to private life. As a private citizen and a public officer Gov. Royce was noted for consistent integrity. While practicing law he would never accept a fee in a case where his would-be client, in his opinion, was in the wrong, and while a judge he would never report a case if he questioned the justice of his decision; he thought the injustice of a wrong decision was sufficient without placing it on record as a precedent for future injustice. He was a voluminous reader, a hospitable gentleman, and his home was ever the literary and artistic centre of St. Albans. He never married, but all through his later years he was surrounded by nephews and nieces, who regarded him as a father, and in whose happiness and welfare his interest was that of a parent. At the time of his death he was writing a history of the town of Berkshire, where he spent his boyhood, but it was never completed. One who knew him well has said: "He had a commanding presence and a serene majesty of manner. His face was mobile, expressive, and strongly marked. The gleam of his mild, gray eye illuminated his countenance and revealed every emotion, whether grave or gay, that was passing within, moving the looker-on by a sort of magnetic influence to sympathize with him." During his public life no great political questions agitated the people of Vermont, and as he was no strategist it is well that he did not live in troublous times. Gov. Royce died at East Berkshire, Nov. 11, 1868.

FLETCHER, Ryland, twenty-fifth governor of Vermont (1856–58), was born in Cavendish, Vt., Feb. 18, 1799, youngest son of Asaph and Sally (Green) Fletcher. The family was of English and Welsh origin. His father removed from Westford, Mass., to Cavendish in 1787. He had been one of the framers of the constitution of Massachusetts, and in Vermont was a judge, a member of the legislature, and ever stood high in his profession and in social life. One of Ryland's brothers, Richard, studied law with Daniel Webster—after him the great statesman named one of his children—and at one time represented Massachusetts in congress, and was a member of her supreme court. Ryland Fletcher, like very many of his contemporaries, was a "graduate" of the common school, and never enjoyed any higher educational advantages, except such as he acquired by reading and study in later life. Through his youth and early manhood he alternated work on his father's farm with teaching school in the winter months, and as his mind was well balanced and ever alert he soon became a man of considerable local influence. In 1836, like many another young man in those days, he journeyed "West," perhaps as far as Ohio, seeking "his fortune," but after a few months returned to Cavendish. As a youth he joined the state militia, and by 1835 had risen to a brigadier-generalship, which, however, he resigned on going west. From 1837 he was active in the then thin and scattered ranks of the abolitionists, and was in full sympathy and constant communication with such leaders of the movement as William Lloyd Garrison, Joshua Giddings and Gerrit Smith. At the great anti-slavery meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in 1845, he met Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Theodore Parker. He also attended with Henry Wilson the Philadelphia meeting of the native American or "Know-Nothing" leaders, to launch the new party. As Fletcher and Wilson were the only uncompromising anti-slavery men present, and as their appeals to commit the proposed party to their cause were unavailing, the meeting adjourned without accomplishing its purpose. In 1854 the Whigs, Free-Soilers and Liberty party men of Vermont united and selected Mr. Fletcher as their candidate for lieutenant governor. He was elected by a large vote, and in 1855 he was re-elected with Gov. Royce. In 1856 and again in 1857 he was elected governor on the Republican ticket. Gov. Fletcher was a strong advocate of prohibitive legislation, a stanch friend of public education, and was the first to suggest the establishment of a reform school in the state. His record as governor was creditable to his ability and integrity. In 1861 and 1862 he represented Cavendish in the legislature, and no one in that body was more zealous than he in the promotion of measures to preserve the integrity of the country. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870; a presidential elector on several occasions, and for many years president of the Vermont State Temperance Society. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church and active in Sunday-school work. He was not a brilliant man like Van Ness, nor was he socially so popular as Royce, but he was a man of sound judgment, keen perceptions and unimpeachable integrity. He had the confidence of his party and the respect of his political opponents. On June 11, 1829, he was married to Mary, daughter of Eleazar May, of Westminster, by whom he had three children, one of whom, Col. Henry A. Fletcher, was lieutenant-governor of Vermont in 1890. Gov. Fletcher died at Proctorsville, Dec. 19, 1885.

HALL, Hiland, twenty-sixth governor of Vermont (1858–60), was born at Bennington, Vt., July 20, 1795. His ancestors, who came from England in 1633, after a short sojourn in Boston, settled in Middletown Conn., in 1650. Like most of the governors of Vermont who preceded him, Hiland Hall was reared on a farm, and in a common school, supplemented with one term at the Granville (N. Y.) Academy, he prepared himself for the active business of life. After leaving the academy he taught school several terms, spending his evenings in study by the open fire—for candles were a luxury not to be thought of—and at eighteen was prominent in the organization of the "Sons of Liberty," a society favoring the vigorous prosecution of the war of 1812, and strongly opposed to the concessions that many New Englanders were ready to make to the mother country. It is probable that it was while engaged in teaching that he began the study of law. Being admitted to the bar in 1819, he at once opened an office in Bennington and practiced his profession all through his long life, except when engaged in the discharge of public duties. He represented Bennington in the legislature in 1827; was clerk of the supreme and county court in 1828, and state's attorney (1829–32). He was a National Republican dur-

ing the existence of that party, then a Whig, and then a Republican; a perfectly natural transition, and the result of growth rather than of change. In 1833 he was elected to congress to succeed Jonathan Hunt, deceased, and after filling out his unexpired term was continuously re-elected for ten years, then declining renomination. Among his memorable speeches in congress was one, in May, 1834, attacking Pres. Jackson's removal of the government deposits from the national bank; and one in May, 1836, the discussion of which resulted in the distribution of the surplus among the states—Vermont received about $700,000, which was added to the school funds of the towns. In the early struggles on the slavery question, he wielded a great influence on the side of human freedom. He exposed the fraudulent nature of large "commutation navy pay and bounty land claims," put in by Virginians, many of which had been paid; and thus, after a bitter debate of more than a week, saved the country several million dollars. Altogether Mr. Hall was probably the most active and influential representative that up to his time Vermont had ever had in congress. He was bank commissioner of Vermont (1843–47); judge of the supreme court (1846–50), and was next appointed second comptroller of the U. S. treasury. In 1851 he was appointed by Pres. Fillmore a land commissioner for California, and, as chairman of the commission, wrote the opinion in the Mariposa claim of General Frémont. He returned to Vermont in 1854, and went to reside on his farm at Bennington. In 1858 he was elected governor, and re-elected in 1859, when he was opposed by John Godfrey Saxe, the Democratic candidate. He denounced the attempt to legalize slavery in the territories, and declared the Dred Scott decision opposed to the common instincts of humanity, yet he was one of the delegation from Vermont to the "peace congress" at Washington in 1861. For six years he was president of the Vermont Historical Society, and he was a frequent writer on historical subjects in the "New York Historical Magazine," "Vermont Historical Gazetteer," "Philadelphia Historical Record," and "New England Historic Genealogical Register." In 1868 he published the "Early History of Vermont," and he was active in promoting the erection of the battle monument at Bennington. In 1818 he was married to Dolly Tuttle, daughter of Henry Davis of Rockingham, Vt., who was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and at West Point at the time of Arnold's treason. He died at the residence of his son, in Springfield, Mass., Dec. 18, 1885.

Hiland Hall

HOLBROOK, Frederick, twenty-eighth governor of Vermont (1861–63), was born at East Windsor, Conn., Feb. 15, 1813, son of John and Sarah (Knowlton) Holbrook. His father was born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1761, and soon after coming of age removed to Newfane, Vt., where he was married to Sarah, daughter of Luke Knowlton, one of the first judges (1786) of the supreme court of Vermont. After a time he removed to Brattleboro, and, forming business relations with David Porter of Hartford, Conn., conducted a general mercantile business, at Hartford, under the name of Porter & Holbrook, and at Brattleboro, under the name of Holbrook & Porter. Later, he resided in Connecticut for a time, but finally returned to Brattleboro, where he died in 1838. Frederick Holbrook was educated at the Berkshire Gymnasium, Pittsfield, Mass., then under the direction of Prof. Dewey, and when about twenty years of age he enjoyed some months of European travel. In 1833 he settled in Brattleboro, intending to devote the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. In 1847, however, he was elected register of probate for the district of Marlboro, and in 1850 became president of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, of which he was one of the founders. This honorable position he held eight or nine years. In 1849-50 he represented Windham county in the state senate, and while a member of that body prepared a memorial to congress urging the establishment of a national bureau of agriculture. The project which originated with him soon became a reality. Mr. Holbrook was a fluent, graceful and concise writer on agricultural topics, and through his essays and his letters that were published in the newspapers the public became familiar with his name. Consequently, when he was nominated for governor in 1861, the agricultural people of Vermont elected him by a most gratifying majority. Under his supervision Vermont was the first state in the Union to provide hospitals for its soldiers, and all through his three successive terms as chief magistrate he was alert and keen-sighted in the discharge of his duties as war governor. By his advice 300,000 Vermont troops were called out during the war. He was married Jan. 13, 1835, to Harriet, daughter of Joseph Goodhue of Brattleboro, and had three sons: Franklin F., William C. and John Holbrook. He died in Brattleboro, Vt., Apr. 27, 1909.

Frederick Holbrook

SMITH, John Gregory, twenty-ninth governor of Vermont (1863–65), was born at St. Albans, Vt., July 22, 1818, son of John and Maria W. (Curtis) Smith. His father removed from Barre, Mass., to Vermont in 1800; was state's attorney for Franklin county (1827–33), and a representative in congress (1839–41). John Gregory Smith was educated at the University of Vermont, where he was graduated in 1838; then, entering the law department of Yale College, he was graduated in 1841, and being admitted to the bar, began practice in his father's office. John Gregory succeeded his father as chancellor in 1858, and also succeeded in a measure to his railroad interests in Vermont, which were extensive and important. He was elected to the state senate in 1858 from Franklin county, and served two terms with distinction. At the same time he was made trustee and manager of the Vermont Central and the Vermont and Canada railroads. When in 1861 both these roads went into liquidation, Mr. Smith was appointed one of the receivers. In 1861 he was elected to the state house of representatives, and was speaker in 1862. During the administration of Gov. Fairbanks he acted as confidential counsel to the state executive, and was associated with him in the work of organizing troops for the war. He was elected chief magistrate in 1863, and re-elected in 1864, being one of the famous "war governors." His sagacity was recognized by Pres. Lincoln and Sec. Stanton, who made him their confidential friend, and his tenderness of heart brought him close to the men and women with sons in the field, who never forgot how he went to the front himself to see that the Vermont boys were properly sheltered and fed. He was active in politics for

about twenty years after he left the governor's chair, and was chairman of the state delegation to the national Republican conventions in 1872, 1880 and 1884. In 1886 and in 1891 attempts were made to secure his nomination as U. S. senator, but he withdrew his name. In 1866 Gov. Smith became president of the Northern Pacific railroad, and under him 555 miles of track were laid. He resigned in 1872, and later was made president of the Vermont Central railroad, and devoted himself to its duties up to the time of his death. His interest in local affairs was strong. A lifelong member of the First Congregational Society of St. Albans, he contributed generously toward the remodeling of its house of worship. He was president of the Welden National Bank, the People's Trust Co., and the Franklin County Creamery Association. The bronze fountain now adorning the public park was his gift to the city; its cost being $5,000. His beautiful home was a centre of social life, and many people of world-wide as well as national fame were guests of its hospitable owner, whose most marked quality was a graciousness of manner that made his circle of friends an increasingly large one. In 1871 the degree of LL.D., was conferred on Gov. Smith by the University of Vermont. He was married in 1842 to Anna Eliza, daughter of Hon. Lawrence and Fidelia (Barnet) Brainerd of St. Albans, who survives him with five children, one of whom, Edward C., is president of the Vermont Central railroad. Mrs. Smith is the author of novels, books of travel and other works that show a sympathetic insight into life and nature, and are written in a style both spirited and graceful. Gov. Smith died at St. Albans, Nov. 6, 1891.

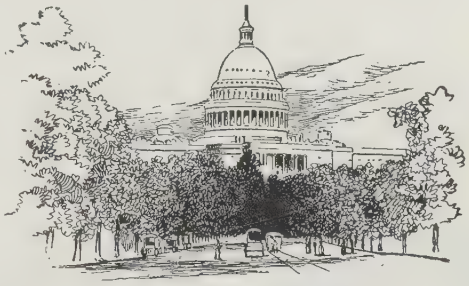
DILLINGHAM, Paul, thirtieth governor of Vermont (1865–67), was born at Shutesbury, Franklin co., Mass., Aug. 10, 1799, son of Paul and Hannah (Smith) Dillingham. The Dillinghams came to America with Winthrop's colony in 1630, and flourishing in new soil increased in number and usefulness, and produced brave men, including officers in both the French and revolutionary wars. Paul Dillingham's father, a farmer, removed in 1805 to Waterbury, Vt., where the son was educated in the Washington county grammar school, and then studied law in the office of Dan Carpenter. On being admitted to the bar in March, 1823, he formed a partnership with Mr. Carpenter that lasted until the latter was elevated to the bench. Up to the time of his retirement in 1880, he was in the constant practice of his profession, barring the time spent in public service. He was town clerk of Waterbury (1829–44); represented the town in the legislature (1833–34, 1837–39); was state's attorney for Washington county (1835–37); a member of the constitutional conventions of 1836 and 1857; state senator from Washington county (1841–42 and 1861); and in 1843 was elected on the Democratic ticket a member of congress, serving two terms, and was on the committee on judiciary. He favored the admission of Texas and the policy that led to the war with Mexico, but on the outbreak of the civil war became a Republican. His power was felt in the state senate in 1861, in the hearty support he gave to the war policy of Gov. Fairbanks, and the satisfaction of the people expressed itself in 1862 in his election as lieutenant-governor. He was re-elected in 1863 and 1864, and in 1865 became Republican candidate for governor. The Democratic candidate was Charles N. Davenport, who had been the leader of the Douglas faction in his party. Gov. Dillingham's majority was 16,714 in 1865, and it rose to 22,822 in 1866. In his first message to the legislature Gov. Dillingham urged the establishment of a state reform school, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his advice carried out. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, and that year marked the close of his public life. Ten more years were given to his profession, and he then retired to well-earned leisure. Gov. Dillingham was a man of commanding figure, with a rich and musical voice that was used with wonderful effect in public speaking. A biographer has said of him: "The real secret [of his success] was a nature rich in human sympathy. A knowledge of men and affairs, gathered in a long and observant contact with them was illuminated by a mind fertile in poetic conceptions, apt illustrations and happy anecdotes, and deepened and strengthened by a profound study of the Scriptures to enforce his thought." Still another has written: "When in his best mood he played upon the strings of men's hearts with the facility that a skilled musician plays upon the strings of a guitar, and made them respond to the emotions of laughter, anger, sympathy or sorrow, whenever he pleased, and as best suited the purposes of his case." The earnestness that characterized Gov. Dillingham in political life was equally marked in his life as a Christian. For many years he was a pillar in the Methodist church, and he was the first lay delegate from the Vermont conference to the quadrennial conference in Brooklyn, N. Y., in which he took a prominent part. He was twice married: first, to Sarah, eldest daughter of his preceptor and partner, Dan Carpenter—she died Sept. 20, 1831, —and, second, on Sept. 5, 1832, to her younger sister Julia. Three sons and four daughters lived to maturity. One daughter, who died in 1875, became the wife of J. F. Lamson of Boston; another, of Sen. Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin, while the third remained unmarried. Two of the sons entered the army: Col. Charles Dillingham, who became president of the Houston & Texas Central railroad, and Maj. Edwin, who was killed at Opequon. Frank Dillingham resided in San Francisco, Calif., and William Paul (see p. 411) was also governor of Vermont. Gov. Paul Dillingham died in Waterbury, Vt., July 26, 1891.

PAGE, John Boardman, thirty-first governor of Vermont (1867–69), was born at Rutland, Vt., Feb. 25, 1826, son of William and Cynthia (Hickok) Page. He was educated in the public schools and at Burr & Burton Seminary, Manchester, and, at the age of sixteen, obtained a position in the Bank of Rutland, where his father was cashier. When the elder Page by the weight of years was compelled to resign his position, he was succeeded by John B., who continued cashier until the institution became the National Bank of Rutland, of which he was president for many years. He was one of the trustees of the second mortgage bondholders of the Rutland and Burlington railroad, and when the property was reorganized as the Rutland Railroad Co., he was made president. With Hon. T. W. Park he was for a time co-trustee of the Bennington and Rutland railroad, and later was associated with Hon. J. Gregory Smith as vice-president of the Central Vermont. He was treasurer of the Howe Scale Co.; represented his native town in the legislature (1852–54), and was annually elected state treasurer from 1860 to 1866. During his term he disbursed $4,635,150.80 for military expenses. In 1867 he was elected governor by the Republican party and was re-elected in 1868. As governor at this period he had many opportunities for the exercise of his remarkable executive abilities, and by his clear judgment and business methods he won the respect and esteem of his most

determined political opponents. In 1880 he was re-elected to the state legislature, where he introduced a scheme of tax reform which was carried to a successful issue, his ideas being incorporated in the state laws. He was a member of the Congregationalist denomination, and deeply interested in Sunday-school work. He was also a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and led in the movement that culminated in the establishment of the first Christian college in Japan. He was largely instrumental in the erection of the Congregational church at Rutland, one of the finest church properties in the state. Gov. Page is remembered as a man of commanding appearance and courtly manners, a gentleman of an earlier and more chivalric age than our own, whose integrity, sincerity and high sense of honor were never questioned, and whose charity for the erring and unfortunate was unstinted. Very few men are remembered with greater respect by those who knew them most intimately. Gov. Page died in Rutland, Oct. 24, 1885. He was buried in Evergreen cemetery, at Centre Rutland, which he was largely instrumental in establishing, and which has been called the "Mount Auburn of Vermont."

WASHBURN, Peter Thacher, thirty-second governor of Vermont (1869–70), was born at Lynn, Mass., Sept. 7, 1814, eldest son of Reuben and Hannah Blaney (Thacher) Washburn. The original representative of the family in America was John Washburn, secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Co., in England. His grandson, Joseph Washburn, married a granddaughter of Mary Chilton, who, according to popular tradition, was the first woman of the Mayflower company that disembarked at Plymouth. His family is the same as that of Gov. Emory Washburn of Massachusetts. Gov. Washburn's parents removed to Chester, Vt., in 1817, and finally located at Ludlow. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835; began the study of law in his father's office at Ludlow, later studying with Sen. Upham at Montpelier, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He began the practice of his profession in Ludlow, but in 1844 removed to Woodstock, where he resided during the remainder of his life. In 1844 he was elected reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Vermont, and occupied that office until 1852. He represented Woodstock, Vt., in the state legislature (1853–54). Meantime he enjoyed a growing professional practice, and was regarded as one of the foremost lawyers in Vermont. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He commanded the Woodstock light infantry, which in May, 1861, marched to Rutland, and was incorporated with the 1st Vermont regiment. In October, 1861, he was elected adjutant and inspector-general of Vermont, and so continued throughout the war with credit to himself and his state. He was elected governor in 1869 by a majority of 22,822 votes over his Democratic opponent. At the time of his death he was preparing a digest of all the decisions of the supreme court, from the beginning, and had worked his way through thirty-eight of the forty-one volumes of the Vermont reports when his labors were interrupted. Few men have ever led a more active life than Gov. Washburn. To discharge a duty or an obligation every other consideration, no matter what, was ignored. When he died it was declared by his physicians that he had suffered from no disease, but had succumbed to overwork, which had been continuous from the time he commenced his legal studies until the end. As adjutant and inspector-general during the civil war, the Rutland "Herald" said of him: "He was our Carnot, in organizing and administrative talents; our Louvois, in energy and executive force." He was twice married: first, to Almira E. Ferris of Swanton; and, second, to Almira P. Hopkins of Glens Falls. He had two daughters and a son, who survived him. Gov. Washburn died at Woodstock, Feb. 7, 1870.

HENDEE, George Whitman, acting governor of Vermont (1870), was born at Stowe, Lamoille co., Vt., Nov. 30, 1832, son of Jehial P. and Rebecca (Ferrin) Hendee. His parents were unable to give him the education they felt he ought to have, and after attending country schools he carried himself through the People's Academy at Morrisville. In 1852 he began the study of law in the office W. G. Ferrin of Johnson, and in 1855 was admitted to the bar. Soon it became evident that he had chosen the



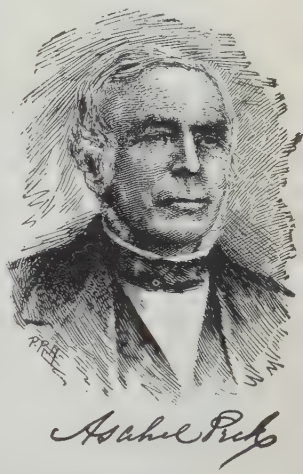
vocation to which he was best adapted, his practice increased rapidly, and was extended to the supreme court of the state and to the U. S. circuit and district court. As a business man as well as a lawyer, Gov. Hendee for many years has had the weight of important duties upon his shoulders. He was one of the pioneers or projectors of the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad; for seven years gave his whole time to it, and has been a director from the opening of the road until the present time. For several years he has been president of the Montreal, Portland and Boston railroad of Canada. In addition, he is a director and the vice-president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Co., of Morrisville. He was receiver of the National Bank of Poultney and the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans, and was national bank examiner from 1879 until 1885. Gov. Hendee has frequently been elected superintendent of public schools; the first time when he was only twenty-one years of age. In 1861–62 he represented Morristown in the state legislature; in 1858–59 was state's attorney for Lamoille county; during the civil war was deputy provost-marshal; in 1866–67 and 1868 represented Lamoille county in the state senate, and in 1869 was elected lieutenant-governor. In February, 1870, he was sworn in as governor, on the death of Gov. Washburn, and served the remainder of the term. He represented Vermont with great credit in the forty-third, forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses. To him as a member of the committee on the District of Columbia was largely due the reorganization of the government of the district, and his services were not less valuable on the committee on private land claims. His last years were spent on a stock farm, where he raised blooded carriage horses. He was a member of the Masonic order, and at one time was president of the village board of trustees. Gov. Hendee was twice married: (1) Nov. 17, 1855, to Melissa, daughter of Stevens Redding, by whom he had one daughter; and (2) Dec. 23, 1863, to Viola S., daughter of Loren Bundy. He died at Morrisville, Vt., Dec. 6, 1906.

STEWART, John Wolcott, thirty-third governor of Vermont (1870–72), was born at Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 24, 1825, son of Ira and Elizabeth (Hubbell) Stewart. His direct ancestor, Robert Stew-

art, emigrated to Londonderry, Ireland, from Edinburgh. The latter's son, Samuel, joined the famous Scotch-Irish colony which settled Londonderry, N. H., in the early part of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Capt. John Stewart, was a soldier in the French and revolutionary wars, and, having accompanied Montgomery's expedition against Quebec, witnessed the death of the commander. He also commanded a company in the battle of Bennington. His father, a leading merchant and citizen of Middlebury, served in both branches of the state legislature, and was a member of the corporation of Middlebury College. There the son was graduated in 1846, and then studying law in the office of Horatio Seymour, was admitted to the bar in 1850. During 1852–54 he was prosecuting attorney for Addison county, and in the last year formed a partnership with ex-U. S. Sen. Samuel S. Phelps, which was dissolved by the death of the latter in 1855. In 1856 and 1857 he was member of the lower house of the state legislature and chairman of the committee on railroads, pending important action with regard to the consolidation of the Vermont Central. He was also largely instrumental in retaining the capital at Montpelier, when the effort was made to remove it to Burlington, after the destruction of the state house by fire, in 1857. In 1861–62 he was state senator; and in 1864, returned to the lower house, over which he presided in 1864, 1865 and 1867 with an ability and impartiality that secured for him the unanimous choice of the house, when he was again returned in 1876. In 1870–72, he was governor under the new state constitution, whose honorable action nine years before resumption of specie payment, in paying in coin debts contracted before the passage of the legal tender act, at an additional expense of $60,000 was due to his wise and just recommendation. He also took special interest in public education and in the management of state jails. He was elected as a Republican to the 48th congress, and was reëlected in 1884, 1886 and 1888. In 1908 he was appointed U. S. senator to fill out the unexpired term of Sen. Redfield Proctor. He was president of the Middlebury Bank, and for fifty-seven years a trustee of Middlebury College, which gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1876. He was married Nov. 21, 1860, to Emma, daughter of Philip Battell of Middlebury, and had five children, three of whom grew to maturity: Emma B., Philip B. and Jessica, wife of Charles M. Swift. Gov. Stewart died in Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 28, 1915.

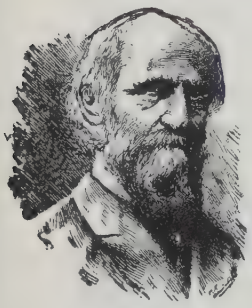
CONVERSE, Julius, thirty-fourth governor of Vermont (1872–74), was born at Stafford, Conn., Dec. 17, 1798, fourth son of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Converse. His family, which was of French origin, emigrated from England in 1630 with Winthrop's colony, and his grandfather and great-grandfather made records for themselves in the Indian wars of Massachusetts. His father with his family removed to Randolph, Vt., in 1801, where he farmed. Young Converse was educated at the common school and in Randolph Academy, alternated the study of law with work on his father's farm, and was admitted to the Orange county bar in 1826. He practiced his profession a few years in Bethel, and in 1840 removed to Woodstock. Mr. Converse's ability as a lawyer was recognized throughout the state. He prepared his cases with great care, was skillful as a cross-examiner and excelled in chancery practice. While residing in Bethel, he several times represented the town in the state legislature; was state senator for Windsor county during 1836-39, and was several times elected to the legislature from Woodstock. During 1844–47 he was state's attorney for Windsor county, and was elected lieutenant-governor with Gov. Charles K. Williams in 1850 and 1851. From 1852 to 1872 he gave his attention almost exclusively to the practice of his profession—having, as he supposed, retired permanently from public life. But in the latter year, when traveling outside the state, he was brought forward for governor without his knowledge, and the first intimation he had of his nomination was through the newspapers. He was elected by a majority of 25,319 votes over his opponent, A. B. Gardner, an ex-lieutenant-governor, who was the nominee of the Democrats consolidated with the followers of Horace Greeley. Nothing occurred during Gov. Converse's administration to make it notable. As the chief executive of the state he performed all of his duties conscientiously, and was respected and esteemed by his political opponents as well as by his supporters. After the close of his term he was seen no more in public life. Gov. Converse was married in 1827 to Melissa, daughter of Henry Arnold of Randolph, who died Dec. 14, 1872. The marriage was without issue. His second wife was Jane E., daughter of Joseph Martin, to whom he was married June 12, 1873, and by whom he had one daughter. He died at Dixville Notch, N. H., Aug. 16, 1885.

PECK, Asahel, thirty-fifth governor of Vermont (1874–76), was born at Royalston, Mass., in September, 1803, son of Squire and Elizabeth (Goddard) Peck. From his Puritan ancestor, Joseph Peck, the records are preserved of his progenitors through twenty-one generations to John Peck, Esquire, of Bolton, Yorkshire, England. His father removed to Montpelier, Vt., in 1806, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Asahel Peck received his early education in the common schools of Montpelier, and at the Washington county grammar school was prepared to enter the sophomore class of the University of Vermont, in 1824. He left the university without a degree, entering the family of the president of a college in Canada with a view to perfecting himself in the French language. He studied law with his elder brother, Nathan Peck, of Hinesburgh, and then with Bailey & Marsh, of Burlington, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. For a time he was associated in practice with Archibald Hyde, and later with D. A. Smalley. He was judge of the circuit court (1851–57), and in 1860 was elected a judge of the supreme court, so continuing until he became governor in 1874. He favored the establishment of a house of correction for the suppression of crime and the reform of criminals, and has been called the father of that institution in Vermont. At the close of his term, Gov. Peck retired from public life, and spent the remainder of his days in rural pursuits on his farm at Jericho. He was neither a brilliant man nor an orator, nor a born leader of men, yet he was a good reasoner, and faithfully devoted to the right in every case. It is said, in the "Men of Vermont," that "he and Rufus Choate were once pitted against each other in a case, and that wonderful genius of the profession expressed astonishment to find such a lawyer in Vermont, and besought him to move to Boston, where he would surely win both fame and fortune. But there were higher things in life for Peck, and he persisted in staying in Vermont, whose practice he believed was the best in the Union to develop a lawyer of really great attainments." In politics Gov.



Peck in early life was a Democrat. The aggressions of slavery disgusted him hardly more than the subserviency of the Democrats, and in 1848 he became a Free-Soiler. He was one of the active spirits in the formation of the Republican party, and throughout the war and the years that immediately preceded it he felt that there should be no compromise whatever with the slave power, nor with the advocates of disunion. Gov. Peck was never married. He was a man of courteous manners and chivalric sentiment; he was kindly and unostentatious, profoundly religious and a thorough Biblical student. He retired from public life to his farm at Jericho, where he died May 18, 1879.

FAIRBANKS, Horace, thirty-sixth governor of Vermont (1876–78), was born at Barnet, Caledonia co., Vt., March 21, 1820, son of Gov. Erastus and Lois (Crossman) Fairbanks. The family removed to St. Johnsbury in 1825, and in the common schools of that town Horace began his education, subsequently attending the academies at Peacham and Lyndon, Vt., Meriden, N. H., and Andover, Mass. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in the great manufacturing establishment of his father and uncle, and in 1843 was admitted as a partner. Eventually he became financial manager, and at the time of his death the annual product had a value of $3,000,000, and the number of men employed was 600. The construction of the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad was a matter of great interest to him; he lent his credit and means to carry it through, and by personal effort induced the New Hampshire legislature to grant it a charter. He early took a hearty interest in national politics, but was not prominently identified with them until 1864, when he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. In 1872 he served again in this capacity, and in 1868 as a presidential elector. In 1869 he was elected state senator from Caledonia county, but was prevented by illness from taking his seat. At the Republican state convention in 1876, the name of Jacob Estey of Brattleboro was presented as a candidate for governor, but on account of opposition to him several other names were brought forward, and finally, as a compromise, Horace Fairbanks was nominated on the third ballot. He was not in the state at the time, and had previously declined to have his name presented. The vote for him at the polls was 44,723, and that for the Democratic candidate, William H. H. Bingham, 20,988. During his administration Gov. Fairbanks gave much satisfaction by his efforts to reform the prison discipline of the state, especially the bettering of the condition of the county jails, while he was criticised for his reluctance to sign death warrants. The town of St. Johnsbury was indebted to him in many ways, especially for the founding of the Athenæum, dedicatd in 1871, which combines a large free library and a fine art gallery. Gov. Fairbanks was a member of the Century Club of New York city and of the St. Botolph Club of Boston. He was married, Aug. 9, 1849, to Mary E., daughter of James and Persis (Hemphill) Taylor, of Derry, N. H. Three daughters were born to them: Helen Taylor, who died at the age of nine years, March 18, 1864; Agnes, wife of Ashton Rollins Willard of Boston, and Isabel, wife of Albert L. Farwell, who died July 2, 1891. Gov. Fairbanks died in New York city, March 17, 1888.



Horace Fairbanks

PROCTOR, Redfield, thirty-seventh governor of Vermont (1878–80). (See Vol. I., p. 141.)

FARNHAM, Roswell, thirty-eighth governor of Vermont (1880–82), was born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1827, son of Roswell and Nancy (Bixby) Farnham, and descendant in the eighth generation from Ralph Farnham, who emigrated from England to America and settled in Andover, Mass. His maternal grandfather, Capt. David Bixby, took part in the fight at Lexington, and in the battles of Bunker Hill and Stillwater, and finally going to sea on a privateer, was captured and kept in the ill-famed Dartmoor prison. Roswell Farnham's father established himself in Haverhill, Mass., as a manufacturer of boots and shoes for the Southern market, but was ruined by the financial crisis of 1839. The following year he settled in Bradford, Orange co., Vt., and engaged in farming. His son, the future governor, worked on the farm and attended the village academy; taking, besides the usual course, the studies required in the freshman and sophomore classes in college. Then, having found some means of paying his way, he entered the University of Vermont and was graduated in 1849, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1852. His intention was to study law, but for several years he was a teacher; first at Dunham, Canada; next in the Academical Institution at Franklin, Vt., of which he was principal, and last in the academy at Bradford, where he had been a pupil. While teaching, he studied law, and in 1857 he was admitted to the Orange county bar, and began practice in partnership with Robert McK. Ormsby. In 1859 he began practice independently, and in that year was elected state's attorney for Orange county by the Republicans, and was twice re-elected. He became interested in military matters, enlisted in the Bradford guards, and became second lieutenant. This organization formed a part of the 1st regiment, Vermont volunteers, that served for three months, and was stationed most of the time at Fortress Monroe and Newport News. Later, when it was incorporated as a company of the 12th Vermont volunteer regiment, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. For nearly half of the term of his new service he commanded the regiment. At the end of his period of enlistment, he resumed practice in Bradford. In 1868–69 he was elected to the state senate by the Republicans, and served on several important committees. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1876 which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency, and in the same year was a presidential elector. In 1880 he was elected governor of Vermont by the unusually large majority of 25,012 votes. His policy in office gave great satisfaction, and though no crisis occurred to severely test his ability, he discovered every quality of a strong and able executive. Gov. Farnham was a member of the state board of education for three years, and for many more has been an elective trustee of the University of Vermont and the State Agricultural College. He was an attendant of the Congregational church in Bradford. Gov. Farnham was married at St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 25, 1849, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Ezekiel Johnson of St. Albans, and had two sons, Charles Cyrus and William M., and one daughter, Florence M. Farnham. He died in Bradford, Vt., Jan. 5, 1903.

Roswell Farnham

BARSTOW, John Lester, thirty-ninth governor of Vermont (1882–84), was born at Shelburne, Chittenden co., Vt., Feb. 21, 1832, son of Heman and Loraine (Lyon) Barstow, grandson of Ebenezer Barstow and great-grandson of John Barstow, who was fourth in descent from John Barstow, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England about 1635, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at the age of fifteen became a teacher. In 1851 he yielded to the attractions of the West and became a clerk in the famous Exchange hotel at Detroit, then owned by his uncle, Edward Lyon. Two years later he and his brother Homer purchased the establishment and conducted it under the firm name of H. A. Barstow & Co. In 1855 he returned to Shelburne and in the fall of 1861 became assistant clerk to the house of representatives, but resigned to enlist in the 8th Vt. volunteers. He rose rapidly to the ranks of quartermaster-sergeant and adjutant and took part in the Louisiana campaign of two years and a half under Gen. Banks. He was mentioned several times in official reports for gallantry and the feelings of his men found expression in the presentation of two swords. Within a few weeks after his return he was elected to the Vermont general assembly and for four years served in both branches. In 1866 he was reëlected to the house of representatives and in 1868 was chosen senator from Chittenden county, Vt. During 1870–78 he was U. S. pension agent at Burlington under Gen. Grant and received special thanks from Gen. Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior, for the capable discharge of his duties. In 1879 Gov. Proctor appointed him state commissioner for the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1880 he was elected one of the trustees of the state university and also lieutenant governor of the state for the biennial term, and in 1892 he was elected governor for the two years ensuing, the nominations to each office having been made by the unanimous vote of the respective conventions. He drew up most of the state laws regarding soldiers; he promoted education, equal taxation, state and national supervision of corporations and respect for the rights of married women. His leadership of public affairs while at the head of the state received universal commendation. Gov. Barstow was president of the Reunion Society of Vermont officers from 1882 until his death. He was a trustee of the Burlington Savings Bank and for a long period was the trusted adviser of friends and townspeople in matters of business and finance. In 1891 Pres. Harrison appointed him one of a commission to treat with the Navajo Indians, a post in which he not only rendered efficient service, but after the work was ended surprised the treasury authorities by returning nearly half the sum allowed for expenses. He was a member of the national Anti-trust Society, commander of the Loyal Legion of the United States and an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1903 he received from Norwich University the honorary degree of LL.D. Gov. Barstow was stricken blind two years before his death, a deprivation which he bore with remarkable fortitude. He was married in Shelburne, Oct. 28, 1858, to Laura, daughter of Frederick Maeck and granddaughter of Dr. Frederick Maeck, the first physician who settled in the town. She died Mar. 11, 1885, leaving two sons: Frederick Maeck and Charles Lester Barstow. He died at Shelburne, Vt., June 28, 1913.

PINGREE, Samuel Everett, fortieth governor of Vermont, was born in Salisbury, Merrimack co., N. H., Aug. 2, 1832, son of Stephen and Judith (True) Pingree and a descendant of Moses Pengre, who, as early as 1641 resided at Ipswich, Mass., where he owned a salt-works. Moses Pengre's wife was Abigail Clement and from them the line is traced through their son Aaron and his wife Ann Pickard; their son Aaron and his wife Elizabeth Pearson; their son Stephen and his wife Anna Jewett, and their son William Pengry and his wife Mary Morrill, who were the grandparents of Samuel E. Pingree. His father was selectman, justice of the peace and a member of the legislature. The son was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1857, receiving the degree of A.M. ten years later. He commenced the study of law in the office of Augustus P. Hunton at Bethel, Vt., was admitted to the bar of Windsor county in 1859, and opened an office at Hartford, Vt. He was one of the first to respond to Pres. Lincoln's call for troops in 1861, and assisted in raising Co. F, 3rd Vt. volunteers, in which he enlisted as a private. He was soon promoted first lieutenant, became captain in August, 1861; major Sept. 27, 1862, and lieutenant colonel Jan. 15, 1863. In his first engagement at Lee's Mills, Va., he commanded four companies of a regiment ordered to cross a stream and capture a battery and rifle pits, which was done, but not before nearly one half of the attacking force was killed or wounded. He himself was among the wounded but returned to his command immediately after recovery. He took part also in the battles of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. During the second day's battle of the Wilderness, all the field officers of the 2nd Vt. regiment were either killed or wounded and Col. Pingree was placed in command. He was in the battles of Spottsylvania Courthouse, North Anna river, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and distinguished himself in the desperate struggle for the possession of the Weldon railroad, barely escaping capture with a part of his command. He aided in checking the advance of Gen. Early upon Washington, and this was his last important service. He was honorably mustered out July 27, 1864. For conspicuous bravery he was awarded the congressional medal of honor. At the time of the St. Albans raid on the northern border he raised the 8th Vt. regiment of militia for home protection and was its colonel until it was disbanded. Returning to Hartford, Col. Pingree resumed his law practice. He was town clerk for sixty-two years, an exceptional record, and as state's attorney for Windsor county in 1868–69 he secured the conviction of Hiram Miller for murder, a trial famous in the annals of the state. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago. He was elected lieutenant-governor by the Republicans in 1882 and governor two years later. His term of office was distinguished for economy, bordering neither upon parsimony nor extravagance in public matters. The efficiency which characterized him as a soldier and called for repeated commendation from his superior officers, accompanied him as the highest official of the state. No great public crisis arose during his term. At the close of his term Gov. Pingree became chairman of the newly formed board of railroad commissioners, and retained the position for eight years by successive reappointments. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was one

of the founders of the Reunion Society of the Vermont Officers of the Civil War, of which he was president in 1870 and in which position he served for a long time. In 1898 Norwich University conferred upon him the honorary LL.D. degree. As a public official, as a lawyer and as a citizen, Gov. Pingree was held in the highest esteem for his integrity, modesty, fidelity and ability. He was married at Newport, Vt., Sept. 15, 1869, to Lydia M., daughter of Sanford Steele and sister of Judge Benjamin H. Steele and had one son, William Steele Pingree. He died in Hartford, Vt., June 1, 1922.

ORMSBEE, Ebenezer Jolls, forty-first governor of Vermont (1886–88), was born at Shoreham, Addison co., Vt., June 8, 1834, son of John Mason and Polly (Willson) Ormsbee. He was brought up on his father's farm and attended the academies at Brandon and South Woodstock. For several winters he taught school, and, having begun to read law in the office of Briggs & Nicholson at Brandon in 1857, was admitted to the bar in 1861. In April of the same year he enlisted in the Allen Grays, a military company of Brandon, which became company G of the 1st Vt. volunteers, was elected second lieutenant and served until Aug. 15, when he was mustered out. He reënlisted in company G, 12th Vt. volunteers, was elected captain and commissioned Sept. 22, 1862. This regiment was attached to the 2nd Vermont brigade, under Gen. Stannard, which became the 3rd brigade in the 3rd division of the 1st army corps, army of the Potomac. Capt. Ormsbee served until July 14, 1863, when he was mustered out and returned to Vermont to begin practice at Brandon in 1864, as a partner of Anson A. Nicholson. Later he was associated with Hon. Ebenezer N. Briggs, and the latter's son, George Briggs. He was assistant U. S. internal revenue assessor (1868–72); state's attorney for Rutland county (1870–74); town representative from Brandon in the legislature (1870); state senator from Rutland county (1878), and trustee of the Vermont Reform School (1880–84). Having ever been an active member of the state Republican committee, he naturally rose rapidly in the party, and his election to the lieutenant governorship in 1884 was followed by his election as governor of Vermont in 1886. In 1891 Pres. Harrison appointed him on the commission to treat with the Pi-Ute Indians of Nevada for the cession of a part of their reservation, and in 1891–93 he served as U. S. land commissioner at Samoa. Upon his return from Samoa in 1893, he resumed the practice of his profession. He attended the Protestant Episcopal church, and was a member of the Masonic order and the G.A.R. He was twice married: (1) Aug. 27, 1862, to Jennie L., daughter of his partner, Ebenezer N. Briggs of Brandon, Vt., and (2) Sept. 26, 1867, to Mrs. Frances (Wadhams) Davenport, daughter of William L. Wadhams of Westport, N. Y. He died at Brandon, Vt., Apr. 3, 1924.

DILLINGHAM, William Paul, forty-second governor of Vermont (1888–90) see page 411.

PAGE, Carroll Smalley, forty-third governor of Vermont, and U. S. senator, was born in Westfield, Orleans county, Vt., Jan. 10, 1843, son of Russell S. and Martha Malvina (Smalley) Page, and grandson of James Page, a native of Londonderry, N. H., who was one of the first settlers of Hyde Park, Vt. Hyde Park was named from Mr. Page's great-grandfather, Capt. Jedediah Hyde, who was an officer in the revolutionary war and settled at the place soon after the war. Carroll S. Page completed his education in the People's Academy, in Morrisville, Vt., and the Lemoille Central Academy in Hyde Park, Vt. At the early age of twelve he began in a small way to buy and sell raw calfskins. The venture was successful from the beginning. He displayed remarkable business ability and shrewdness in trading with the neighboring farmers, and while still attending school he established a business in his home town of Hyde Park which grew to be the largest of its kind in the United States. His original stock-room was part of a cellar; later a barn was used, and in 1880 he built his first storage building with ample room for expansion. His advisers thought him extravagant, but the business grew so steadily that in a period of twenty-three years he was obliged to make twenty-one additions, until the capacity of his storage room was nearly two acres. He originated a unique method of grading skins, a method of specialization not hitherto attempted, which enabled him to supply the market with almost every conceivable kind and grade of raw calfskins. To have obtained this leadership in the world's business in a small Vermont village of 400 inhabitants is perhaps his most notable achievement. Meanwhile he became identified with other Vermont industries in the line of wool-pulling, fertilizers, lumber and banking. In 1889 he organized the Hyde Park Savings Bank (the Lemoille County Savings Bank & Trust Co.), and as its president developed it into one of the largest small-village banks in the world. He was also president of the Lemoille County National Bank, and a director of the Swanton Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Swanton, Vt. He was also president or treasurer of a number of local lumber companies. He entered upon his public career at the age of twenty-six as a member of the Vermont house of representatives (1869–72). Later he served one term in the Vermont state senate (1874–76). During 1872–89, he was member of the Vermont Republican state committee, the last four years serving as its chairman; in 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated James A. Garfield for president, and again in 1912, when he served as chairman of the Vermont delegation. During 1884–88, he was inspector of finance for Vermont, having supervision over the savings banks of this state and becoming known as champion of "Vermont investments for Vermont savings banks." Previous to 1884, there was no legal limit to the amount which could be loaned by Vermont savings banks on mortgages in the West, but after a strenuous contest in the legislature in 1886, the limit was placed at 50 per cent., leaving half of the investments for Vermont loans. He was elected governor of Vermont in 1890. As governor he was many years ahead of his time, advocating several important measures which afterwards became laws, among them the Australian ballot, weekly payments to state employees and shorter working hours for women and children. Laws regarding education received special consideration under his administration, the sum of $179,407.80—a refund from the federal government—being collected by him and through his efforts devoted to educational purposes. In 1908, he was elected by the state legislature to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Redfield Proctor and was reëlected in 1910 for a term of six years as a Republican,

although receiving the votes of all Democratic members of the legislature. The chief contribution of Sen. Page to national legislation related to federal aid for vocational training. As early as 1912 he was associated with Sen. Hoke Smith of Georgia and Representative William B. Wilson in the movement to secure coöperation between federal and state governments for the establishment of vocational schools throughout the country. In his capacity of ranking member of the senate committee on agriculture and forestry, Sen. Page drafted and sponsored, in February, 1912, the Page vocational bill (S. No. 3), the first bill in behalf of vocational education ever passed in the U. S. senate, providing for annual appropriation of $14,500,000 for the encouragement and promotion of vocational training. After some modifications it became a law in 1917 as the Smith-Hughes bill. In 1916 he was again reëlected—this time by popular vote—and when his term expired, Mar. 3, 1923, he declined to stand for reëlection on account of his advanced age. He was a member of, and during his last four years of service chairman of, the committee on naval affairs, as well as member of the committees on banking and currency, agriculture and forestry, education and labor, and interoceanic canals. He was a member of the Vermont State Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the American Revolution and the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. He was a trustee of Lemoille Central Academy, of Brigham Academy, Bakersfield, Vt., and Troy Conference Academy, Poultney, Vt. Mr. Page was married Apr. 11, 1865, to Ellen Frances, daughter of Theophilus Hull Patch of Johnson, Vt., and had three children: Theophilus Hull, Russell Smith and Alice Page.

FULLER, Levi Knight, forty-fourth governor of Vermont (1892–94), was born at Westmoreland, Cheshire co., N. H., Feb. 24, 1841, son of Washington and Lucinda (Constantine) Fuller, and a descendant of Samuel Fuller, one of the "Mayflower" company. He attended the public schools of Brattleboro and Bellows Falls, and developed unusual mechanical ability. At the age of sixteen he was awarded a prize by the county agricultural society for a steam engine, operated by a new valve attachment. He went to Boston, Mass., in 1858, to study mechanics in the shop of Chubbuck & Campbell, and science in the evening schools, and was employed for a time as night operator in the Merchants' Exchange. Two years later he entered the employ of Jacob Estey as machinist and mechanical engineer, after which he was engaged in the independent manufacture of machinery. In 1866 he permanently rejoined J. Estey & Co. (later the Estey Organ Co.), as member of the firm, superintendent of the manufacturing department and, for over twenty years, vice-president of the company. He was appointed by Pres. Grant commissioner to the Industrial exposition at Vienna in 1873, and during his first European tour visited a number of musical instrument manufacturers on the continent and in England. He also attended the Paris exposition five years later. While with the Estey company, he originated a number of improvements in the construction and manufacture of organs and other musical instruments. His inventions include also improvements in steam-engines, electrical apparatus, devaporizing apparatus, railway and car appliances, and number at least one hundred. He was an influential agent in the adoption of the international pitch for musical instruments, an important achievement in the annals of musical history. He collected one of the most complete private libraries in Vermont on scientific and technical subjects, and had a private observatory, which contained the finest equatorial telescope in the state at that time. Mr. Fuller was actively interested in the military, civic and political life of his community. He organized in 1874, and served with the Fuller light battery, Vt. national guard, being brevetted colonel in 1887 for long and meritorious service. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the state senate in 1880, serving on the committees on military affairs and railroads and as chairman of the committees on finance and manufactures. He was elected lieutenant governor of the state in 1886, and governor for the term of 1892–94. Mr. Fuller was a man of varied interests, serving as member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and American Society of Mechanical Engineers; a trustee of the Vermont Academy at Saxon's River, the Brattleboro library and the Brattleboro Savings Bank; and president of the Brattleboro Sewing Machine Co. He was generous in his philanthropies, and coöperated with the Estey Organ Co. in its promotion of a school for young colored women in connection with Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., of which he served for five years as president of the board of trustees. In his religious affiliations he was a member of the Baptist church. He was married May 8, 1865, to Abby, daughter of Jacob Estey, founder of the Estey Organ Co., and had one child by adoption. He died at Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 10, 1896.

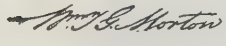
WOODBURY, Urban Andrain, forty-fifth governor of Vermont (1894–96), was born in Acworth, N. H., July 11, 1838, son of Albert M., and Lucy L. (Wadleigh) Woodbury, and eighth in descent from John Woodbury, who came over from Somersetshire, England, and landed at Cape Ann, Mass., in 1624; he was first envoy to England from the Salem colonists in 1627, also first constable in Salem, at that time an important office, preceding all others. From John Woodbury and his wife Agnes, the line is traced through their son Peter and his wife Abigail Batchelder; their son Peter and his wife Mary Dodge; their son Peter and his wife Hannah Batchelder; their son Joseph and his wife Bial Porter; and their son Joseph and his wife Lavinia Webber, who were the grandparents of the governor. He completed his general education at the People's Academy in Morrisville, and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1859. Circumstances turned him aside from his profession and he never engaged in practice. Enlisting in the 2nd Vt. volunteers for the civil war, he lost his right arm and was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and on being paroled, was discharged from service on account of wounds, on Oct. 18, 1861. A year later he recruited a company which became company D, 11th Vt., of which he was captain; was transferred June 17, 1863, to a veteran reserve corps, for light duties at home. In March, 1865, he resigned from the army and settled in Burlington, Vt. For two years he was in Ottawa, Can., as representative of Shepard, Davis & Co., and in 1876 he established the business in Burlington conducted by J. R. Booth, now a branch of the J. R. Booth Lumber Co., of Ottawa. He also engaged in real estate operations, was president and principal owner of the

Mead Manufacturing Co. and the Crystal Confectionery Co., and was president of the Queen City Cotton Co. For thirty-three years he was the owner and proprietor of the Van Ness House, one of the best-known hotels in the state. A staunch Republican, he was president of the board of aldermen of Burlington, mayor of the city during 1885–86 and lieutenant governor of the state, under Gov. Dillingham. In 1894 he was elected governor of Vermont by over 27,000 majority, the largest ever received in an "off year," and the largest, save one, in any year in the state since the organization of the Republican party. In September, 1898, Pres. McKinley appointed him a member of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain, and Pres. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the board of visitors to West Point. In every position, both public and private, he made an honorable record, and one that justly entitled him to the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1914. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Military Order of the Loyal Legion (commander, 1907–08), and the G.A.R., being department commander in Vermont in 1900. He was married Feb. 12, 1860, to Paulina L., daughter of Ira Darling of Elmore, Vt., and had six children: Charles L.; Minnie S., wife of J. W. May of Cambridge, Mass.; Gertrude F., wife of George M. Powers of Morrisville; Edward P.; Lila D., wife of Ralph W. Stearns, and Mildred D. Woodbury, wife of Guy M. Page of Burlington. He died at Burlington, Vt., Apr. 15, 1915.

GROUT, Josiah, forty-sixth governor of Vermont (1896–98), was born at Compton, Quebec, Canada, May 28, 1841, son of Josiah and Sophronia (Ayer) Grout. The first paternal American ancestor was Dr. John Grout, who came from England in 1630, and settled first at Watertown, Mass., and later at Sudbury, Mass. The line from Dr. John Grout is traced through his son Jonathan and his wife Abigail Dix; their son John and his wife Joanna Boynton; their son Elijah and his wife Mary Willard; and their son Theophilus and his wife Joanna Williard, who were the grandparents of Josiah Grout. Elijah Grout was a commissary in the revolutionary war. Theophilus Grout, grandfather of the governor, was a member of the state legislature and a U. S. revenue collector. Josiah Grout attended Orleans Liberal Institute, Glover, and St. Johnsberg Academy. He enlisted for service in the civil war, as second lieutenant in company I, 1st Vt. cavalry, Oct. 2, 1861, and was promoted captain in the following year. In 1864 he was made major of the 26th N. Y. cavalry, organized after the Confederate raid on St. Albans. He participated in seventeen engagements, and was twice severely wounded in action. After his honorable discharge from the army, he entered the law office of his brother, Gen. William W. Grout at Barton, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. From 1866 to 1874 he was in charge of the custom-houses at Island Pon, St. Albans, and Newport, Vt., and practiced law in the last-named community. In 1875 he removed to Chicago, and a few years later to Moline, Ill., where he was president of the Moline Scale Co., and for two years was supervisor of Rock Island county. Returning to Vermont in 1880, he divided his time between the practice of law and the management of a stock farm at Derby, where he specialized in Jersey cattle, Morgan horses and Shropshire sheep. Mr. Grout was also actively interested in politics. His first ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and throughout his life he consistently adhered to the Republican party. He was a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1872, 1874, 1884, 1886, 1888 and 1904, and served as speaker of the house during the sessions of 1874, 1886, and 1888. He was a member of the state senate in 1892, and was elected governor of Vermont for the term of 1896–98. He was chief executive officer of the Republican Club of Derby and served as vice-president and president of the Vermont League of Republican Clubs. He was also trustee of Derby Academy and Orleans Co. Hospital. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont and by Norwich University. He was married in October, 1868, to Harriet, daughter of Aaron Hinman of Derby, Vt., and they have one son, Aaron Hinman Grout, secretary of state of Vermont.

SAMPSON, Deborah, heroine, was born at Plympton, Mass., Dec. 17, 1760, daughter of Jonathan and Deborah (Bradford) Sampson. The death of her father when the girl was five years old left her mother in destitute circumstances and Deborah was "bound out" to Deacon Jeremiah Thomas, in Middleborough, Mass., whom she served until she was seventeen, when she became a school teacher. In 1781, her patriotism stirred by the revolutionary struggle, and desiring to see more of the world, she determined to enter the continental army. She was tall and large of frame and, having been accustomed to outdoor work from childhood, had great powers of endurance and a masculinity of manner that served her well. Garbed in a man's suit of clothes, she enlisted at Uxbridge, Mass., May 21, 1781, under the name of Robert Shurtliff. She served in Capt. Webb's company of the 4th Mass. regiment until the end of the war, with the greatest valor, winning the commendation of her superiors by her fidelity and her daring. In a skirmish near Tarrytown, N. Y., she received a sword cut on the head, and four months later she was shot through the shoulder. Nevertheless, her sex was not only not discovered but not even suspected, although her delicate appearance and her beardless countenance caused frequent comment. After the war she was seized with brain fever and at the hospital her physician, Dr. Benney of Philadelphia, discovered her secret. He did not, however, reveal it until after her recovery, when he sent her to Washington's headquarters with a letter to him disclosing her sex, and the commander in chief immediately (Oct. 23, 1783) gave her a discharge from the army and a sum of money with which she returned to her native village where, when her story became known, she was accorded unusual honors. During Washington's presidency she was invited to the national capital and was granted by congress a full-pay pension for life. The Massachusetts legislature gave her its commendation and a sum of money equal to the pay which she should have received as a soldier but never had. In 1797 she published a narrative of her army life entitled "The Female Review." She was married in the winter of 1784 to Benjamin Gannett, a farmer of Sharon, Mass., and had three children: a son, Capt. Earl Gannett, and two daughters. She died at Sharon, Apr. 27, 1827.

MORTON, William Thomas Green, discoverer of anæsthesia, was born at Charlton, Mass., Aug. 9, 1819, son of James and Rebecca (Needham) Morton. His family is of Scotch extraction, his earliest American ancestor being Robert Morton, a merchant, who early in the eighteenth century settled at Mendon, in the Massachusetts Bay colony. Certain advantages to be found in New Jersey later induced him to remove thither, and for three shiploads of goods he purchased 7,000 acres of land. The prosperous city of Elizabethtown stands upon a portion of his domain, in infringement, however, upon the original title, which, strangely enough, still stands in the Morton name. James, a son of Robert Morton, early in life embraced the beliefs of the Society of Friends, and settled in the village of Smithfield, R. I., which was a noted colony of the sect. The opening of the revolution found him ready to respond to his country's call, and from the battle of Bunker Hill to the close of hostilities he followed the fortunes and vicissitudes of the patriot army. James Morton's son, Thomas (born 1759), was also a revolutionary soldier. He met an untimely death shortly after the war, leaving one son, James, then a lad of six years. James Morton came into possession of the family farm, which he conducted for several years, but having been married to Rebecca Needham, a native of Charlton, Mass., he yielded to her persuasions and removed thither shortly before the birth of his illustrious son. William T. G. Morton passed his early years in farm work and study, and at the age of thirteen was entered at an academy in Oxford, Mass. He remained there only a few months, and during the next four years attended schools at Northfield and Leicester. His father's financial embarrassments obliging him to discontinue study in 1836, he obtained employment with a publishing firm in Boston. The confining nature of this position proving most trying to his ambitious spirit, he soon relinquished it and returned home. Being obliged, however, to continue in some occupation, he formed a partnership in a mercantile line, from which he soon withdrew, much richer in experience than in money. In 1840 he entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, then recently established by the newly-organized American Society of Dental Surgeons, and after two years of study began practice in Boston. At this period dentistry was only beginning to achieve the dignity of a separate profession, and the work of the practitioner was largely in the direction of perfecting the science. It was thus that Morton's attention was gradually drawn toward medicine and surgery, and accordingly, in March, 1844, he began study with Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Boston, continuing in the Harvard Medical School. Although he did not complete his course, he was in 1852 awarded the degree of M. D. *honoris causa*, by Washington University of Medicine (now the College of Physicians and Surgeons), Baltimore. In the meantime, he had discovered considerable inventive ability in his attempts to improve upon the crude methods of attaching false teeth which were then in vogue; first devising a new kind of solder by which teeth could be attached to gold plates without the ordinary disagreeable results from corrosion and galvanization, and making a further advance in contriving to obviate dependence upon the fangs of old teeth in inserting plates in the mouth. The latter improvement necessitated the extraction of the roots, a process invariably attended with great pain, and he consequently turned his attention to searching for some means of deadening sensation. Alcoholic stimulation, dosing with laudanum and opium and application of the galvanic current were in turn employed to this end, with the invariable result of failure and attendant inconvenience. He also investigated mesmerism and various nostrums, and experimented with numerous chemicals in the laboratory of Dr. Jackson. In the course of his investigations he became acquainted with the value of sulphuric ether as a local anæsthetic, and used the drug quite frequently in minor operations. On one occasion having applied it with unusual freedom in treating an exceedingly sensitive tooth, he observed how completely the tissues were benumbed, and conceived the idea of bringing the entire system under its influence, so as to induce a temporary benumbing of the sensory nerves. Strangely enough, the most serious problem was as to the manner of application, for although the soporific properties of both ether and nitrous oxide gas were well known, it was by no means established either that they could be safely inhaled in quantities or that perfect anæsthesia would result. After a long series of experiments on various animals, he was finally successful in fully establishing the narcotic efficacy of ether vapor. On Oct. 16, 1846, he made the first public demonstration in the operating room of the Massachusetts General Hospital, enabling the painless removal of a vascular tumor from the jaw, a feat which excited profound public interest, and was thoroughly convincing to the profession. This successful outcome immediately brought Dr. Morton into prominence, and a meeting of the leading physicians of Boston was held at the house of Dr. A. A. Gould, to determine on an appropriate designation for the new process. A long list of suitable titles was read, and Morton chose "letheon." The words anæsthetic and anæsthesia, proposed by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, at Dr. Morton's request, have, however, been established in usage. Dr. Morton's greatest mistake, from some points of view, was in obtaining letters patent for his invention; for although he allowed its free use in charitable institutions throughout the country, his rights were infringed even by the U. S. government. He vainly applied for relief to congress in 1846 and 1849. A bill proposing to appropriate $100,000 as a national testimonial was defeated in 1852, as were subsequent measures in his behalf in 1853 and 1854. The only pecuniary advantage he ever derived from his discovery was a divided Montyon prize of 2,500 francs from the French Academy of Sciences, and a testimonial of $1,000 from the trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital. His invaluable contribution to science was further recognized by the award of the order of Wasa of Sweden and Norway and of the order of St. Vladmir of Russia, and by testimonials from the profession in several cities. During the civil war Dr. Morton did noble service in behalf of the wounded soldiers. Upon the return of peace he retired to Wellesley, Mass., where he conducted a cattle farm. He was married, in May, 1844, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Whitman of Farmington, Conn. They had three sons and two daughters. His death occurred in New York city, July 15, 1868. His monument, in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, bears the inscription, "William T. G. Morton, inventor and revealer of anæsthetic inhalation, by whom pain in surgery was averted and annulled; before whom, in all time, surgery was agony; since whom science has control of pain." He is included among the fifty-three illustrious sons of Massachusetts, whose names are inscribed upon the dome of the new hall of representatives in the state house, Boston, and is included among the 500 illustrious men whose names appear on the façade of the Boston Public Library.



MORTON, William James, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., July 3, 1845, son of Dr. William Thomas Green and Elizabeth (Whitman) Morton. His mother was a daughter of Edward Whitman of Farmington, Conn., and a descendant of Ensign John Whitman, who was admitted a freeman of Weymouth, Mass., as early as 1638 and later became prominent in the colony. William J. Morton was fitted for college chiefly at the Boston Latin School, was graduated at Harvard in 1867, and then, for a year, was principal of the high school at Gardner, Mass. In 1868 he matriculated in Harvard Medical School, being house pupil in the Massachusetts General Hospital, while prosecuting his studies, and was graduated M.D. in 1872. The Boylston prize was awarded to him in that year, for a thesis on anæsthetics. He was in 1869 resident student in the Discharged Soldiers' Home and assistant in the surgical out-patients' department, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; in 1871 house surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and in 1872 district physician in the Boston Dispensary. After practicing a short time at Bar Harbor, Me., and in Boston, Dr. Morton studied for two years (1873–74) in Vienna. The years 1874–76 were spent in South Africa, chiefly at Kimberly, where he built up a large and profitable practice and engaged in diamond mining. After two years in Europe, he returned to the United States, settling in New York city. In 1880 he spent several months in study under Prof. Charcôt at the Salpêtrière, Paris, and in 1894 was twice summoned to Germany to visit patients. From 1879 until 1885 he was the physician to the department of nervous diseases in the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York, and was proprietor and editor of the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases," also assistant editor of "Neurological Contributions" (1880–84). He was assistant to the chair of diseases of the mind and nervous system in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital (1880–82) and adjunct professor (1882–85); professor of nervous diseases in the University of Vermont (1880–85); physician to the department of nervous diseases in the Metropolitan Throat Hospital (1879–85); neurologist to the Randall's Island hospitals (1890–92), and neurologist to the New York Infant Asylum (1887–90). From 1890 to the present time (1898) he has been professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system and of electro-therapeutics in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. In 1880 Dr. Morton devised a mechanism, consisting of a Holtz or influence machine and Leyden jars, by means of which a new order of electric current was established (condenser currents in rapid discharge) and named by him the "static induced current." In 1892 others began experimenting with this current and mechanism, and the "Tesla effects," which have excited so much wonder, are the result. By the aid of the Morton current, as it is called in the scientific world, the X-ray may be conveniently produced, and Dr. Morton probably made the first X-ray picture in this country. His collection of X-ray photographs is unrivaled in the United States, and includes a picture of an adult, made at one exposure, and negatives showing the convolutions and fissures of the brain. Among other discoveries was an electro-chemical method of staining tissues preparatory to microscopical examination (1894); and an electrical use of guaiacol in combination with cocaine (1895); establishing a new and practical means of local anæsthesia in surgery and dentistry. His contributions to periodical literature are numerous, dealing principally with medical, surgical and electrical subjects. Dr. Morton is a member of the New York state and county medical societies, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Neurological Society (president in 1894); New York Electro-Therapeutic Society (president in 1894); Massachusetts Medical Society; American Electro-Therapeutic Association (president in 1893); American Neurological Association; Harvard Medical Society of New York city (president in 1893); Harvard Medical Alumni Association; American Medical Association; Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; Société Française d'Électro-Thérapie; the Roentgen Society of London, England, and the Boylston Medical Society of Boston (president in 1872). He was a delegate to the international medical congress at Rome in 1894. Among his purely social connections were the University Club of New York, the New York Electrical Society, and the American Geographical Society. He was married in 1880 to Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Col. Washington Lee of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and died in Miami, Fla., Mar. 26, 1920.

William J. Morton

BARLOW, Francis Channing, soldier, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1834, son of Rev. David Hatch and Almira (Penniman) Barlow, and descendant of James Penniman, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, England, who emigrated to Braintree, Mass., in 1631. His father was a Unitarian minister. He entered Harvard in 1851, and was graduated first in his class in 1855. In the fall of that year he came to New York city, where he resided continuously until his death except during his military service in the civil war. When the war broke out he enlisted (April 19, 1861) as a private soldier in the 12th regiment N. Y. S. M., a three-months' regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel Butterfield. His regiment went at once to Washington, and on May 3, 1861, Barlow became first lieutenant of its company F. He came home with it, and was duly mustered out in August, 1861. In the succeeding October he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 61st regiment, N. Y. volunteer infantry, and left with it for the front in November. He was promoted colonel of this regiment in April, 1862; on Sept. 19th of the same year, two days after the battle of Antietam, in which battle he was wounded, he was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. The next campaign began in the spring of 1863, and he commanded at the battle of Chancellorsville a brigade in the 11th army corps. In the battle of Gettysburg he commanded the first division of the same corps, and being wounded, as was supposed fatally, was left in town when the enemy retreated. In the spring of 1864 Gen. Barlow was made commander of the first division of the 2d army corps, and served throughout the campaign of that year, down to the latter part of August, when illness obliged him to take leave of absence. The brevet of major-general of volunteers was conferred upon him in August, 1864, and early in 1865 he was assigned to the command of the second division of the 2d corps, and retained it until the end of the civil contest. In 1865–67 he was secretary of state of New York. In May–October, 1869, he was U. S. marshal for the southern district of New York. He was one of

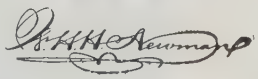
the founders of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in 1871, the first organization of its kind. In the same year he began the attack upon Fisk, Gould and David Dudley Field, their counsel preferring formal charges against the latter; which seriously involved Judges Cardozo and Barnard, and resulted in their impeachment. During 1872–73, he was attorney-general of New York state, and as such directed the prosecution of Tweed and his associates. For the successful outcome of these proceedings the cause of good government will ever be indebted to Gen. Barlow. He was, however, not renominated to office; indeed his lofty sense of duty and outspoken denunciation of frauds of all kinds was considered an indication of woeful lack of that "tact" which the successful politician should possess. He displayed the same spirit when, in 1876, he was one of a committee sent to investigate the question of alleged election frauds in Florida, his political popularity being then by no means increased by his faithful statement of the exact truth. But Gen. Barlow held even party success secondary to truth. From that time he continued law practice in New York city, where he was identified with all movements for political reform. He was twice married: first in 1861, to Arabella Griffith of New York city, and second, in 1867, to Ellen, daughter of Francis George Shaw, also of New York. Two sons, Robert Shaw and Charles Lowell, and one daughter, Mrs. Pierre Jay, survived him. Gen. Barlow died in New York city, Jan. 11, 1896.

DAVIS, Samuel, Confederate scout, was born at Stewart's Creek, near Smyrna, Rutherford co., Tenn., Oct. 6, 1844, son of Charles L. and Jane (Simmons) Davis. His father, a successful farmer, noted for his high Christian character and rigid integrity, cultivated a small farm about twenty miles southwest of Nashville.

The boy had the hard work and little leisure of most farmer's sons, with no opportunity to acquire more than the mere rudiments of an education; but his parents, who were members of the Methodist church, maintained strict discipline in their large family of children, and instilled early into their minds the principles of the New Testament. Samuel grew up an everyway exemplary youth. With enthusiasm he imbibed the prevailing political theory of states' rights, which led him, when Tennessee had passed the ordinance of secession, to enroll himself in the ranks of the Confederacy. He was but seventeen years of age, but he shouldered the rifle, which, like all Tennessee boys, he had learned to fire with wonderful precision, and repaired to Murfreesboro, where he joined Capt. Ledbetter's company of Rutherford Rifles, and a few days later was incorporated with it at Nashville, into the famous 1st Tennessee infantry. With this heroic regiment young Davis served through the campaign in West Virginia, and in most of the engagements under Gen. Bragg in Tennessee; but soon after the battle of Stone River he was detailed to "Coleman's Scouts," a select company of about a hundred men, who were the "eyes and ears" of Bragg's army. Admission to this corps was regarded as a distinguished promotion, for each individual was brought into personal relations with the general, and every one had to be of superior address, and such unflinching devotion to duty as would prefer death to its betrayal. It was commanded by Capt. H. B. Shaw, who was known to both armies under the name of "Coleman." He was a skilful and successful spy, and had frequently penetrated the Federal lines, under various disguises, and obtained so much valuable information that a high price was set for his capture. No documentary evidence exists of the fact, but it seems altogether probable that Gen. Bragg, directly after the battle of Chickamauga, planned a northwesterly movement to the Ohio. To the success of such a movement it was indispensable that he should be accurately informed as to the strength and character of the Union fortifications in Tennessee. It was long believed that to secure this information he suborned an officer high in rank in the U. S. engineer department, who agreed to furnish him by the latter part of October—about thirty days after the battle of Chickamauga—detailed plans and descriptions of all the Federal works that might imperil his progress. It has further been stated that from that picked corps of picked men, selected from his entire army, Gen. Bragg chose Samuel Davis, then a youth of barely nineteen years, as the most trustworthy messenger to receive these documents. From the testimony of surviving members of "Coleman's scouts," it is now established that the papers were stolen by Houston English, a negro boy belonging to Mr. English, a Giles county farmer, who lived near Pulaski. Davis received the documents from the hands of Capt. Shaw, and was dispatched to convey them to Gen. Bragg. With these papers concealed about his person, he set out for headquarters, but, early on the morning of Nov. 20, 1863, when within about fifteen miles of Pulaski, he fell in with a small body of Federal soldiers, who took him prisoner, and conveyed him to Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, then in command at that station. There he was searched, and in his boots were found detailed drawings of all the principal fortifications in Tennessee, apparently from the hand of some superior officer who was familiar with the works, and had an intimate knowledge of the engineer department. Gen. Dodge deemed it important to discover this traitor, and for his name he offered young Davis his life, and a safe pass into the Confederate lines. But the young scout refused to give any information. Questions about himself he answered freely, but neither threats nor persuasion could induce him to utter one word which would implicate his associates. His persistent refusal redounds all the more to his credit, when it is understood that the famous Shaw himself was captured on the same day, and was a fellow prisoner with Davis in Gen. Dodge's camp. The slightest slip might have betrayed the captain's identity, and with what results, Davis well knew. Even more touching was his faithfulness to the negro boy. An incautious word from Davis might have sealed the fate of English, and led to the discovery of the place of rendezvous and the capture of his comrades. There was no alternative for him save complete silence. When it was found that he persisted in his refusal, a court martial was convened which tried him as a spy, and condemned him to death by hanging. Three days were allowed him to prepare for execution, and often during that time the clergyman who attended him pleaded with him not to throw away his young life from a false sentiment of duty. But with the doomed prisoner it was not duty to any man. It was high allegiance to the cause in which he had enlisted, and so, refusing to speak, he was at the appointed time led to the scaffold. His arms

being pinioned behind him, he was placed in an open wagon, and drawn to the place of execution, seated upon his own coffin. Arrived there, he glanced unconcernedly at the coffin as it was being removed from the wagon, and asked Capt. Armstrong, who had charge of the execution, how long he had to live. The answer was: "Just fifteen minutes." Then, without the slightest apparent emotion, he remarked: "The rest of the battles will have to be fought without me." Capt. Armstrong then said that he was sorry to be compelled to perform so painful a duty, and the young man replied with a smile: "It does not hurt me, captain; I am ready to die. I do not think hard of you." As the fatal moment drew near, an officer belonging to Gen. Dodge's staff hurriedly approached the scaffold. He had been sent to make a last effort to save the life of the young Confederate, for he urgently entreated him to avoid his fate by revealing the name of the Union officer; adding that it was not too late to do so. Turning upon him with strong indignation, young Davis said: "Do you suppose that I would betray a friend? No, sir! I would die a thousand times first. I will not betray the confidence of my informant." The fifteen minutes had then expired, and, turning his back upon this offer of life, with a firm tread and a serene face, he ascended the scaffold. A prayer being then said, he stepped upon the fatal trap and passed into eternity with the sublime courage of a martyr, on Nov. 27, 1863. The similarity is striking between the death of this young man and that of Nathan Hale, whose memory the country has cherished for more than a hundred years as one of its most self-devoted heroes. Hale's last words were: "I only regret that I have only one life to lose for my country." Those of young Davis were that he would die a thousand times rather than betray a trust committed to him. But Hale merely faced, with heroic fortitude, the inevitable. From the moment of his arrest his fate was sealed. He had no hope of mercy. It was not so with young Davis, and yet he scorned to buy his life at the expense of his honor, and with no apparent consciousness of the vast heroism of his course, nor any hope of the fame future generations would accord to him, he was faithful even unto death. The singular beauty and purity of his character excited the sympathy and admiration of all, from the general to the executioner; and it is a fact worthy of record that over thirty years after his death a movement to erect a suitable monument to his heroic memory was first suggested by Rev. James Young, the Federal chaplain who had attended him in his last hours, and warmly seconded by Gen. Dodge himself. At the instance of Mr. S. A. Cunningham, editor of the "Confederate Veteran," a fund of over $2,000 was rapidly subscribed for this purpose, a goodly portion being contributed by Federal veterans. Gen. Dodge wrote a letter to the "Veteran," giving a full account of the trial and execution of young Davis, and at the same time subscribing a generous sum toward his memorial. Davis' military overcoat, originally intended for a Federal soldier, and unsuccessfully treated with black dye, was the most serious factor in securing his conviction. It was retained by Chaplain Young until 1897, when it was presented to Mr. Cunningham, and has since been preserved by him as a sacred relic. A fine portrait bust of Davis, by George Julian Zotnay, is represented in the illustration accompanying this article.

NEWMAN, William Henry Harrison, merchant, was born in New York city, Feb. 8, 1826. His father, John Newman (the son of Thomas B. Newman), was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1796, and while a youth removed to Oneida county, N. Y. At the age of twenty-one years he set out for the city of New York, making the passage from Albany down the Hudson river on a sloop. With abilities readily conforming to the demands of that day, he soon established himself in machinery and mechanical pursuits, and in the early days of steam-navigation became prominent, among others, in the development of an industry then new, the construction of steam-engines and boilers, and of other iron-work, in which he continued during his residence there. The urgent solicitations of the owners of the lake marine induced him, in the year 1833, to remove from New York to Buffalo, N. Y., where he engaged in his former occupation and continued in it until he retired, a few years previous to his death, which occurred Aug. 28, 1867. He left the record of a useful and honored life, widely known and held in high esteem by all. Wm. H. H. Newman has continued to live in Buffalo, N. Y., since his father's family removed there, June 30, 1833. At an early age he entered the office of his father's iron-works, assuming the numerous and essential duties consequent upon the position, for which he was well qualified by an intelligent taste for mechanical arts, and which he discharged with ability until his father's retirement, a part of the time having an interest in the business. In the meantime, he had secured important connections in other interests, and had engaged in the supplying of materials adapted to the wants of railroads and other industries. To better provide for the demands of an extending trade, in the summer of 1858 he established a store for such supplies, on the main street of the city, to meet the requirements of railroads, steamboats, manufacturers and mechanics. Liberal patronage from those to whom his services were of value resulted in a large and important trade. Energy untiring, with rigid correctness and promptness in all engagements, and a positive individuality in management, characterized his life's work. An honorable reputation thus maintained ensured ample success. He continued the business until Jan. 1, 1893, when he relinquished mercantile pursuits. He ever held a position of unquestioned responsibility among those who continued exempt from reverses through the several years of panic and general depression which marked a portion of this period. Since then the several objects and interests with which he continued to be identified have engrossed much of his attention, while leisure hours have been shared in part in the care and enjoyment of his library, noted for its rare and valuable collection of old manuscripts and early printed books. Avoiding positions of political preferment and personal emolument, Mr. Newman has always given the closest attention to more immediate duties which have fully occupied his time. He has been known among the earlier life members of numerous institutions of the city, and on corporation boards of direction, sharing in their active management much of the time. In the year 1849 he was married to Miss J. A. Burrows, daughter of the late Hon. Latham A. Burrows of Buffalo. His son, John B. Newman, who had been associated with him for several years, and who with him constituted the firm of Wm. H. H. Newman & Co., continues under the old name the business he succeeded to when his father retired from it. His daughter Emily was the wife of Harry Walbridge of Buffalo. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1912.



COLEMAN, William Tell, pioneer and merchant, was born in Harrison county, Ky., Feb. 29, 1824, son of Napoleon B. Coleman, a prominent lawyer. He received his education in the public schools, early developing a remarkable memory and demonstrating his abilities as a leader by forming and commanding a regular military company among his playfellows. He began his life career as a surveyor in the employ of his uncle, and later engaged in the lumber business in St. Louis. At the age of eighteen he entered St. Louis University, and having completed the four years' course in two, was duly graduated and returned to the lumber trade. In this line he rapidly discovered great business capacity, and rose steadily in the confidence of his employers, being commissioned to carry through several delicate negotiations. In 1849 he followed the tide of gold-seekers to California, and finally locating in Sacramento, he opened a carpentering and building establishment on a small scale. For some time he drove a thriving business, making rockers for gold-washing; but having achieved a success in disposing of a quantity of patent medicine for fever and ague, he determined to advantage by the exceptional opportunies for mercantile enterprise. Continuing in general trading with varying success for about a year, he removed to San Francisco and set up as a shipping and commission merchant. By his activity and intelligence the business grew enormously; in 1852 he opened a branch in New York, and in 1856 started a line of ships between that port and San Francisco. During the panic of 1857, when the rate of discount was four and five per cent. per month, Mr. Coleman offered to retire his acceptances at six per cent. per annum, greatly to the astonishment of financiers, and by consistent observance of such excellent business policies, he did his full share in bringing the state credit to its present high standard. Among his greatest services to California, however, was his influence for law and order, as president of the vigilance committees of 1852 and 1856. In several cases where the indignation of the citizens would certainly have resulted in mob violence, he succeeded in persuading them to allow the accused men a regular formal trial according to legal procedure, and was thus frequently instrumental in saving the lives of persons falsely accused. He was, however, perfectly in sympathy with summary vengeance for those found guilty of atrocious crimes. His faculty for rapid action and his recognized talent as a leader again brought him to the front during the labor troubles of 1877, when he did much to quell disorder by raising and equipping within forty-eight hours a force of 5,000 persons to patrol the streets and protect property. Although a southern man, Mr. Coleman was unequivocally in sympathy with the Federal cause. At the close of the war he conceived a plan of organized assistance for the destitute in the South, which he put into operation through the assistance of Horace Greeley and Mr. Beecher. By the establishment of a line of sailing vessels he compelled a reduction of rates to general shippers by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. He projected an addition to the town of San Rafael, with thirty-four miles of streets, and planted 275,000 trees. At one time his firm controlled the fruit-canning industry of California, but was always noted for its just and honorable dealings with small growers. Mr. Coleman was married, in 1852, to Carrie, daughter of D. D. Page, founder of the historic banking firm of Page & Bacon of St. Louis. By the maternal line Mrs. Coleman is a lineal descendant of Peregrine White. They had two sons, Carlton C. and Robert L. Coleman. Mr. Coleman died in San Francisco, Nov. 22, 1893.

STOCKTON, Louise, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., daughter of Rev. William S. and Emily (Drean) Stockton. Her father was an editor and temperance reformer, and one of the founders of the Methodist Protestant church, her half-brother, Rev. Thomas Hewlings Stockton, was a popular writer and famous as a pulpit orator, and Frank Richard and John Drean Stockton, her brothers, are familiar names in the literary history of the day. She was for four years one of the editors of the "Philadelphia Post," a daily paper founded by her brother John and John Russell Young, which had a brief but brilliant life. During the Centennial exposition of 1876 she was one of the editors of "The New Century for Women," published and printed in the Women's building. This newspaper became sponsor of the New Century Club of Philadelphia, one of the largest and most influential corporations of women in the country, which owes much of its success and development to her remarkable executive ability and power of organization. She has contributed largely to "Harper's," the "Atlantic," "Galaxy," "Christian Union," "St. Nicholas," "Wide Awake," and other magazines. The Scribners republished from the "Atlantic" her "Kirby's Coals of Fire" in their series of "Stories by American Authors," issued in 1884. Her first novel, "Dorothea," a story of the Centennial exposition in 1876, was published in 1882. She wrote for "Lippincott's Magazine" a novel, "Apple Seeds and Briar Thorn," published in October, 1887. A year or two later she wrote for "The Continent," published by Judge Tourgée, a series of papers on "Old Philadelphia," afterwards reprinted in book-form under the title of "The Sylvan City." In January, 1894, she established the Round Robin Reading Club, which was at once a pronounced success. The fundamental idea of this work was to give elective, systematic courses of reading to individuals and clubs by correspondence, and differed from other organizations of the kind in giving the reader the choice of subject. Miss Stockton edited the woman's edition of the Philadelphia "Press," which was published Nov. 27, 1895. In 1896 she was elected president of one of the largest centers in the University Extension Society, a position never before occupied by a woman. She was also the editor of the "Reading Club Department" in Scribner's "Book Buyer." Her literary style was characterized by great constructive skill, originality and brilliant wit. A union of pathos and persiflage was one of her chief powers, and her light and delicate touch seemed to be a family attribute. She was one of the founders of the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Stockton died in Buffalo, N. Y., June 12, 1914.

INGRAHAM, Duncan Nathaniel, naval officer, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 6, 1802, son of Nathaniel Ingraham. He entered the U. S. naval service in 1812 as a midshipman; was ordered to the frigate "Congress" in 1813, making a nine months' cruise in this ship, and in 1814 joined the ship "Madison" on Lake Ontario, serving until the end of the war of 1812. He was on board the "Revenge" in 1819, when St. Augustine, Fla., was transferred to the American flag. He served in the Mexican war in the blockading fleet of Vera Cruz, and was flag captain on board the "Union," under Com. Conner, at the capture of Tampico. In 1850 he was made commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, and in 1852 became commander of the "St. Louis" and

joined the Mediterranean squadron. It was during this service that he made himself famous as the representative of the United States in the historic Koszta affair. Martin Koszta, a Hungarian, who had taken up arms against Austria in 1848, fled to the United States in 1850 and declared his intention to become an American citizen. In 1853, however, before the expiration of the term of residence necessary to secure his citizenship papers, he went to Turkey on business and at Smyrna the Austrian consul sought his arrest in the hope that Koszta could tell where the Hungarian crown had been hidden when it was taken from Buda by Kossuth in 1850. The Turkish government having refused to arrest Koszta, he was kidnaped and taken on board the "Huzzar," an Austrian brig of war, where he was placed in irons. The American consul at Smyrna, to whom Koszta appealed for protection, and the American minister at Constantinople protested and demanded his release, but in vain. In the nick of time the U. S. S. "St. Louis" appeared at Smyrna and Com. Ingraham upon being informed of the situation on July 2, at eight o'clock in the morning, sent word to the commander of the Austrian man-of-war that he would attack the "Huzzar" if Koszta were not surrendered by 4 p.m. of the same day. The American officer's daring challenge and the trimming of his ship for action resulted in Koszta being sent ashore before the stipulated time, in the custody of the French consul, by whom he was later surrendered to Com. Ingraham. The next day two Austrian battleships entered the harbor but the "St. Louis" had sailed. This act in protection of a humble adopted citizen in a foreign land vastly increased the respect for our country and its flag abroad and Com. Ingraham's conduct was applauded on all sides in America. Congress voted him a special medal, South Carolina presented him with a sword and admirers in New York gave him a medal. Austria protested to the courts of Europe against his action and demanded an apology from the United States but, needless to say, none was given. Upon his return from the Mediterranean he was for four years chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography of the navy department. He was ordered to the command of the "Richmond" in 1860; and was on a cruise when South Carolina seceded. He at once returned to New York, resigned his commission in the U. S. navy and entered the naval service of the Confederate states; was given the rank of commodore and assigned to duty at Richmond, Va., as chief of the bureau of ordnance. He was subsequently ordered to Charleston and placed in command of the naval forces and operations at that port. After the civil war Com. Ingraham lived quietly and took no active part in public life. He was married and had a daughter, Harriot, who became the wife of Wilburn B. Hall, U. S. N. He died in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 16, 1891.

JOHNSON, Ebenezer Alfred, lawyer and educator, was born in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 18, 1813. He was prepared for college at Mt. Pleasant School, Amherst, Mass., and the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and matriculated at Yale College in 1829. Following his graduation in the class of 1833, he was appointed tutor of Latin at Yale College in 1835, continuing for two years; and meantime began law studies in the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1837. On the reorganization of the University of the City of New York, he was appointed assistant professor of Latin and Greek, and subsequently became professor of Latin, retaining his connection with that institution for half a century. He made some valuable contributions to literature, among which are an edition of Cicero's "Oration for Cluentius"; editions of Cornelius Nepos' lives, with exercises in Latin composition; and of Cicero's "Select Orations." He was a man of ability and sound judgment, and as an educator had few peers. In 1861 he was awarded the degree of LL.D. by the University of the City of New York. He died at Yonkers, N. Y., July 18, 1891.

HOUGH, George Washington, astronomer, was born at Tribes Hill, Montgomery co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1836, son of William and Magdalene (Selmser) Hough, of German descent, the first paternal ancestor in America having come from Würtemberg in 1730. His father was a man of pronounced mechanical ability, and that the son inherited this trait was disclosed at an early age when he utilized a little brook near by to do his mother's churning. His interest in astronomy began in childhood. He is said to have built, while a small boy, a miniature observatory to observe the right ascension of a star. He studied at the public schools and at the Seneca Falls Academy, and later entered Union College, where he was graduated with high honors in 1856. During the two following years he was principal of the first ward school of Dubuque, Ia., and then pursued post-graduate work at Harvard University, where he received the degree of A.M. in 1859. After serving for one year as assistant astronomer in the Cincinnati Observatory under Prof. Ormsby M. Mitchel, he became associated in the same capacity with the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y. (1860), with which so many of his valuable investigations are identified. He was director of the observatory during 1862–74, when he divided his activity equally between astronomical and meteorological work. His systematic observations were of the stars and planets, during which he invented a machine for mapping and cataloguing stars, which greatly simplified the preparation of charts, the principle of operation being based on the magnifying by mechanical means the angular motion of the telescope. In 1867 he commenced his measurements of Struve's list of close double stars. He also invented a recording and printing barometer in which the changes in the level of the mercury are transmitted by a float resting on the surface of the mercury in the short arm of a siphon barometer and the movements of the float are communicated by electricity to the moving parts of the mechanism which repeat and simultaneously record the motion. Within five years 50,000 barometer observations had been made with this invention, which was awarded a gold medal at the Centennial exhibition of 1876, and at the World's fair in 1893. He also invented the automatic anemometer which indicated the velocity of the wind in the form of a curve. The thousands of observations which he made with this instrument led to important conclusions regarding the relation between the direction of the wind and atmospheric pressure. Other valuable inventions were the meteorograph, which records hourly the changes of the barometer and of the wet and dry bulb thermometers, and the printing chronograph, an aid to the astronomer in his transit work and now in general use for this purpose. To these may be added the first

horizontally driven machine saw. He was also the first to suggest, as the result of his investigations on the Daniel or Gravity battery, that lead could replace copper as the negative plate of the battery. From 1879 to 1887 he was director of the Dearborn Observatory at Chicago, which derived even greater fame from his association with it. Here, for thirty years, he studied, with the aid of micrometer measurements, the various phenomena observable on the planet Jupiter, one of his most valuable papers on the subject being that entitled "On the Physical Constitution of the Planet Jupiter" (1903), and he was regarded as perhaps the foremost authority on that planet. Collaborating during his first years at the Dearborn Observatory with Prof. Burnham, who was himself so closely identified with the discovery of double stars, Prof. Hough is credited with the discovery of over 600 pairs, an achievement unparalleled by any of his contemporaries in the field. In 1887 the Dearborn Observatory was removed to Evanston, Ill., and became an adjunct of Northwestern University. He devised a new astronomical dome superior to any other previously constructed. Here, where for twenty-one years he made some of his most important astronomical discoveries and perfected some of his most ingenious mechanical devices, may be found the now widely known and generally adopted instruments invented and used by him. Prof. Hough occupied the chair of astronomy at the old Chicago University during his association with the Dearborn Observatory, and on his removal to Evanston occupied the same academic chair at Northwestern University. He was president of the mathematical and astronomical section of the World's congress in Chicago in 1893, and was a member of many scientific societies here and abroad. Besides the works already mentioned he was the author of "Annals of the Dudley Observatory" (2. vols. 1866, 1871); "Annual Reports of the Chicago Astronomical Society" (1880–87); and of numerous publications in scientific journals. The honorary LL.D. was given him by Union College in 1891. Prof. Hough was greatly beloved by his colleagues and friends by reason of his modesty and geniality. He was a man of vast intellectual attainments, but of few words; great weight was attached to his opinion when given. He was married Apr. 19, 1870, to Emma C., daughter of Jacob H. Shear of Albany, N. Y., and had two sons: George J. and William A. Hough. He died in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 1, 1909.

RALPH, James, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1695. He was a merchant's clerk in Philadelphia and was a companion of Benjamin Franklin, whom he accompanied to London, in 1724. The two friends lived together in London, until in need of funds Ralph took to teaching school. He is chiefly remembered on account of having won frequent mention in Franklin's autobiography and unenviable notice in Pope's "Dunciad." He was a man of brilliant personality and seemingly of greater promise than fruition and at first aimed at distinguishing himself on the stage and in the higher walks of literature, but his writings had little merit. He taught for a short while and then joined the great army of political pamphleteers in London, apparently finding here his proper level. He was employed by both English parties in succession, and indulged in all the pleasing personalities of his kind. He satirized Pope in a political squib and Pope retaliated by holding up Ralph's poetical effusions to the ridicule of succeeding generations. Franklin before this had attempted to dissuade his friend from writing verse of which, nevertheless, he produced an immense quantity. His works consist of poetry, history, dramas, historical and other prose works and political pamphlets. Chief amongst them are: "The Tempest or the Terrors of Death" (1727); "Sawney, An Heroic Poem" (1728); "The Touchstone, Essays on the Reigning Diversions of the Town" (1728), which was reissued in 1731 as "The Taste of the Town, or a Guide to all Publick Diversions"; "Miscellaneous Poems by Several Hands" (1729); "Zeuma, or the Love of Liberty" (1729); "Clarinda, A Poem" (1729); "The Groans of Germany" (1734); "History of England" (1744); "The Use and Abuse of Parliaments," 2 vols. (1744), and "The Case of Authors by Profession" (1758). On the accession of George III he succeeded in securing a pension as a reward of his political service, but six months later he died at Chiswick, England, the date being Jan. 24, 1762.

PETERS, Hugh, clergyman and colonist, was born in Fowey, Cornwall, England, in 1599. He was graduated at Cambridge University in 1622, was ordained a clergyman in the established church, and preached in the Church of St. Sepulchre, London, until his free utterances caused him to be imprisoned for non-conformity by Archbishop Laud. After his release he went to Rotterdam, and with Dr. William Ames preached before an independent church until in 1635 he came to America and settled in Massachusetts Bay colony. There, as successor to Roger Williams in the pastorate of the church at Salem, he displayed the same inveterate intolerance that he had formerly suffered from others. He was one of the most prominent men in the colony, was an overseer of Harvard College, a leader in financial and civil affairs, and in 1638 served on a committee appointed to collect and revise the colonial laws. He owned a farm of 200 acres, known as "Peters Neck," in what is now Northfield, Mass. In 1641 Hugh Peters, Rev. Thomas Welde and William Hibbins were sent to England to petition against the duties imposed on colonial trade. He was for a time extremely influential at the English court, having frequent interviews with Charles I., to whom he offered somewhat unpalatable advice, and under the protector he held several important offices. In 1651 he was appointed one of the commission to amend the laws, and in his clerical capacity he was a preacher to the parliamentary army, one of the "tryers" of ministers, and in 1658 a preacher to the English garrison at Dunkirk. Peters was described as "tall and thin, active and sprightly, and peculiarly forcible in language and speech." He wrote a number of works: "God's Doings and Man's Duty Opined in a Sermon Preached before the House of Commons" (1646); "Peters' Last Report of the English Wars" (1646); "A Word for the Army and Two Words for the Kingdom to Clear the One and Cure the Other, Forced in Much Plainness and Brevity from Their Faithful Servant, Hugh Peters" (1647); "A Good Work for a Good Magistrate, or a Short Cut to a Great Quiet" (1651), and "A Dying Father's Legacy to an Only Child" (1660). This last was written in the Newgate prison, where he was thrown after the restoration, on suspicion of having participated in the execution of Charles I., and on this charge he was beheaded in London, Oct. 16, 1660. There are several accounts of the life of Hugh Peters, notably "The History of the Life and

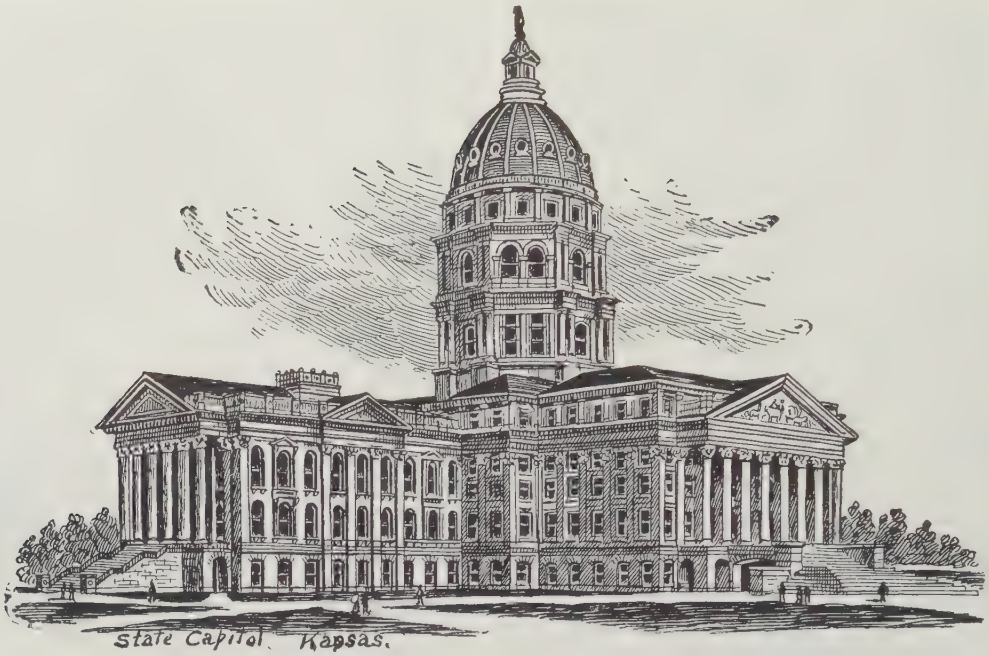
Death of Hugh Peters, that Arch Traytor, from the Cradell to the Gallowes," which was published in England by Dr. William Yonge in 1663.

PETERS, Samuel, loyalist clergyman, was born in Hebron, Tolland co., Conn., Dec. 12, 1735. He was a grandnephew of Hugh Peters. He studied at Yale College, and after his graduation there in 1757 went to Europe, traveled on the continent and in England, and in 1759 was ordained at London a clergyman in the established church. Returning to America in 1762 he assumed charge of churches in Hartford and Hebron, Conn. There, in the midst of growing discontent against the mother country, he maintained a loyal position, and preached and wrote vigorously against prevalent republicanism. In August, 1774, his house was invaded by 200 excited Whigs, who accused him of holding anti-American communication with England, and obliged him to make a written declaration that he had not "sent any letter to the bishop of London, or the venerable society for the propagation of the Gospel, relative to the Boston port bill, or the tea affair, or the controversy between Great Britain and the colonies, and design not to, during my natural life, as these controversies are out of my business as a clergyman." The next month he underwent further persecution on account of a pamphlet he had written, entitled "Thirteen Resolves," which related to the tea question. He then fled to Boston, and afterwards to England, where he was compensated for his property which was confiscated in America. In 1794 a convention held in Vermont elected him bishop of the diocese, but he he was not consecrated to that office. He returned to America in 1805, and after 1817 lived in poverty in New York city. He published a satirical work entitled "General History of Connecticut, by a Gentleman of the Province" (1781, 1782 and 1829), which originated the story of the New Haven "Blue Laws"; and also wrote a "Letter to the Rev. John Tyler Concerning the Possibility of Eternal Punishments and the Improbability of Universal Salvation" (1785); "History of Rev. Hugh Peters" (1807), and "History of Hebron." He frequently used Samuel Andrew as his Christian name. (See J. Hammond Trumbull's "The True Blue Laws of Connecticut.") He died in New York, N. Y., April 19, 1826.

CLARKE, Rebecca Sophia, author, was born at Norridgewock, Me., Feb. 22, 1833, daughter of Asa and Sophia (Bates) Clarke, both of whom were of English descent, through early settlers of New England. Much of her early life was spent in her native town. From childhood she enjoyed writing, particularly in rhyme, but nothing of hers appeared in print until 1860, when a story, written by request, was published in the Memphis, Tenn., "Daily Appeal." Soon after this, under the *nom de plume* of "Sophie May," she began contributing to Grace Greenwood's "Little Pilgrim" sundry sketches of a child named "Prudy Parlin," which attracted the attention of Charles A. Richardson, editor of the Boston "Congregationalist," and for him Miss Clarke continued her accounts of the little damsel whose name was thenceforth closely linked with that of "Sophie May." Beginning in 1864, four series of small books appeared, six volumes in each series, respectively known as the "Little Prudy," "Dotty Dimple," "Flyaway," and "Flaxie Frizzle" stories. Their sparkling humor and their fidelity to the ways and thoughts of children made them exceedingly popular with the young folk, for whom they were written; so much so, indeed, that Miss Clarke was aptly styled "the Dickens of the nursery." During the period 1894–96, a series of three volumes, entitled "Little Prudy's Children," and comprising "Wee Lucy," "Jimmy-Boy," and "Kyzie Dunlee," was published. Besides these juvenile works, Miss Clarke wrote the "Quinnebasset Series" for young women, viz., "The Doctor's Daughter," "Our Helen," "The Asbury Twins," "Quinnebasset Girls," "Janet" and "In Old Quinnebasset," published during 1871–81. Her later books were: "Drones' Honey," "Pauline Wyman" "Wee Lucy's Secret," "Jimmy, Lucy and All," "Lucy in Fairyland" and "Joy Bells." During her last years she lived at Norridgewock, Me., with her sister Sarah, who also wrote fiction under the pen name of "Penn Shirley," and died there Aug. 17, 1906.

SCHUYLER, Eugene, author and diplomat, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1840, son of George Washington Schuyler. He was graduated at Yale in 1859 and at Columbia Law School in 1863, and practiced law in New York city until 1866, when he was appointed U. S. consul to Moscow. While there (1867) he made a translation of Turgeneff's "Fathers and Sons." After two years in that city and one at Revel on the Gulf of Finland, Mr. Schuyler was made secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, where he remained until 1876, several times acting as chargé d'affaires. In 1873 he obtained leave of absence and traveled through Russian Turkestan, Khokan, Bokhara, and Kuldja. Out of this journey came his valuable book on "Turkestan" (1876). In 1876 he was transferred to Constantinople as consul-general and secretary of legation. His report on the Turkish massacres of that year in Bulgaria, the result of personal inquiries and observations on the spot, made so powerful an impression on public feeling as to affect the history of Europe, facilitate the plans of Russia, and prevent Lord Beaconsfield's government from interfering in behalf of Turkey in the war of 1877–78. In 1878 he published a translation of Tolstoi's "Cossacks," and was sent as consul to Birmingham. He was consul-general at Rome, 1879–80, and for the next two years consul-general and chargé d'affaires at Bucharest, where in 1881 he negotiated commercial treaties with Roumania and Servia. To these countries and to Greece he was accredited as minister resident and consul-general in 1882. Though probably the most accomplished and widely experienced of American diplomatists in his time, he was allowed to retire to private life in 1884. Returning to his mother's home at Ithaca, he gave a course of lectures on diplomacy, at Cornell, and finished his largest work, "Peter the Great," which appeared first in the "Century Magazine," and in two volumes in 1884. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1882 and from Yale in 1885, besides decorations from Greece and from the four Slavonic governments, and elections to the geographical societies of America, England, Russia and Italy and to the Roumanian Academy. He was married, in 1877, to a daughter of Gov. John A. King of New York and sister of Mme. Waddington, wife of the French minister to England. He spent most of his later years at Alassio in Italy. He was a constant contributor to the "Nation" for twenty-five years, and wrote much for magazines in England and America. The free criticisms of his last book, "American Diplomacy and the Furtherance of Commerce," prevented his confirmation by the senate when named by Pres. Harrison in March, 1889, for first assistant secretary of state. He was sent soon after as consul-general to Cairo in Egypt; there his health gave way, and while holding the post he died at Venice, July 16, 1890.

Eugene Schuyler



REEDER, Andrew Horatio, first governor of Kansas territory (1854–55) was born at Easton, Pa., Jul. 12, 1807. He received an academical education at Lawrenceville, N. J., studied law, and entered upon professional practice in his native city. Here, after the customary vicissitudes of a young lawyer, he rose to a local eminence unsurpassed in eastern Pennsylvania. His political and business life was distinguished for energy, integrity and high intelligence, and as an ardent Democrat he was an active participant in its councils and campaigns previous to his appointment to the governorship of Kansas territory. He was not an applicant for the position and did not know that his name was under consideration until informed that Asa Packer and John W. Forney had interceded with the president on his behalf. When informed that Pres. Pierce had decided to tender him the appointment, he took the matter under advisement, and early in the fall of 1854 concluded to accept, setting out at once for Fort Leavenworth, the territorial capital. Gov. Reeder was supposed to be in sympathy with the administration, and in favor of extending slavery to Kansas territory, but his first public acts indicated that he was not prepared to use the power of his administration to this end. If his mind was not fully clear on this question, the lawlessness of the Missouri border ruffians satisfied him that the extension of slavery into Kansas would be a menace to civilization and leave a stain upon the fair name of the young territory whose destinies were for the time in his keeping. He, however, issued certificates for a sufficient number of the fraudulent election returns to allow the establishment of the pro-slavery convention on the ground that they were evidently correct in form and were not contested. Nevertheless, he showed himself entirely opposed to the policy of the pro-slavery party. As soon as his position was fully understood in Washington, the administration became dissatisfied, and after thirteen months of official life he was removed from office. Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, headed a delegation which demanded his removal from the president on the ground that he had engaged in various speculations and in the traffic of lots and lands in and near the various towns competing for the location of the territorial capitol. As a matter of fact he had owned but little land in the territory, had made no speculations whatever, and in all respects had been an upright man and honest executive. Gov. Reeder was not embarrassed by his removal from office. He felt that his cause was just, and he was endorsed by being nominated as the free-state candidate for delegate to congress. He received a majority of all the votes cast, but was never seated. A committee consisting of William A. Howard of Michigan, John Sherman of Ohio, and Mordecai Oliver of Missouri was appointed by the house of representatives to investigate the election, but the feeling in Kansas was so intense and the difficulty of securing evidence so great that the matter was not pursued. After a short stay in Kansas he made his way East, and, fearing mob violence at the hands of his pro-slavery enemies, traveled from Lawrence to Alton, Ill., disguised. In Alton, his presence occasioned the wildest enthusiasm, and at every town on the way he was detained, and crowds assembled to welcome him and promise protection from any attempt to return him to the territory. Arriving in Easton, he at once entered the campaign for John C. Frémont for president, and in 1860 he was a prominent candidate for vice-president before the national Republican convention. At the breaking out of the war he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army by Pres. Lincoln, but declined. Gov. Reeder was married, in 1831, to Amelia Hutter of Easton, Pa. They had eight children. He died at Easton, Pa., Jul. 5, 1864.

SHANNON, Wilson, second governor of Kansas territory (1855–56), was born in Belmont county, O., Feb. 24, 1802, grandson of an Irish merchant, who emigrated to America with his wife and one child

in 1700. The wife died during the voyage, and the father, leaving the boy with an Episcopal minister at Wilmington, Del., sailed for Ireland and was lost at sea. The boy, the father of Gov. Shannon, married a Miss Bradford of Pennsylvania, removed to Ohio territory in 1794, and in 1803 was frozen to death while on a hunting expedition. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of a family of nine children. At the age of nineteen young Shannon commenced the study of law, afterwards taking a thorough college course at the Ohio University at Athens. Returning from college, he entered the practice of law at St. Clairsville, his native town in Ohio. In 1832 Mr. Shannon had become so well known and popular that the Democrats of his district nominated him for congress. The district was thoroughly Whig, but Shannon reduced the majority to thirty-seven, which was received by his opponent, Gen. James M. Bell. In 1832 he was elected county attorney of Belmont county, and in the year 1838 he was nominated by the Democratic convention of Ohio for governor, defeating "Honest old Joe Vance." He was the first native governor of that state. In 1840 Shannon was defeated for re-election by Thomas Corwin, the Whig candidate, but two years later the same candidates were before the people, and he was again elected governor. In 1844 Pres. Tyler appointed Gov. Shannon minister to Mexico, which position he accepted and held until diplomatic intercourse was suspended, in May, 1845, when he returned home, settling in Cincinnati, O., and once more entered upon the practice of law. In 1849, excited over the discovery of gold in California, he went there, with a number of poor young men, whose passage he generously paid, but the venture was not profitable and in two years, with about the same amount of money he had in starting, he returned to Ohio. In the fall of 1852 he was elected to congress in the district in which he was born. He was placed third on the committee on foreign affairs, and was regarded as one of the strong men. On Aug. 10, 1855, shortly after the expiration of his congressional term, he was commissioned governor of Kansas territory by Pres. Franklin Pierce. The period at which Gov. Shannon entered upon his duties was a very exciting one, making the governor's office one of great trial. The interest of the whole nation became enlisted in the Kansas struggle, which was a partisan one of the greatest magnitude. The Democratic party of the country was committed to the work of establishing slavery in Kansas. The opposing party was equally determined that slavery should be excluded. He was thus confronted with a condition which taxed his energies, and no matter how determined he was to pursue a conservative course, the administration at Washington was not satisfied with anything less than an open and avowed sympathy with the effort to make Kansas a slave state. At the end of one year he voluntarily resigned, preferring private life to the worry and turmoil connected with the office. He was twice married. His first wife lived only a few years; his second, Sarah Osbun, of Cadiz, Harrison co., O., shared his eventful career, and died at Lawrence, Jan. 5, 1881. He continued to reside at Lecompton, where the capital was then located, later removing to Lawrence, where he practiced his profession, and where he died Aug. 30, 1877.

GEARY, John White, third governor of Kansas territory (1856–57). (See Vol. II., p. 291.)

WALKER, Robert James, fourth governor of Kansas territory (1857–58). (See Vol. VI., p. 269.)

DENVER, James William, fifth governor of Kansas territory (1858), was born in Winchester, Frederick co., Va., Oct. 23, 1817. He lived on the home farm until he became of age, in the meantime acquiring an excellent education at the common schools, and a thorough training in theoretical and practical engineering. In the spring of 1841 he went to Missouri and tried to obtain a contract for surveying public lands, but not succeeding he taught school for a year. In 1842 he went to Ohio, and commenced the study of law, being graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in the spring of 1844. In 1847 he was appointed a captain of a company raised by himself for the 12th U. S. infantry, and served under Gen. Scott to the end of the Mexican war. He then returned to Platte City, Mo., where he had previously practiced law, but in 1850 crossed the plains to California, locating in Trinity county. In 1851, without consulting him or his wishes, the people, on one week's notice, elected him state senator. While in the senate he was challenged to a duel by ex-Congressman Edward Gilbert, editor of the San Francisco "Alta," and the latter was killed. In 1852 Gov. Bigler summoned him to take charge of the train of supplies for the emigrants then surging over the untracked region to the Pacific coast. Many had suffered greatly, partly from a misunderstanding as to getting supplies at the military posts. The legislature of California had voted $25,000, and vested it in the governor to furnish relief to the immigrants. Through Denver's instrumentality hundreds of lives were saved. He was appointed secretary of the state of California in 1853, and in 1854 was elected representative to the 34th congress, taking his seat in December, 1855. He was chairman of the special committee on the Pacific railroad. In the spring of 1857 he was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, by Pres. Buchanan, and while occupying that position was sent to Kansas to make treaties with the Indians. He was subsequently appointed to succeed Robert J. Walker as governor of Kansas, his duties as commissioner to be discharged by the chief clerk, Maj. Mix, during his absence. Proceeding at once to his post, he found the territory overrun with organized bands of jayhawkers, thieves and cutthroats, and a chronic condition of political feuds and violence growing out of the Kansas and anti-slavery political questions. The prospect was unpromising, and might well appall the stoutest heart, but after several decisive proclamations, Gov. Denver moved actively through the territory regardless of threats, restoring order, courage and confidence everywhere. In less than twelve months, in October, 1858, he was able to resign the office and leave the territory with an established civil government and a peaceful, law-abiding, happy people. On his return from Kansas he resumed the office of commissioner of Indian affairs but resigning March 11, 1859, he returned to California, and then settled in Ohio. When, in 1858, the separation of Colorado from Kansas was first agitated, Gov. Denver suggested the name, and was otherwise helpful in its erection into a separate territory. The capital city, at first known as St. Charles, was called Denver in his honor. Pres. Lincoln appointed him brigadier-

general of volunteers in August, 1861, but after more than a year of active service, principally in the western states, he resigned from the army in March, 1863. After the war he practiced law in Washington, D.C., for several years, and then returned to his old home in Wilmington, O. He always took an active interest in politics and public questions, but after resigning from the army held no office. Throughout a long and varied career he enjoyed a remarkable popularity; literally having honors forced upon him. His only defeat was as candidate for congress from his Ohio district in 1870. In 1884 his name was prominently mentioned for the Democratic presidential nomination. Gov. Denver died in Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1892.

MEDARY, Samuel, sixth governor of Kansas territory (1858–60), was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 25, 1801. He learned the trade of a printer, and was subsequently editor of the "Ohio Statesman" of Columbus for many years, during which the paper ranked as one of the ablest Democratic journals of the West. In politics he was a stanch adherent of Jacksonian Democracy throughout his whole life, and very active in the councils of his party. He was appointed governor of Minnesota by Pres. Buchanan in March, 1857, and on its admission as a state, in May, 1858, became postmaster of Columbus, O. He was appointed governor of Kansas, Nov. 19, 1858; took the oath of office and entered upon the discharge of his duties, December 20th. Compared with the administrations of his predecessors, his was uneventful. The country was in a comparatively peaceful condition, and little opportunity was afforded for the display of administrative ability. He resigned the office Dec. 20, 1860, and returned to Columbus, O., where he remained until his death engaged in editing a journal called "The Crisis." His remains were interred in Green Lawn cemetery, Columbus, and a handsome monument to "the old wheel-horse of Democracy" was erected with the following inscription:

Samuel Medary
Born in Montgomery County, Penn.,
February 25, 1801.
Died at Columbus, Ohio,
November 7, 1864.
In commemoration of his Public Services, Private Virtues,
Distinguished Ability and Devotion to Principle,
This Monument is Erected by the
Democracy of Ohio.

STANTON, Frederick Perry, seventh governor of Kansas territory (1860–61), was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1814, son of Richard and Harriet (Perry) Stanton. His education was begun under a Quaker teacher, Benjamin Hallowell, who prepared him to enter Columbian University in Washington. Here he was graduated at the age of nineteen, having shown such aptitude in his studies that, in spite of his youth, he was immediately afterwards made professor in a college in North Carolina. While filling this position he studied theology, intending to devote himself to the Baptist ministry, but he only preached once, and, altering his plans, began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar before he had attained his majority, and in 1834, began to practice in Memphis, Tenn. Rapidly rising in his profession, he became known as a prominent citizen, and in 1847 was induced to enter upon a political career, as a candidate for congress. His success in being elected greatly enraged his Whig opponent, Dr. Christian, who made an attack upon his life, wounding him severely by a pistol-shot in the neck, and then fled the country. Mr. Stanton was re-elected each succeeding term during a period of ten years, at the end of which his services were required as secretary of the territory of Kansas. Upon the retirement of Samuel Medary, he became governor. At this time the questions of slavery and the admission of the territory as a state, rendered the administrative duties particularly arduous, but Gov. Stanton was equal to the emergency, and filled the office with wisdom and judgment. When his term expired, he became a candidate for the U. S. senate, but was defeated by one vote. This closed his political career, although he was considered as a possible member of Pres. Lincoln's cabinet during the war, and was afterwards frequently mentioned by the press of New York as a possible member of Gen. Grant's cabinet. In 1861 he settled in Washington, D. C., practiced at the bar of the U. S. supreme court, and soon became one of the most prominent lawyers of the capital. At the inception of the International Peace League he was chosen president and served efficiently for a short period. His last public service was as a delegate to the Richmond convention in 1882. In 1885, his health beginning to fail, he removed to Stanton, Fla., where he resided for the remainder of his life. Frederic P. Stanton was possessed of intellectual and moral qualities of an unusually high character. He was a profound reader, and himself master of a clear and elegant literary style, which enhanced the value of his official writings, and was further embodied in his occasional lyrics. He was married in 1834, to Jane Harriet, daughter of Rev. William Lamphier of Alexandria, D. C. He died at Stanton, Fla., June 4, 1894.

ROBINSON, Charles, first state governor of Kansas (1861–63), was born at Hardwick, Mass., July 21, 1818, son of Jonathan and Hulda (Woodward) Robinson and a descendant of John Robinson, one of the Plymouth pilgrims. He received an academic education and had been a year and a half at Amherst College when ill health and failing eyesight compelled him to abandon his course. He then decided to study medicine and attended first a medical institute at Woodstock, Vt., and later the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., being graduated at the latter with honors. He began to practice his profession at Belchertown, Mass., in 1843, and was very successful, but the work overtaxed his strength and in 1845 he removed to Springfield, Mass., where, with Dr. Josiah G. Holland, who later attained fame as an author and poet, he opened a hospital. He spent a year in Fitchburg, Mass., and in 1849 went to California as physician to a large colony of gold seekers from Boston. In the ensuing struggle between the settlers on the one hand and Sutter and his land agents on the other, Robinson was the acknowledged leader and spokesman of the "squatters." The contest became so acute that "squatter" riots were precipitated and several persons killed. Robinson had a personal encounter with the mayor of Sacramento in which he was seriously wounded and the mayor was killed. Robinson was arrested, indicted for murder and held for trial. During his imprisonment he was elected to the first California legislature from the Sacramento district, was admitted to bail and while awaiting the convening of the legislature founded a newspaper "The Settlers' and Miners' Tribune." Later the indictment against him was nolle prossed and by a unanimous vote of the legislature he was declared released from the custody of the courts. He was violently opposed to slavery and when

the question of holding an election to decide whether California should be divided into two states, the southern slave and the northern free, he held the balance of power and defeated the proposition. In 1851, his health fully restored, Robinson returned to the practice of medicine in Massachusetts and for two years edited the Fitchburg "News." When the territory of Kansas was thrown open to settlement the North and South vied with each other in peopling it with "anti-slavery" and "slavery" settlers. An earnest "free-soil" advocate, Robinson promoted and became the agent of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, formed to encourage emigration from New England to the new territory and in 1854, with a large party of anti-slavery adherents, settled at Lawrence, Kans. In the fierce and bloody conflict which raged in Kansas during the next six years between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery or free-state forces, he bore a conspicuous part, being the acknowledged leader of the free-state element. In March, 1855, the so-called "bogus" legislature was elected by the pro-slavery party, assisted by hundreds of "voters" from Missouri and when the legislature convened and expelled the free-state members, Robinson originated what was known as the Topeka movement, which served to weld and organize anti-slavery sentiment in Kansas. He was the central figure at the notable Topeka convention which met Oct. 23, 1855, and repudiated the "bogus" legislature, adopted a constitution which was ratified by the voters in the following December, fixed the date for an election by state officers and selected as its seat of government the town of Topeka, which Robinson had recently founded. These events together with many acts of violence and bloodshed, precipitated what was known as the Wakarusa war, when a large body of Missouri pro-slavery militia threatened to invade Kansas and wipe out the town of Lawrence. Robinson was made commander in chief of the free-state militia and in that capacity prepared to resist the invasion. By his wisdom and tact, however, an actual armed conflict was averted. He was elected governor of Kansas without opposition in January, 1856, but after the first meeting of the free-state legislature in March, 1856, he was arrested on the charge of treason and for five months was imprisoned at Lecompton, Kans., the territorial capital. When tried by a Federal court, however, he was acquitted. During the next two years he exercised in a perfunctory way the functions of governor and in 1858 he was reëlected. He was the leading figure in the movement which finally secured the admission of Kansas to the Union as a free state. The bill became effective Jan. 29, 1861, and Robinson, who had been elected governor in December, 1859, under the Wyandotte constitution, became the first chief executive of the free state of Kansas on Feb. 9, 1861. His term of office was a turbulent one, due to the civil war, the difficulties natural to the organization of a new state, and the lack of finances necessary to run it. He had differences with the authorities at Washington over the organization of Kansas regiments and in 1862 he was tried by the legislature on charges growing out of the sale of state bonds, at a figure lower than could have been obtained. He as governor, together with the secretary of state and the state auditor, had been charged with the duty of selling the bonds, but the transaction was accomplished while he was away from the state and he knew nothing about it. Upon this showing he was acquitted. In spite of these difficulties, however, he managed the affairs of the state with ability and devotion to its interests. After his term expired he spent most of the remaining years of his life on a farm near Lawrence. His interest in politics continued and he served as a member of the state house of representatives in 1872 and a state senator 1874–78. He was a candidate for congress in 1888 and for governor in 1890. He was appointed superintendent of Haskell Institute in 1888. He was one of the most active promoters of education in Kansas and was one of the founders of the state university at Lawrence, being a member of the board of regents from its foundation until his death except for a brief interval. He furnished the land on which it was built and in his will left the major portion of his estate to it. In 1889, in recognition of his eminent service to the state university, it conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Gov. Robinson was a man of strong convictions and independence of judgment and it was with difficulty that he followed with zeal any creed or party. He was a strong believer in temperance but he opposed the Kansas prohibition law because he believed it would be ineffective. For the cause of freedom in Kansas he waged a long and bitter but successful fight, in which he suffered imprisonment, destruction of property, defamation of character and all the minor annoyances which his political foes could invent. He wrote with virile pen and his book "The Kansas Conflict" (1892) is a valuable contribution to the state's history. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 30, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of William Adams of West Brookfield, Mass., who died in 1846, and (2) Oct. 30, 1851, to Sara Tappan Doolittle, daughter of Hon Myron Lawrence of Massachusetts. He died in Lawrence, Kans., Aug. 17, 1894.

CARNEY, Thomas, second governor of Kansas (1863–65), was born in Delaware county, O., Aug. 20, 1827, son of James Carney. He was brought up on his father's farm until the age of eighteen, when he became a clerk in a store at Columbus, O. Two years later he obtained employment in a wholesale dry goods store in Cincinnati, O., and in 1852 acquired a one-fourth interest in the firm, the name being changed to Carney, Swift & Co. Ill health induced him to dispose of his share of the business in 1857 and he purchased a farm in Illinois, but after a year of farming, established with Thomas C. Stevens, a wholesale grocery firm in Leavenworth, Kans., which became one of the leading pioneer business houses of the West. He also founded the wholesale shoe house of Thomas Carney & Co., which lived and prospered for many years. His business success and interest in public affairs led to his election to the state legislature in 1861 and in that body his intelligence, ability and grasp of public questions so impressed his colleagues and constituents that in the fall of 1862 he was nominated and elected governor of the state. When he assumed the duties of that office in January, 1863, the affairs of Kansas were in a deplorable condition. The state's credit was badly impaired, its treasury practically empty, it lacked many of the necessary parts of a full-functioning state, and its frontiers were suffering from Indian depredations and outrages by guerrilla bandits. In order to meet the state's expenses Gov. Carney went to New York bankers and sold $100,000 in bonds, for the repayment of which he pledged his personal fortune, and he later ad-

vanced the interest on these obligations. His appeal to the Federal authorities to protect the state from Indian and guerrilla outrages was not heard because of the civil war and to meet the emergency, he organized a border patrol force of 150 men, which for three months did effective work in protecting the state from frontier raids. He personally paid the expenses of this organization, amounting to more than $10,000. When the Federal military authorities notified him that they were able to furnish the protection Kansas needed, he dismissed the border patrol and three days later the guerrilla, Quantrill, and his band, raided and burned Lawrence, Kans., and murdered 180 of its citizens. While the war made the task of administering the affairs of the newborn state most difficult, Gov. Carney's term of office was a most successful one. He signed the bill creating a state university soon after he assumed office (Feb. 20, 1863), and did much to promote not only the establishment of the university but of the educational system of the state as a whole. Toward the end of his administration he was unanimously chosen U. S. senator by the legislature and received the certificate of election, but the legality of the election was questioned, some claiming the choice should have been left to the ensuing legislature, and Gov. Carney refused to accept the office. He was mayor of Leavenworth during 1865–66. He organized the First National Bank of Leavenworth, the first in the state, was its first president and was a director of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Fort Gibson Railway. He was married Nov. 13, 1851, to Rebecca Ann Cannaday of Kenton, O., and had four sons. He died in Leavenworth, Kans., July 28, 1888.

CRAWFORD, Samuel Johnson, third governor of Kansas (1865–69), was born in Lawrence county, Ind., Apr. 10, 1835, son of William and Jane (Morrow) Crawford, and grandson of James Crawford of Scotch-Irish stock, who served under Washington in the revolutionary war. Gov. Crawford passed his early years on his father's farm, was educated in the common schools of Indiana, the Bedford graded school, and the law school of the Cincinnati College, being graduated at the latter in 1858. Early in 1859 he removed to Garnett, Kans., where he began the practice of his profession and immediately took an active interest in local politics. He assisted in organizing the Republican party in Kansas, in May, 1859, and was a delegate to the first Republican convention in the state. In November he was elected to the first state legislature. He was appointed captain in the 2d Kans. volunteer infantry in 1861, resigning his seat in the legislature to go to the front. Under Gen. Lyon he participated in all the battles of the compaign in southwestern Missouri, including that of Wilson's Creek. In 1862 he was given command of troop A, 2d Kans. cavalry, and a little later was promoted to the command of a battalion in the same regiment. He served with distinguished gallantry in the campaign under Gen. Blunt in southwest Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory, fighting in the battles of Newtonia, Old Fort Wayne, Cain Hill, Ball Peak, Cove Creek, Prairie Hill and Van Buren. He displayed rare courage and patriotism as a soldier and was promoted to colonel and brevetted brigadier general. In 1864 he was elected governor of Kansas, resigned his commission in the army, and was inaugurated Jan. 9, 1865, at the age of twenty-nine. He was reëlected in November, 1866, the first governor of Kansas to serve a second term. During his three years of governorship he demonstrated his ability as an executive of peace as well as of war. The most important of the state institutions were founded under him, thirty-six new counties were established, and immigration was turned towards the short grass country. The state university at Lawrence, the agricultural college at Manhattan, the normal school at Emporia and asylums for the deaf mutes, blind, and insane were founded, and the north wing of the penitentiary and the east wing of the state capitol at Topeka were built. He resigned Nov. 4, 1868, to take command of the 19th Kans. cavalry in an expedition against the Indians on the frontier. This campaign concluded his war service and his direct participation in Kansas politics. He resumed the practice of his profession, settling in Topeka, Kans. In 1877 he was appointed by Gov. Osborn agent of the state in Washington, D. C., to prosecute claims against the United States for indemnity school lands, money expended on account of troops furnished in the civil war, the adjustment of railroad land grants and other state claims. In the performance of this, his last official service for Kansas, he recovered 276,000 acres of land, $1,197,000 in money, and 850,000 acres of land claimed by the railroad companies. At the conclusion of this work he remained in Washington and practiced before the department of justice until 1911, when he returned to his home in Topeka. During the last years of his life his energetic mind turned to farm problems and the study of the new agriculture, and he divided his time between his Topeka home and his farm in Cherokee county. Gov. Crawford was the author of a volume of war memoirs, "Kansas in the Sixties" (1912). He was vice-president of the State Historical Society, president of the Kansas Authors' Club, and a member of Lincoln Post G. A. R., and the Scottish Rite Masons in Topeka. He was married, Nov. 7, 1866, to Isabel M., daughter of Enoch Chase, of Topeka, and had two children: Florence C., wife of Arthur Capper, and George M. Crawford. He died in Topeka, Kans., Oct. 21, 1913.

HARVEY, James Madison, fourth governor of Kansas (1869–73), was born in Monroe county, Va., Sept. 21, 1833, son of Thomas and Margaret (Walker) Harvey. He attended public schools in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and began the career of surveyor and civil engineer. In 1859 he removed to Kansas territory, preëmpting a homestead claim in Riley county. During the civil war he was a captain first in the fourth and later in the consolidated fourth and tenth regiments, Kans. volunteer infantry. In 1865–66 he was a member of the Kansas house of representatives, where he displayed marked ability. He was elected state senator in 1867 and governor of Kansas in 1868, being reëlected in 1870. In both campaigns he was the unanimous choice of the nominating convention. His administration was characterized by a steady development of the state along many lines. It was an era of railroad building, of the extension of agriculture, of the opening of the mining and manufacturing industry in the state. The Union Pacific railroad, the first to span the state, was completed as far as Denver, Colo., and other roads gained a start. Under the urging of Gov. Harvey a board of agriculture was created by the legislature and husbandry received a new impetus. He encour-

aged immigration and new towns and farming communities sprang up rapidly. The legislature provided funds to be used for the protection of its frontiers against the Indians and the state's educational and charitable institutions were placed upon a firmer basis. His lack of academic education was more than compensated for by extensive reading and study, and he acquired a large store of general knowledge. After retiring from the governorship he returned to his former occupation of surveying and was thus engaged when he was elected U. S. senator to succeed Alexander Caldwell, serving his state with distinction and ability in that position until Mar. 4, 1877. During the next few years he was engaged on U. S. government surveys in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah. In 1884 he went to Virginia, his native state, seeking to regain his health, and after six years spent at Norfolk and Richmond, again returned to his farm in Kansas, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was married Oct. 4, 1854, to Charlotte R. Cutter, of Adams county, Ill., and had six children: Clara, Emma, Lillian, Martha, James M. and John A. Harvey. He died at his home near Vinton, Kans., Apr. 15, 1894.

OSBORN, Thomas Andrew, fifth governor of Kansas (1873–77), was born at Meadville, Pa., Oct. 26, 1836. After attending the public schools of the town he learned the printing trade, later paying his way through Allegheny College with his earnings at the case. In 1856 he began to study law under Judge Derrickson at Meadville and the next year removed to Michigan, where he was admitted to the bar. A few months later he went to Lawrence, Kans., and began work as a compositor on the "Herald of Freedom." Early in 1858 he commenced the practice of law at Elwood, Kans., and soon acquired a reputation for ability and probity. Being a Republican in politics, his strong anti-slavery views gave him prominence among the free-state men. In 1859 he was elected to the state senate from Doniphan county and in 1861 was reëlected. In his second term he was chosen president pro tem, although he was the youngest member of the senate, and presided at the impeachment trial of the governor, secretary of state, and state auditor in 1862. In the latter year he was elected lieutenant governor. Pres. Lincoln appointed him U. S. marshal for Kansas in 1864 but he was removed from office in 1867 because of his opposition to the policies of Pres. Johnson. In 1872 he was elected governor of Kansas and two years later was reelected. His administration was characterized by numerous public improvements and beneficial legislation, such as laws prohibiting lotteries, creating a state board of education, establishing a state insane asylum at Topeka, and providing for biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislature. The membership of the lower house of the legislature was increased to 123 and of the upper to forty. Great progress also was made in the settlement of the state, and in its industrial and educational development. In 1875 Kansas was tormented by a plague of grasshoppers, causing practically total crop failures and much suffering especially in the farming communities. Gov. Osborn called a special session of the legislature which appropriated $73,000 for the relief of the farmers and a citizens' relief committee distributed $73,000 in money, 15,000 packages of food and clothing, $20.000 worth of army clothing, $75,000 worth of army rations and $20,000 worth of seeds. Gov. Osborn in this emergency rendered prompt, energetic and valuable aid to the stricken settlers. In 1877 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for U. S. senator but was defeated. In the same year he was appointed American minister to Chile and in that position earned the respect and esteem of the government and people of Chile, Bolivia and Peru. He was called upon to preside at the peace conference, held in 1880 on board the U. S. S. "Lackawanna," to secure peace between those republics. He also settled the very delicate and difficult question of the boundary between Chile and Argentine so satisfactorily that he received the public thanks of the Chilian government when he left in 1881 to serve as minister to Brazil. Upon his retirement from the diplomatic service in 1886 he settled in Topeka and engaged in business. He was an especially capable banker and his real estate, mining, town building and stock investments were uniformly successful. He was a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad for many years. In all his work, public and private, his judgments were exceptionally well balanced. He possessed a most magnanimous nature, readily forgetting hostilities, but never a favor and held the affection and respect of the people to an exceptional degree. His wife was Julia, daughter of Mark W. Delahay, a lawyer and a Federal judge, by whom he had one son, Edward D. Osborn. Gov. Osborn died in Meadville, Pa., Feb. 4, 1898.

ANTHONY, George Tobey, sixth governor of Kansas (1877–79), was born at Mayfield, N. Y., June 9, 1824, son of Benjamin and Anna (Knox) Anthony. Until he was sixteen he went to the county school in winter and worked on the farm in summer. He served an apprenticeship in the tin and coppersmith trade at Union Springs, N. Y., and in 1850 opened a hardware store and tin business at Medina, N. Y., which he conducted for nine years. At the outbreak of the civil war he was loan commissioner in New York city for Orleans county. Under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 additional Federal troops he was appointed by Gov. Morgan of New York a member of the recruiting committee for Orleans, Niagara and Genesee counties and while engaged in that work organized the 17th N. Y. battery of light artillery, of which he was captain until the end of the war. With his battery he participated in various important battles in Virginia and witnessed Lee's surrender at Appomattox. For gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted major, U. S. volunteers. In November, 1865, he removed from Rochester, N. Y., to Leavenworth, Kans., where he was engaged for two and a half years in editing the "Daily Bulletin" and the "Daily Conservative." In 1867 he established the "Kansas Farmer" through which, during the next six years he performed his greatest service to his adopted state. When he first went to Kansas corn was about the only crop grown in the state and there was great negligence in the management of farm affairs. The "Kansas Farmer" taught diversified farming, economy in management, improvement in live stock, and higher regard for home and social life. He was collector of internal revenue in 1868. He also did much to promote agriculture in Kansas and to advertise its resources and opportunities far beyond its own borders as president of the board of managers for Kansas of the Philadelphia Centennial in 1874–76. He was president, also, of the state board of agriculture during 1873–76. His con-

spicuous work in the development of the state and its industries, and his high mental attainments, led to his nomination for governor by the Republicans in 1876 and he was elected by the largest majority in the history of Kansas. His administration was marked by ability, integrity and fidelity to the interests of the state and its citizens. It was during his term that the temperance movement began to make itself felt in Kansas, a state commission of fisheries was created, the state normal school reorganized and the first organized effort made to begin the collection of claims against the national government growing out of Indian depredations. Gov. Anthony was the first governor of Kansas to deliver a message verbally to the legislature and the first, when retiring, to send a parting message to the legislature. In 1881 he was appointed general superintendent of the Mexican Central Railway, holding the position for two years, and in 1885 he was a member of the lower house in the legislature. In 1889 he became a member of the board of railroad commissioners serving by reëlection in 1892, until the Populists came into power in 1893. In 1895 he was appointed state superintendent of insurance. A man of imposing presence, he was a forcible speaker, and in debate or logical argument had no peer in the state. He was married Dec. 14, 1852, at Medina, N. Y., to Rose A. Lyon, and had one son, George H. Anthony. He died at Topeka, Kans., Aug. 5, 1896.

ST. JOHN, John Pierce, seventh governor of Kansas (1879–83), was born at Brockville, Franklin co., Ind., Feb. 25, 1833, son of Samuel and Sophia (Snell) St. John, of Huguenot stock. Brought up on his father's farm, his education was obtained principally by his own efforts. At the age of twenty he went to California, and from there to South America, Mexico, Central America and the Hawaiian Islands. He cast his first presidential vote for Fremont, and continued to vote for, and work with, the Republican party until 1884. During his stay on the Pacific coast he began the study of law while engaged in mining and served in the Indian wars in northern California and southern Oregon, during which he was twice wounded. He finished his law studies in Charleston, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In the following year he joined the firm of Starkweather & McLean of Charleston, and rapidly rose to prominence. During the civil war he organized company C of the 68th Ill. volunteer infantry, of which he was elected captain, and later was lieutenant colonel of the 143rd Ill. volunteer infantry, serving chiefly in the Mississippi valley. At the close of the war he returned to his law practice in Charleston; thence removed to Independence, Mo., where, during a four years' residence, he became famous as a political orator. In 1869 he made Olathe, Kans., his home and formed a law partnership with M. V. B. Parker. He served in the state senate in 1873–74, declining a reëlection, and was elected governor of Kansas by the Republican party in 1878. He was reëlected in 1880 and nominated for a third term in 1882, but was defeated. During the negro immigration into Kansas from the South, which occurred while he was governor, he was foremost in his efforts to assist them, and spared no efforts in colonizing them and supporting the homeless and mendicant. He was nominated for president of the United States by the Prohibition party in 1884, polling 151,809 popular votes. In fourteen years of public life Gov. St. John traveled more than 350,000 miles by rail, during which he was not sick a day, and made over 4,500 speeches, missing but four engagements. In politics he was a pronounced prohibitionist, a believer in free trade, the government control of railways, free and unlimited coinage of silver, the election of the president and U. S. senators by a direct vote of the people and the enfranchisement of women. In 1912, notwithstanding his advanced age, he stumped the state of Kansas for woman suffrage, and in 1914 he toured the eastern states for prohibition. While governor, he inaugurated the first "water banquets," and since that time liquor has never been served in the Kansas state house. He was married, Mar. 28, 1860, to Susan J., daughter of Nathaniel Parker, of Charleston, Ill., who died soon afterward. He died in Olathe, Kans., Aug. 31, 1916.

GLICK, George Washington, eighth governor of Kansas (1883–85), was born at Greencastle, Fairfield co., O., July 4, 1827, son of Isaac and Mary Vickers (Sanders) Glick, grandson of George and Christina (Reidenaur) Glick; great-grandson of Philip and Susanna (Baeberin) Glick, and great-great-grandson of Johannes Gluck, who came from Hanan, Germany, in 1754, settled in Berks county, Pa., and was a soldier in the revolutionary war. George Glick, his grandfather, was a soldier in the war of 1812. George W. Glick was reared on his father's farms at Greencastle and later near Fremont, O., and at the age of twenty-one began the study of law in the office of Ralph P. Buckland and Rutherford B. Hayes. He practiced his profession in Fremont, O., for nine years, and removing to Atchison, Kans., in 1859, formed the partnership of Otis & Glick, with Alfred G. Otis. During the factional strife in Kansas on the eve of the civil war, he was an uncompromising free-state advocate, and was active in the adoption of the free-state constitution. He enlisted in 1864 with the 2nd Kans. regiment and participated in the battles of the border under Gens. Marmaduke, Fagan and Shelby. His political career began in 1863 when he was elected to the Kansas legislature on the Democratic ticket. He was reëlected in 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1868, and in 1872 was elected to the state senate. He was reëlected in 1874, and returned to the house in 1874, 1876, and 1882. During his legislative career he was chairman of the house judiciary committee at the time of the revision of the state statutes in 1868, and speaker pro tem of the house in 1876, presiding most of the session. He was responsible for the first state law regulating the rate of interest and prescribing penalties for exacting usury; a law requiring public records of marriage and establishing proof of the property rights of children, and a mechanics' lien law. In 1882 he was elected governor of Kansas over the Republican and Prohibition candidate, Gov. John P. St. John, being the first Democratic candidate to succeed to this office in Kansas. His first message to the legislature contained a strong appeal for railroad rate regulation, and after a contest typical of the period, a state railroad commission was established. Other laws especially urged by him provided for a live-stock commission with personnel including a veterinary surgeon; improvements of rural roads and equalization of tax assessments. Gov. Glick was one of the organizers of the state board of agriculture and served

several terms as president. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1856, 1868, 1884 and 1892. He was one of the Kansas commissioners at the Centennial in 1876, a member of the board of managers at the Columbian exposition in 1893, and president of the Kansas board of managers at the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at Omaha in 1898. He was a member of the Kansas Historical Society and the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a Knight Templar. In 1914 his statue by Niehaus was placed in Statuary hall, Washington, D. C. Gov. Glick was married in Massillon, O., Sept. 17, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Samuel Ryder, of Fremont, O., and had two children: Jennie, wife of James W. Orr, and Frederick H. Glick. He died in Atchison, Kans., Apr. 13, 1911.

MARTIN, John Alexander, ninth governor of Kansas (1885–89), was born at Brownsville, Pa., March 10, 1839, son of James and Jane Montgomery (Crawford) Martin. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade when he was fifteen, and in 1857 removed to Atchison, Kans., where he became a compositor on the "Squatter Sovereign" of that city. The next year he purchased the paper, converted it into a daily and changing the name to "Freedom's Champion," continued its publication until his death. He was an ardent and stalwart free-state man, a firm and uncompromising Republican, and for twenty-five consecutive years chairman of the Atchison county Republican central committee. He was the secretary of the Wyandotte constitutional convention; was elected state senator from his district before he had reached his twenty-first year, and was a delegate to the territorial convention at Lawrence, Apr. 11, 1860, and to the national Republican convention which followed shortly afterward. In the summer of 1861 he assisted in organizing the 8th Kans. infantry, of which he was appointed lieutenant colonel. He served with his regiment on the Missouri border during the fall and winter of 1861. Early in 1862 he was appointed provost marshal of Leavenworth, and in March of the same year was ordered with his regiment to Corinth, Miss., and during the remainder of the war he served in the army of the Cumberland. On Nov. 1, 1862, he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, and was provost marshal of Nashville, Tenn., from December, 1862, to June, 1863. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Lancaster, Ky., in the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga, the battle of Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, the storming of Mission Ridge, the campaign in East Tennessee in the winter of 1863–64, the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and the subsequent pursuit of Hood northward. Col. Martin was placed in command of the 3rd brigade, 1st division, on the second day of the battle of Chickamauga. Subsequently he commanded the 1st brigade, 3rd division, 4th army corps from August, 1864, until his muster out at Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1864, when he was brevetted brigadier general for gallant and meritorious services. He filled numerous and important civil and political positions. He was the first department commander for Kansas of the Grand Army of the Republic; a delegate from Kansas to the national Republican conventions of 1860, 1868, 1872 and 1880; a member of the national Republican committee from 1868 to 1884, and from 1880 to 1884 secretary of that committee. He was a member of the U. S. centennial commission, and one of the vice-presidents of that body. He was one of the incorporators of the "Kansas Magazine"; member of the Kansas State Historical Society, and its president for one term; president of the State Editors' and Publishers' Association in 1878. In 1878 he was elected by congress one of the board of managers of National Soldiers' Home; reëlected in 1882 and in 1886, and at the time of his death was the second vice-president of that body. He was elected mayor of the city of Atchison in 1865; he was the third postmaster of the city, a position which he held for twelve years; and was elected governor of Kansas in 1884, and reëlected in 1886. During his two terms as chief executive of Kansas he initiated many wise and progressive measures for the benefit of the state. Among these were: limiting the powers of cities, towns and counties to issue bonds; creating state and local boards of health; establishing a state reformatory and soldiers' orphans' home; reapportioning legislative districts; creating a forestry commission; and giving women the right to vote in city or school elections and on the issuance of school bonds (1887). In addition, 2,000 miles of railroad were built in the state, more than $40,000,000 added to the value of taxable property and more than 2,000,000 additional acres of land brought under cultivation. He was married June 1, 1871, to Ida, daughter of William L. Challiss of Atchison, and had eight children. He died in Atchison, Kans., Oct. 2, 1889.

HUMPHREY, Lyman Underwood, tenth governor of Kansas (1889–93). See Vol. 1, p. 456.

LEWELLING, Lorenzo D., eleventh governor of Kansas (1893–95), was born at Salem, Ia., Dec. 21, 1846, son of William and Serena (Wilson) Lewelling, and grandson of John Lewelling, who was the first to adopt the present spelling of the name, and a descendant of two Llewellyn brothers who came to America from Wales and settled on Long Island, one of them later removing to North Carolina, where his direct descendants intermarried with the Hodgson, Wilson and Reese families of Carolina and Virginia. Left an orphan at an early age, Lorenzo Lewelling attended a country school in winter and worked at odd jobs in summer until he was sixteen years old. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in an Iowa regiment as drummer boy, but this being contrary to the tenets of the Quakers, to whom his family belonged, his relatives took advantage of his youth and brought about his discharge. He then drove cattle for the quartermaster of the Union army in Tennessee and later worked for a bridge building corps at Chattanooga. After being mustered out of service at the end of the war he taught a negro school at Mexico, Mo., for a time, for the Freedman's Aid Society. He then entered Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and later Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was graduated. Not finding a commercial position he drove on the Erie Canal, worked at carpentry in Toledo, O., then as a railroad section hand in Chicago and for a time in the bridge building department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad near Ottumwa, Ia. With his small savings he entered Whittier College at Salem, his birthplace, where he studied and taught preparatory classes. Being graduated from this institution in 1867 he became a teacher in the Iowa State Reform School and a little later was made assistant superintendent. He resigned in 1870, to cultivate a farm inherited

from the family and in the same year he founded the "Salem Register," a weekly newspaper. Two years later he became superintendent of the Girls' Reform School at Mitchellville, Ia., the name of which he subsequently had changed to Industrial School. Except for intermission of two years, 1880–82, in which he founded and edited the Des Moines "Capital," he continued in this work for fifteen years. He represented the state at three national conferences on charities and served as a member of the state board of charities and of the state normal school board, part of the time as president of the latter. While he was editor of the "Capital" he was defeated by one vote for the nomination for secretary of state. After resuming his reform school work he devoted much time to the state normal school at Cedar Falls of which he became president. In 1887 he removed to Wichita, Kans., where he engaged in business. During the next few years he gained a wide reputation as a public speaker and as a political reformer. His progressive ideals won both the Democratic and Populist nominations for governor in 1892 and he was elected. Two years later he was nominated by the Populists for reëlection, but on a platform which contained a woman suffrage plank. This was obnoxious to the Democrats and they opposed the Populist ticket, with the result that the Republican candidate was elected. Coming from a long line of crusaders, teachers and preachers he entertained wide humanitarian views and his measures and contentions made him, during his term as governor, a storm center for his enemies. Petty officials disputed with him his constitutional prerogatives, and were encouraged by partisan courts. Few state governors have been so bitterly assailed. But to his administration belongs the distinction of having both the lowest tax rate and the highest treasury balances in the history of Kansas. After retiring from office he established a creamery business at Wichita. He was nominated for the state senate in 1896 by both Populists and Democrats and was elected, holding that office until his death. He was also a member of the state railway commission during 1897–99. Mr. Lewelling was a man of rare intellectual powers, broad human sympathies, remarkable prevision, independent in his judgment and actions, and of stainless rectitude in his moral code. Significant of his sympathetic nature was his famous "tramp" circular letter issued from the Governor's office in December, 1893, to the metropolitan police commissioners of the various cities of Kansas, which aroused considerable discussion at the time, in which he maintained that vagrancy was not an offense in itself and that men "guilty of no crime but poverty" should not be dealt with as rogues. He was twice married (1) Apr. 16, 1870, to Angeline, daughter of Isaac Cook; she died in 1885, leaving four children: Jessie, wife of Henry L. Call, a Chicago lawyer; Pauline, wife of James A. Devitt, a lawyer of Oskaloosa, Ia.; Louise, wife of Tadeusz de Iarecki, a Polish composer, residing in New York, and herself the soloist of the Chamber Ensemble of New York; and Ruth Lewelling. He was married (2) Sept. 20, 1885, to Ida, daughter of Daniel Votaw Bishop, who was a cousin of his first wife and governess of his children. He died at Arkansas City, Kans., Sept. 4, 1900.

MORRILL, Edmund Needham, twelfth governor of Kansas (1895–97), was born at Westbrook, Me., Feb. 12, 1834, so nof Rufus and Mary (Webb) Morrill. His father was a tanner and currier and taught the trade to his son. The latter was educated in the common schools and at Westbrook Academy. In March, 1857, he joined a colony which emigrated to Brown county, Kans., where he started a saw mill. In the following October he was elected a member of the free-state legislature, where he distinguished himself by his efforts to get under headway a movement to make a separate state out of the northern halves of Kansas and Nebraska. He was elected to the legislature under the Lecompton constitution in January, 1858, but as that movement failed the legislature never met. When the civil war began he enlisted in the Federal army and in 1862 was made commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, being placed in command of army stores in Tennessee, where he remained during most of the war. He was mustered out with the rank of major, by brevet for meritorious service. Returning to Brown county he was clerk of the court and county clerk for several years, and in 1872 was elected to the state senate and reëlected in 1876. During the second term he was president pro tem. In 1882 he was elected congressman-at-large on the Republican ticket and after serving out his term was reëlected to the three succeeding congresses from the first district. As a member of the house he distinguished himself as the champion of former Federal soldiers. During his last term in congress he was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions and was the author of the Morrill dependent pension and disability act passed June 27, 1890, which aided many thousands of veterans. In 1891 he was elected a member of the board of managers of soldiers' homes and was local manager of the Leavenworth Home. Three years later he was elected governor of Kansas and during his term of office accomplished much in the upbuilding of the institutions of the state. He strongly opposed the operation of lotteries in Kansas and made a vigorous fight for the reduction of taxes. Aside from his political activities, he was engaged for many years in the banking business at Hiawatha, Kans., having organized in 1871, with W. B. Barnett and Lorenzo Janes, the private banking firm of Barnett, Morrill & Co., which conducted the first bank in the town. Later it was incorporated as a state bank and its name changed to the Morrill & Janes bank, of which he was president. He was also president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth and a director of the Interstate National Bank of Kansas City, Kans. He was prominent as a Mason. He was a liberal supporter of educational, philanthropic and church work and the Morrill Free Public Library and the academy at Hiawatha were both made possible through his generosity. He was married Nov. 27, 1862, to Elizabeth A., daughter of William Bretton of Livermore, Me.; she died in September, 1868, and he was married again Dec. 25, 1869, to Caroline J. Nash of Boston, Mass. By his second wife he had three children: Susan B., wife of Cornelius B. Baker of Hiawatha; Grace W., wife of Charles Dixon of Kansas City and Frank N. Morrill. He died in San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 14, 1909.

LEEDY, John Whitnah, thirteenth governor of Kansas (1897–99), was born in Belleville, O., Mar. 8, 1849, son of Samuel Keith and Margaret (Whitnah) Leedy, and great-great-grandson of John Leedy, who emigrated from the canton of Berne, Switzerland, to Fredericksburg, Md., in

1750. He was thrown upon his own resources at an early age by the death of his father, and worked on neighboring farms while attending the public schools. At the age of fifteen, he attempted to enlist in the Federal service for the civil war, but on account of his age and the protest of his mother he was not accepted. However, he remained with the company of volunteers and participated in the battles of the regiment until the close of the war. He clerked in a store in Pierceton, Ind., for three years and in 1868 obtained farm work at Carlinsville, Ill. After five years he was able to purchase a small farm in Coffee county, Kans. (1880), where he accumulated a large agricultural estate. He was reared a Republican, joined the Democracy in 1872, and the People's or Populist party in 1890. He was elected state senator for the fifteenth senatorial district in 1892, and was sponsor of the successful Australian ballot bill. In 1896 he was elected governor of Kansas on the Populist ticket. During his term of two years (1897–99) a state banking law was enacted which permitted small communities to establish local banks with small capital and made local directors criminally liable for misappropriation of funds, the chief purpose of these local banks being the extension of credit to small farmers and the giving of intelligent advice relative to investment of money. A state school-book commission was created with power to place publication contracts, and after a new five-year contract with private publishers, the state established its own plant, thus effecting a great economy. A grain commission was established which did much to secure better inspection and honest weights. Licenses to operate within the state of Kansas were refused the New York Life, the Mutual Life, the Connecticut Mutual insurance companies and the Travelers' Insurance Co., of Hartford, upon the ground of unfair practices in contesting true claims and instituting spurious defenses against liability. This rigorous policy aided in securing improvements in the business methods of these companies. Throughout his career Gov. Leedy advocated state regulation and control of railway rates, and legislation for the agricultural interests of the country. Removing to Alaska in 1901, he practiced law at Valdez until 1908, and served as referee in bankruptcy in the third judicial division during 1904–08. After the latter year he engaged in farming in Alberta, Canada. He was married, Nov. 4, 1875, to Sarah J., daughter of Samuel Boyd of Frederickstown, O., and has three children: Clara Romaine, Alice May, wife of Walter Lee White, and Boyd Leedy.

PENHALLOW, Samuel, historian, was born at St. Mabon, Cornwall, England, July 2, 1665. In 1686 he emigrated to America, in company with his tutor, Charles Morton, a nonconformist, who was forced to leave England on account of his religious views in 1686, and who became the first vice-president of Harvard College. He at first intended to enter the Congregational ministry and go out as a missionary amongst the Indians, but after his arrival in New England he altered his plans, and became interested in the political and other secular affairs of the colony. Settling at Portsmouth, N. H., he married Mary, daughter of Pres. John Cutt, with whom he acquired considerable wealth, which was augmented by successful commercial operations. By his wealth and intellectual gifts he soon acquired standing and authority in Portsmouth, and served the colony in many responsible positions. He was magistrate of Portsmouth first, and successively member of the council, treasurer of the colony, justice and chief justice of the superior court of judicature. He was a man of learning and literary power, as is shown in his work, "A History of the Wars of New England with the Eastern Indians." He died in Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 2, 1726.

GREENE, Samuel Stillman, educator, was born in Belchertown, Mass., May 3, 1810, son of Ebenezer and Sybil (Hitchcock) Greene. He was brought up on his father's farm, receiving such advantages for early culture and mental discipline as the short winter terms of the district school afforded. His fondness for study, and especially for arithmetic, led him to procure what books he could upon this subject. At the age of eighteen he attended a private school taught by his brother, Rev. John Greene, and then for three winters taught school while preparing for college. In the fall of 1833 he entered Brown University, and was graduated in 1837, with valedictory honors, selecting as a theme for his commencement oration "Caution Requisite in the Character of a Philosopher." Immediately upon graduation he was employed, first as assistant, and then as principal, of the Baptist Academy in Worcester, Mass. Here he taught with the most gratifying success three years, when he was appointed superintendent of public schools in Springfield. This was the first position of the kind ever given in Massachusetts, and the second of the kind in the United States. From 1842 until 1844 he taught in the English High School of Boston, and during 1844–49 was principal of Phillips Grammar School of that city, when he was appointed agent of the Massachusetts board of education. This too, was the first office of the kind ever filled. Upon the resignation of Nathan Bishop he was elected to fill his place as superintendent of the public schools of Providence, and in 1851 he was appointed professor of didactics in Brown University. He at once commenced a course of lectures to teachers, which resulted in the establishment, in 1853, of the Rhode Island Normal School, the first principal of which was Dana P. Colburn, an intimate friend and associate of Dr. Greene. In 1855 he was appointed professor of mathematics and civil engineering, when he resigned his position as superintendent. For eighteen years he was a member of the school committee, and during most of the time he was chairman of the committee on qualifications. He was president of the Rhode Island Teachers' Institute, the American Institute of Instruction, the National Teachers' Association, and the Rhode Island Baptist Educational Society. In religious matters he was especially active, serving as deacon of his church and president of the Rhode Island Baptist Sunday-school convention. In 1870 Brown University conferred upon him her highest degree, that of LL.D. He was the author of the following textbooks: "Analysis of the English Language" (1848); "First Lesson in Grammar" (1848); "Elements of English Grammar" (1852); "English Grammar" (1867), and "Introduction to English Grammar" (1868). He was married: (1) in 1839, to Edna Amelia Bartlett of Worcester, who died in 1851; (2) in August, 1854, to Mary Adeline, daughter of Ebenezer Bailey of Salem, Mass. Prof. Greene's sons were: Frank Bartlett, Percival Bailey, John Stimson, and Samuel Stuart. Prof. Greene died in Providence, R. I., Jan. 24, 1883.

JUDD, Orange, journalist, was born near Niagara Falls, Niagara co., N. Y., July 26, 1822. He was educated at Wesleyan University, and being graduated in 1847, accepted a position as teacher in the high school of Portland, Conn., where he remained a year, 1847–48. He taught chemistry and natural science in Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., 1848–49, and the following year was principal of the high school at Middletown. In 1850 he became a student of analytical and agricultural chemistry in the laboratory of Yale College. He remained there three years; at the same time lectured on agriculture in Windham county, Conn., and was afterwards connected with several agricultural papers. He was editor of the "American Agriculturist" from 1853 to 1883, becoming sole proprietor of the journal in 1856. From 1855 to 1863 he was agricultural editor of the "New York Times." In 1863 Mr. Judd served with the U. S. Christian commission at Gettysburg, and the following year represented the U. S. sanitary commission in Gen. Grant's army from the Rapidan to Petersburg. In 1883 Mr. Judd removed from New York to Chicago to assume the business and editorial management of the "Prairie Farmer," published in that city. In 1888, in connection with his two sons, he purchased "The Farmer," published at St. Paul, Minn.; they subsequently changed the name to the "Orange Judd Farmer" and the paper is now published in Chicago by the business firm styled the "Orange Judd Farmer Company." Of this he was both editorial and business manager. Mr. Judd made several extended tours abroad. He founded the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science at Wesleyan University in 1869. The corner-stone was laid in 1870, and the building was dedicated in 1871. He was a trustee of Wesleyan University, president of the New York and Flushing railroad, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He wrote numerous essays upon topics connected with agricultural science, statistics and domestic economy, which were published editorially in his paper. Mr. Judd died at Evanston, Ill., Dec. 27, 1892.

HARRISON, George Paul, lawyer, was born at Monteith plantation, twelve miles from Savannah, Ga., March 19, 1841, son of George P. and Adelaide (Guinn) Harrison. He is a lineal descendant of Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father was a large rice planter near Savannah, and for years an influential member of the Georgia legislature. When the civil war began, father and son, both bearing the same name, entered the Confederate army and both rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He was graduated at the Georgia Military Institute with first honor, and as captain of company A. He entered the Confederate army as second lieutenant of the first Georgia regulars, and was successively promoted first lieutenant, major, colonel and brigadier-general, being the youngest brigadier general commissioned by the Confederate government. He was a colonel before he was twenty years old and a brigadier-general before he was twenty-two. After the close of the war he removed to Alabama, and for several years was a planter, and then served one year as commandant of cadets at the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala. During and after the war he had devoted his leisure to the study of law, and in 1871 entered upon its active practice. He served as delegate to the constitutional convention of Alabama in 1875; as state senator from 1876 to 1884; as president of the state senate from 1882 to 1884, and as delegate to the national Democratic convention in Chicago in 1892. On Nov. 6, 1894, he was elected to congress from the third Alabama district to fill out the unexpired term of W. C. Oates (resigned) in the fifty-third congress, and at the same time and by the same vote to the fifty-fourth congress. He was a Democrat of the sound money tariff reform school, and a strong supporter of Pres. Cleveland. In 1896 he refused nomination and returned to the practice of his profession. He was a member of the national and state bar associations and a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1875 and 1901. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 11, 1896, to Frances Louise, daughter of Hamilton Witherspoon, by whom he had a daughter, Mary A.; and (2) Nov. 20, 1901, to Sara, daughter of Dr. G. A. Nunnally, who had a son, George Paul. He died in Opelika, Ala., July 17, 1922.

Geo. P. Harrison

THOMAS, Allen, diplomat, was born in Howard county, Md., Dec. 17, 1830, son of Allen and Eliza (Dall) Thomas. His father's ancestors were among the early settlers of Maryland, and not a few were active as patriots during the revolution. Many of the name have also been distinguished as governors, members of the U. S. congress, secretaries of the U. S. treasury, and in other official capacities, while the Dalls, who are related to the Ridgely and Holliday families, hold an equally honorable place in the state. Gen. Thomas was graduated at Princeton College in 1850, and having commenced the study of law in his native state, was graduated and admitted to the bar in 1854. Three years later he removed to Louisiana, and in 1859–60, having been appointed colonel by Gov. Moore, he assisted in organizing troops in western Louisiana, then entering the Confederate service with the rank of major. His battalion having been merged into the 28th Louisiana infantry, he was made colonel, and participated in the engagements in and around Vicksburg, most of the time having command of the lower defenses. When Gen. Sherman made his disastrous attempt to turn Vicksburg by the right flank, Thomas was sent to make a reconnaisance of the enemy's position and force, and held the latter in check for five hours, a feat which won him high commendation for efficiency and gallantry on the field. After the fall of Vicksburg he was selected by Gen. Pemberton to convey his dispatches to Richmond, and later he was ordered to organize the paroled prisoners west of the Mississippi. In 1863 he was promoted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services, and succeeded to the command of Polignac's division in Buckner's corps, holding the front of the trans-Mississippi department with headquarters at Alexandria. There he remained until the army was ordered to take up the line of march to Texas. The surrender of Lee occurring shortly afterwards, Gen. Thomas' command with the forces of that department surrendered, among the last of the Confederate troops commanded by Gen. E. Kirby Smith. After the war Gen. Thomas abandoned the practice of the law, and to rehabilitate his fortunes engaged in planting in Louisiana. He was twice elector, once for Horace Greeley and once for Gen. Hancock. He was also, in 1876, tendered the nomination for congress in the third congressional district of Louisiana, but for business reasons was obliged to decline. He has attended as a delegate all the state Democratic conventions, and has served many years as a member of the Democratic committee for the state at large. For ten years he was president of the Democratic committee for the parish of Ascension. He served for a short time as professor in the State University, and was coiner of the U. S. mint at New Orleans during Pres. Cleveland's

first term and during a part of Pres. Harrison's. Subsequently he was appointed consul at La Guayra, and on the recommendation of prominent men, non-partisans, and for peculiar fitness he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Venezuela. His conciliatory and conservative course did much to avert trouble between that country and Great Britain, and he was complimented by the Venezuelan president in his message to congress. He was married Jan. 8, 1857, to Octavie Bringier, a member of one of the oldest Creole families of New Orleans, La., and died at his home in Waveland, Miss., Dec. 4, 1907.

TUDOR, William, author and diplomat, was born in Boston, Jan. 28, 1779, son of William Tudor, soldier and lawyer. Graduating at Harvard in 1796, he entered the employ of John Codman, was sent to Paris, and traveled in Italy. Returning to Boston, he was a founder of the Anthology Club, and wrote foreign letters and other articles for its magazine, the "Monthly Anthology" (1803–11). In 1805 he went to the West Indies, to establish an agency for the traffic in ice, originated by his brother, Frederic. In 1807 Mr. Tudor helped found the Boston Athenæum, which was an outgrowth of the Anthology Club. He delivered the city oration, July 4, 1809, and that before the Phi Beta Kappa chapter of Harvard in 1810. He projected the "North American Review," established it as a bi-monthly in 1815, wrote most of the contents of its early numbers, and conducted it for several years. He suggested the Bunker Hill monument, interested his wealthy neighbors in the project, and saw the ground secured and the work initiated. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, U. S. consul to Lima in 1823, and in 1827 chargé d'affaires at the court of Brazil, where he negotiated a treaty—his last public service. In addition to several orations and his voluminous contributions to periodical literature, he published "Letters on the Eastern States" (1819); "Miscellanies" (1821); a "Life of James Otis" (1823), and "Gebel Teir" (1829). Webster's characterization of him as "an accomplished scholar, a distinguished writer and a most amiable man," leaves out of the account his organizing faculty and the energies which he turned to such various and useful ends. Mr. Tudor died in Rio Janeiro, March 9, 1830.

RELLSTAB, John, jurist, was born in Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1858, of Swiss and German parentage. His father, a Swiss, emigrated to this country in 1842, and his mother came from Bavaria in 1856. They were married in Trenton, N. J., Aug. 29, 1857, by the Rev. George F. Gartner, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of that city. At an early age the son was sent to the school controlled by the Lutheran Church, where he learned the German language, and then attended a public school until his twelfth year, when he left to assist his father in one of the potteries of the city. For two years he did various kinds of work, and then began his apprenticeship as a hollow-ware presser potter, becoming a journeyman before he was twenty-one years of age. In the meantime he continued his studies, and took an evening course in a business college. In 1877 he took an active part in the notable potters' lockout, and lost his bench when the struggle was over. After a time, however, he succeeded in regaining employment and continued his apprenticeship. It was after this contest, and while he was being kept out of employment, that he conceived the idea of studying law, and during the summer of the same year he entered his name as a student with Levi T. Hannum, Esq., counselor at law. He continued working at his trade in the day time and studying law at night until the early part of the year 1880, when his health becoming impaired by overwork he took a position as invoice and pay clerk with the New Jersey Pottery Co., in Trenton. In this position, where the work was lighter and the hours shorter, he continued his studies, and in the following year he was given charge of the New York office and warerooms of the company, which he managed with signal success. When his preparatory studies were almost completed he was surprised, and for a time disconcerted, by the sudden and rigid enforcement by the New Jersey supreme court of a rule refusing examination for the bar to all applicants who had not served a clerkship of at least three years in the office of a practicing attorney. As Mr. Rellstab had prosecuted his studies while actively engaged in earning a livelihood, the enforcement of this rule prevented him seeking admission at the time intended. For a time it appeared as if all his labors had been in vain, and he accepted the offer of his employers to become a traveling salesman in the West and South. While on the road a law was enacted by the legislature of 1881 directing the examination by the supreme court of all applicants complying with certain specified requisites; and upon his return Mr. Rellstab made application for examination and was admitted an attorney at law, at the November term, 1882, of the supreme court. In 1884 he was appointed municipal adviser of the borough of Chambersburg, and held the position until the annexation of the borough to the city of Trenton, in 1888. In 1889 he was elected corporation counsel of the city of Trenton, and in 1894 was re-elected. During his administration he was required to solve many difficult problems, but his decisions were uniformly respected, and when appealed, were always sustained by the courts. In 1896 he was appointed, by Gov. Griggs, judge of the city district court of Trenton, a position which he still holds with credit and ability. Judge Rellstab has always been a Republican in politics and active in state and national campaigns. He is a ready speaker, and prior to his appointment as judge was frequently heard on the stump in both English and German. He is a member of the principal secret fraternal societies, being a strong believer in the usefulness of fraternities. In former years he was quite prominent in lodge work, and honored with the appointment to high offices in state and national grand lodges, but of late his increasing practice has prevented active participation, although he continues membership and is always ready to assist in all beneficent efforts. Mr. Rellstab was married, in 1880, to Mary L. Francis of Trenton. They have had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

John Rellstab

ADAMS, Charles Francis, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1807, third son of John Quincy and Louisa Catherine (Johnson) Adams. As is recorded in his father's diary, his first name was given in memory of a deceased uncle, and the second "as a token of honor to my old friend and patron," Francis Dana, whom, in 1780, the elder Adams had accompanied on a diplomatic mission to Russia. When, in 1809, John Quincy Adams was appointed by Pres. Madison first U. S. representative at the court of St. Petersburg, he took with him Charles Francis, then a child of two, and he, accompanying his parents in Russia and England, returned to America in 1817. His education during that period was somewhat desultory, but his familiarity with French was so complete that it was, indeed, his native

tongue. Having prepared for college in the famous Boston Latin School, Mr. Adams entered Harvard in 1821, and, being graduated in 1825, spent the next two years studying law in Washington. Returning to Boston in 1827, he became a student in the office of Daniel Webster, and in 1828 was admitted to the bar. During the succeeding ten years Mr. Adams resided in Boston, devoting himself to study and the care of the family property. He also wrote many newspaper and magazine articles on current political and financial topics, and several pamphlets, notably one entitled "An Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs" (1835), in which he treated the much discussed question of the power of the president to remove officials without the consent of the senate. In 1841 Mr. Adams was chosen a representative from Boston in the Massachusetts legislature, being re-elected in 1842 and 1843, and in 1844–45 represented Suffolk county in the state senate. He was prominent in the discussion of all the issues of the incipient abolition movement, especially the Latimer case; the expulsion of Samuel Hoar from Charleston, S. C., in December, 1845, and the annexation of Texas. Mr. Adams was president of the Boston Young Men's Whig Club during the Polk-Clay campaign of 1844, but when the party began to disintegrate, identified himself with the branch known as "Conscience Whigs," in distinction from "Cotton Whigs," on account of regarding slavery, rather than the tariff, as the real issue of the day. In 1845 he became editor of the Boston "Whig," a struggling daily paper; he was subsequently its principal proprietor, making it at once the organ of the Conscience Whigs. Under his editorial leadership, the party first assumed definite shape in 1848, under the name of Free Soil party, and in 1856 was finally crystallized into the Republican organization. When, in June, 1848, Gen. Taylor was nominated as the Whig candidate for president, as opposed to Gen. Lewis Cass, candidate of the pro slavery Democracy, the Conscience Whigs of Massachusetts, with the Boston "Whig" as their organ, refused to accept him, and, with the anti-Cass element of the Democratic party, calling a convention at Buffalo, formed the Free Soil party. Mr. Adams presided at this convention, and, upon the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the presidency, Mr. Adams was unanimously selected for the vice-presidency. Though it carried no state, the Free Soil party in Vermont, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin threw more than one-fifth of the entire vote cast, while in Massachusetts it astonished friends and opponents by a poll of nearly thirty per cent. of the whole. Such a display of strength on the part of a new organization was certainly unprecedented, and no single man contributed in greater degree to the result than did Mr. Adams. On the death of his father, in 1848, he removed to the family homestead in Quincy, and in 1852 was the Free Soil candidate for congress in the Norfolk district. As the Democrats, at the special election which shortly after followed, refused to support Mr. Adams, his Whig opponent was elected by a few hundred plurality. At this time also he was thrown out of touch with his party, through its famous "coalition" with the Democracy—a political move, engineered with great skill by Henry Wilson, later vice-president of the United States, and resulting in the choice of George S. Boutwell, Democrat, as governor, and Charles Sumner, Free Soiler, as U. S. senator. Regarding this move as a piece of manipulation in which he would have no part, it was well understood, although he made no open opposition, that he, Dr. Palfrey and others were quietly relegated into retirement. A petty village intrigue, springing from this cause, defeated Mr. Adams at the election of delegates to the state constitutional convention in March, 1853, but later, in concert with Dr. Palfrey, he was active in defeating the work of that body at the polls. By the formation, in 1854, of the Native American, or "Know-nothing" movement, which swept both the Free Soil and Whig parties out of existence, Mr. Adams, who was wholly opposed to both its principles and methods, was politically stranded; he no longer belonged to any organization. He made good use of his enforced political inactivity, however, and devoted himself assiduously to the preparation of an authentic biography of his grandfather, John Adams, to accompany his writings and papers, which appeared in ten volumes (1851–56). In 1856, upon the virtual dissolution of the Know-nothing party and the re-emergence of the anti-slavery agitation, through the repeal of the Missouri compromise two years previously, Mr. Adams resumed his political activity. He was a delegate to and vice-president of the Republican convention in Philadelphia, and an earnest supporter of Frémont and Dayton during the ensuing campaign. The Norfolk district, however, still continuing a stronghold of Know-nothingism, he was not again successful as a candidate for political office until 1858, when he was elected as a representative in congress. During the first session of the thirty-sixth congress he attained but small distinction, but during the session of 1860–61 came rapidly to the front. As a personal friend and warm supporter of Gov. Seward, Mr. Adams was disappointed at Lincoln's nomination; but, accepting the decision of his party, he was active in the ensuing canvass, making an electioneering tour as far west as St. Paul, Minn. In October, 1860, he was re-elected to congress by a large majority. His course in congress, during the session which preceded the inauguration of Lincoln, then strongly commended, has since been, by some, sharply criticized. Coming at once into prominence as a leader, he represented Massachusetts on the famous committee of thirty-three, specially appointed to devise, if possible, some solution of the impending trouble, and in this position he acted in close harmony with Gov. Seward, already recognized as the secretary of state in the coming administration. Like Gov. Seward, Mr. Adams did not believe that rebellion and actual warfare would occur, but held that, in any event, every device must be adopted to postpone acts of overt warfare until the national government had been transferred to loyal hands. To this end, he strongly advised the extreme limit of concession, short of the sacrifice of any real issue involved, in his memorable speech of Jan. 31, 1861, which excited extraordinary notice. Although Mr. Lincoln had intended to appoint Gen. Frémont as minister to France and William L. Dayton to Great Britain, they having been the Republican nominees in 1856, he was induced to alter his plans by the advice of Sec. Seward, who felt the necessity, in the critical condition of foreign relations, of having representatives at both London and Paris upon whom he could place absolute dependence, and consequently, Mr. Dayton being transferred to France, Mr. Adams was nominated for Great Britain. Leaving for his post early in May, he represented the United States at the court of St. James through the civil war and the greater part of Johnson's administration, returning home in May, 1868. His diplomatic life in England was at first troubled and anxious; but, after the close of the war, his position was probably more

important and gratifying than has ever been that of an American foreign minister. The belligerency of the Confederate states had been recognized by both Great Britain and France as early as May 13, 1861, and it, therefore, devolved upon him, from the start, to deal with continued violations of the neutrality laws. His position was a most trying one, both socially and officially, as the sympathies of the commercial and financial classes, as well as of the aristocracy, were strongly with the Confederacy. By temperament, as well as by descent and education, however, Mr. Adams was peculiarly fitted for his duties. His limitations even—an habitual restraint, a frigidity of outward manner, the lack of what is known as personal magnetism—which always operated against him at home, were at that juncture positive and great advantages. He possessed also a certain sturdiness and simplicity, which strongly appealed to the English mind, and twenty-five years later, his successor, James Russell Lowell, said of him: "None of our generals in the field, not Grant himself, did us better or more trying service than he in his forlorn outpost in London." His services were especially important in September, 1863, when, as the result of his urgent and persistent representations, the government stopped at Liverpool the Laird iron-clad rams, built for the Confederate authorities, and then on the point of putting to sea. So far as the danger of foreign intervention was concerned, this was the turning-point of the war, and it may be said that the Confederacy at no time received a severer blow. It was in this connection, and in reply to the announcement from Lord Russell that the government were "advised that they cannot interfere in any way with these vessels," that Mr. Adams used the memorable expression: "It would be superfluous in me to point out to your lordship that this is war." Returning to America in May, 1868, Mr. Adams at once addressed himself to the task of preparing for publication the "Memoirs" of his father, Pres. John Quincy Adams, drawn from the copious diary kept by him throughout his life. This appeared in twelve volumes between 1874 and 1877, completing the work he had assigned to himself in connection with the family papers he had inherited. Meanwhile, in 1872, he was again drawn into active public life. The treaty of Washington had been negotiated in the spring of 1871, and in it provision was made for what was subsequently known as the Geneva arbitration, to dispose finally of the so-called "Alabama claims," which had already, in 1865, been the subject of a long diplomatic correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams. In the autumn of 1871 he was appointed by Pres. Grant representative of the United States on the tribunal of arbitration, and in November he sailed for Europe. The question of "indirect damages" was then unexpectedly injected into the American case, and for a time the whole arbitration was in imminent danger. It was, finally, through the management and resource of Mr. Adams that the difficulty was overcome, and the work of the tribunal brought to a successful issue, Sept. 14, 1872. The sum of $15,500,000 was awarded as the indemnity in money to be paid by great Britain to the United States. The dissatisfaction felt in certain Republican quarters with the first administration of Gen. Grant, having led to the calling of a convention of so-called "Independents," at Cincinnati, in May, 1872, Mr. Adams' name was widely mentioned as possible presidential candidate. At the same time he was offered the nomination of vice-president on the Republican ticket, which he declined, and the Cincinnati convention, by a narrow margin of votes, nominated Horace Greeley. After his return to America, in November, 1872, Mr. Adams was not again in active public life. In the election of 1876 he supported Samuel J. Tilden, at whose urgent intervention he was nominated for governor by the Massachusetts state Democratic convention. He consented to run, but neither expected nor desired an election. Had Gov. Tilden become president, Mr. Adams would probably have been called upon to fill the position of secretary of state. In addition to editing the "Letters of Abigail and John Adams" (1840–41), the "Works of John Adams" (1850–56), and the "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams" (1872–76), Mr. Adams delivered Fourth of July orations at Boston (1843), Quincy (1856), Fall River (1860), and Taunton, Mass. (1876); an address before the New York Historical Society on the "Struggle for Neutrality in America" (1870); a memorial address before the legislature of New York on William H. Seward (1873); an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa chapter of Harvard University (1873), and numerous others. In 1868 he was offered, and declined, the presidency of Harvard University, immediately before Charles W. Eliot was chosen to that position. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1864; declined the degree of D.C.L. offered him by the University of Oxford in 1867, and was made LL.D. by Yale in 1872, on the occasion of the Geneva award. Mr. Adams was married, in 1829, to Abigail Brown, youngest daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks of Boston. They had seven children, five of whom, four sons and one daughter, survived him. He died at Boston, Mass., Nov. 21, 1886.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, historian and publicist, was born in Boston, Mass., May 27, 1835, son of Charles Francis and Abigail (Brooks) Adams, and brother of Henry and Brooks Adams (both q.v.). He was graduated at Harvard College in 1856, and after studying law for two years in the office of Richard H. Dana, Jr., was admitted to the bar in 1858. During the civil war he served as first lieutenant in the 1st Mass. cavalry in 1861, captain in 1862, chief of squadron in the campaign of Gettysburg and the advance of 1864 upon Richmond, and in the autumn of that year he was transferred to the 5th Mass. cavalry (colored troops) as lieutenant colonel. While on a leave of absence because of failing health, in January, 1865, he was promoted to colonel of the 5th Mass. cavalry, and entered Richmond at its head, Apr. 9, 1865. His health being shattered, he was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, and subsequently received the brevet of brigadier general. He then sought recovery in Europe, and upon his return became connected with various railroad enterprises in the North, serving as railroad commissioner and arbitrator. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the railroad commission of Massachusetts, serving by successive reappointments until 1879 and acting for seven years as chairman. This body was one of the early state railroad commissions which came into existence in answer to the general demand for governmental regulation of railroads, and preceded the federal commission under the Interstate Commerce Law of 1887. Mr. Adams removed to Quincy, Mass., where he and his elder brother, John Quincy Adams, were active in the management of town affairs for twenty years. Charles Francis Adams served as library trustee, park commissioner, and member of the committee on the sinking fund. As member of the school committee he introduced reforms in public school teaching and administration which were extensively adopted and exerted a wide influence upon education in the United States. From 1879 to 1884 he was member of the board of arbitration of the Trunk Line Railroad Organization, serving either as

chairman of the board or sole arbiter, and from 1884 to 1890 he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. In 1892 he was made member and chairman of the advisory commission which planned the Massachusetts metropolitan park system, and a year later he was appointed to the permanent commission on which he served as chairman until June, 1895. Mr. Adams was vitally interested in the historical, political and economic problems of America. His research in history began with his address at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Weymouth, Mass., in 1874. As statesman and student of political and economic problems he was keenly analytical, frank, courageous and uncompromising, and in politics he was notably an Independent. As a vigorous opponent of high tariff he bitterly denounced the high protectionist principles of the Republican party. As a staunch defender of the gold currency he urged the South, in a speech at Richmond, Va., in 1908, to desert the Democratic party as a repudiation of its leaders and its policies. He severely criticized the senate for having arrogated to itself too much power and characterized it as an "oligarchic body." Mr. Adams was the author of "Chapters on Erie and Other Essays," published in conjunction with his brother, Henry Adams, (1871); "Railroads, their Origin and Problems" (1878); "Notes on Railroad Accidents" (1879); "A College Fetich" (1883); "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History" (1892); "Massachusetts, its Historians and its History" (1893); "Life of Charles Francis Adams" (1900); "Studies: Military and Diplomatic" (1911); "Transatlantic Historical Solidarity" (1913), and an "Autobiography" (1916). He delivered a series of lectures on American history at Oxford University in 1913, and published three Phi Beta Kappa addresses. For more than thirty years he was a contributor to the "North American Review," "Forum," "Nation" and other periodicals. He also coöperated with the Massachusetts Historical Society in the preparation of an edition of Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation" (1912). His writings are clear, forceful and never rhetorical. From a wilderness of intricate detail he was able to organize a concise and coherent treatise. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the American Philosophical Society, and the Massachusetts Historical Society (president). He was elected to the board of overseers of Harvard College in 1892, serving in this capacity more than twenty years. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1895 and Princeton University in 1909. He was married Nov. 8, 1865, to Mary Hone, daughter of Edward Ogden of Newport, R. I., and had five children: Mary, wife of Grafton St. L. Abbott; Laura Catherine, wife of Thomas Nelson Perkins; Henry; John and Elizabeth Adams. He died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 19, 1915.

SANDS, Robert Charles, author and editor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1799, son of Comfort (q.v.) and Cornelia (Lott) Sands, and a descendant of James Sands, a native of England, who, with his wife Sarah Walker, emigrated from Reading, Berkshire, landing at Plymouth, Mass., about 1642. At a remarkably early age young Sands manifested a quickness of apprehension and a facility in acquiring knowledge that were astonishing. He began the study of Latin at the age of seven, was graduated at Columbia College at sixteen, and early evidenced a strong taste for literary composition. At the college, in association with his friend James W. Eastburne and some other students, he issued a periodical entitled the "Moralist," and afterwards another, "Academic Recreations," of both of which he wrote the principal contents. Following his graduation he entered the law office of David B. Ogden, and despite his inclination towards poetry and belles-lettres, he pursued his legal studies regularly and conscientiously. In 1817 he published a poem, "The Bridal of Vaumond," in the irregular measure of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." About this time Sands and three of his friends, of as many different professions, formed the Literary Confederacy, and among the objects to which the members bound themselves was to collaborate, occasionally, in literary productions. In this way the series of essays entitled the "Neologist" was contributed to the "Daily Advertiser" (1817), and another series, the "Amphilogist," to the same paper two years later. Meanwhile, with his friend Eastburne, he had projected a poetical narrative based on the life of King Philip, sachem of the Pequod Indians, which appeared in 1820, shortly after Eastburne's death, as "Yamoyden." Sands was admitted to the bar in 1820, and entered enthusiastically upon the practice of his profession, but his first case was unsuccessful and he gradually withdrew from the law as his success in literature increased. Following the publication of the "Amphilogist," the Literary Confederacy contributed articles on various subjects to the "Literary Review," a monthly periodical published in New York city, and in the winter of 1823–24 issued seven numbers of the "St. Tammany Magazine," in which Sands indulged in parody, burlesque and satire in his most extravagant and happy humor. In May, 1824, the "Atlantic Magazine" was established in New York and placed under his charge. At the end of six months he gave up this work, but when, later, it became the "New York Review," he was reëngaged as an editor, and continued to write for it until 1826, when it was united with the Boston "Literary Gazette." Thereafter he was assistant editor of the New York "Commercial Advertiser" until his death. In 1828 he wrote an "Historical Notice of Hernan Cortes," which was first published in a Spanish translation for the South American trade, its appearance in English being delayed until after the author's death. In that year, with William Cullen Bryant and Gulian C. Verplanck, he published a series of essays, as well as verse, in the form of an annual, the "Talisman," subsequent issues of which appeared in 1829 and 1830, and were reissued as "Miscellanies." This contains a long poem by Mr. Sands, the "Dream of the Princess Papantzin," regarded as one of his most remarkable productions because of its religious solemnity, the magnificence of its imagery and the flow of its versification. In 1831 he published the "Life and Correspondence of Paul Jones," from letters and material furnished him by a niece of the commodore. In the last year of his life he was associated with Bryant, James Kirk Paulding, Miss Catherine Maria Sedgwick and others in the publication of "Tales of the Glauber Spa." Robert C. Sands, unlike many other authors, was at his best in enterprises requiring collaboration, the presence of others always serving as a source of inspiration. It is said that he wrote with in-

credible facility, that "his pen was as fluent and hesitated as little as the tongue of the most accomplished debater," and that "he possessed a variety and affluence of allusion that gave to his unpremeditated essays the air of being the fruit of special study for the occasion." Yet there were few men who gave themselves up to study more zealously than he. He was able to read with ease not only the ancient Greek and Latin authors but also writers in French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. He possessed a special gift for friendship and he loved his literary associates with a strong and unwavering attachment. He died, unmarried, at Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 17, 1832.

HATCH, William Henry, soldier, lawyer and legislator, was born in Scott county, Ky., Sept. 11, 1833, son of William and Mary Reed (Adams) Hatch, grandson of Samuel and Mary (Gilman) Hatch, great-grandson of Joshua and Suzannah Hatch and great-great-grandson of Joseph and Jerusha Hatch, who were his first American ancestors. His father, a native of Exeter, N. H., and a graduate of Bowdoin College, was a successful physician, but relinquished his profession to become a minister of the Christian church. William H. Hatch, after a brief period in school at Georgetown and Lexington, Ky., went to Richmond, Ky., where he found employment in a drug store, and at the same time studied law in the office of Judge Turner. Admitted to the bar in September, 1854, he removed to Missouri, was elected circuit attorney of the sixteenth judicial circuit in 1858, and reëlected in 1860. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant general, and in the following year was appointed assistant adjutant for the exchange of prisoners. In the latter office. it devolved upon him to supervise the exchange of prisoners at Richmond, Va., and in the discharge of his duty he showed a kindness and consideration that endeared him to friend and foe alike. For efficient service he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He became active in Missouri politics after the war and in 1872 was a strong contender for the Democratic nomination for governor, but failed to obtain it. He was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1878 and served continuously for sixteen years during which time he secured the enactment of much important legislation in behalf of agriculture and became one of the most influential members of the lower house. As chairman of the committee on agriculture, he was interested in the preparation of the bill creating the department of agriculture. He introduced the bill and with a tenacity seldom seen in congress, forced the measure to the front against bitter opposition and continued to press it until it was adopted in 1889. He secured an appropriation for the collection and dissemination among the farmers of the information obtained by the bureau of animal industry and for the distribution of rare and valuable seeds and plants. It was through his efforts that an act establishing government agricultural experiment stations was passed in 1887 and that an oleomargarine inspection, labeling and taxation bill, compelling manufacturers of oleomargarine to use wholesome materials in compounding it, was adopted. Another well-known measure for which he was responsible was the anti-option bill. His professional and political life was characterized by integrity and firm conviction. He was twice married: (1) Sept. 26, 1855, to Jennie L. Smith of Boyle county, Ky., and (2) Apr. 4, 1861, to Thetis Clay Hawkins of Marion county, Mo. He had three children: Lewellyn Smith, Jennie, and Sallie Rodes Hatch. He died near Hannibal, Mo., Dec. 23, 1896.

FOX, Gustavus Vasa, naval officer, was born at Saugus, Essex co., Mass., June 13, 1821, son of Jesse and Olivia (Flint) Fox and a descendant of Thomas Fox of Concord, Mass. From Thomas Fox the line of descent is traced through his son, Eliphalet; the latter's son, Nathaniel; his son Daniel, and his son Joel Fox, who was the grandfather of Gustavus V. Fox. He received his formal education at the Lowell (Mass.) high school and the Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., entering the U. S. navy as a midshipman, Jan. 12, 1838. In 1840–41 he was stationed on the "Cyane" in the Mediterranean, in 1842 was on the receiving ship, "Boston," and in 1843, the sloop "Saratoga," on the African coast. The following year was spent at the Naval School, Philadelphia, 1845 aboard the sloop "Preble," and in 1847 he was engaged in work for the U. S. coast survey. From 1848 to 1851 he was stationed in the East Indies, for the first two years aboard the sloop, "Plymouth," and the third, aboard the "Dolphin," and during 1853–55 he commanded the U. S. mail steamships, "Ohio" and "George Law." After eighteen years of continuous service he resigned, July 10, 1856, with the rank of lieutenant, and became agent of the Bay State Woolen Mills at Lawrence, Mass. In February, 1861, he was asked by Gen. Scott to organize an expedition for the relief of Fort Sumter, but Pres. Buchanan refused to sanction the plan. Soon after the inauguration of Pres. Lincoln, he was sent to Fort Sumter to confer with Maj. Anderson, and on his return an attempt was made to furnish troops and supplies. Having received warning of this expedition, the Confederates fired upon the fort and before relief vessels could reach Charleston harbor, it surrendered, and Fox returned with Maj. Anderson and his seventy men. From May 9 to Aug. 1, 1861, he was chief clerk of the navy department and from Aug. 1, 1861 to May 22, 1866, he was assistant secretary of the navy by appointment of Pres. Lincoln. In the navy department he rendered valuable assistance to secretary of navy Gideon Welles. He planned the capture of New Orleans and the opening of the Mississippi; selected Adm. Farragut to command the important expedition and to execute these projects, planned the general operations of the navy, including the perfecting of monitors for war service, and greatly improved the personnel of the department. The value of his services was acknowledged by Gen. Grant, who frequently consulted him, and by the superintendent of the naval academy, who adopted many of his recommendations for naval instruction and training. He was the first to suggest the elimination of rum from seamen's rations, and to urge naval architects to consider beauty as well as utility in designing battleships. Capt. Fox was reappointed to the assistant secretaryship on June 1, 1866. Meantime Czar Alexander II of Russia abolished serfdom and declared his interest in the preservation of the American union, and on June 5, 1866, congress sent Capt. Fox, in command of the "Miantonomoh," to Russia upon a mission of amity and good will. It was the first time a monitor type of war vessel made such a voyage. During his stay in Russia he

took an active part in the negotiations by which Alaska was purchased from Russia by the United States, and his negotiations form an important chapter in the diplomatic history of the United States. Upon his return to America, Dec. 13, 1866, he resumed business life, served ror several years as manager of the Middlesex Mills at Lowell, Mass., and as a member of the firm of E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston. He was married Oct. 29, 1855, to Virginia L., daughter of Levi Woodbury, of Portsmouth, N. H. He died in New York city, Oct. 29, 1883.

COLLIER, Peter, scientist, was born in Chittenango, Madison co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1835, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Mary Collier. Educated in the elementary branches at a district school and the village academy, he entered a drug store in his native place at the age of fourteen, where he remained a year and then was engaged in the sale of general merchandise the following four years, which was abandoned upon his entering the Yates Polytechnic Institute, preparatory to Yale College, which he entered in 1857, and from which he was graduated in 1861. After graduation he entered the Sheffield Scientific School, where he remained for six years as instructor in general and analytical chemistry and a private student, mainly under Prof. S. W. Johnson. In 1867 he left New Haven to accept a professorship of general and analytical chemistry in the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College at Burlington, and the professorship of general chemistry and toxicology in the medical department of the university, and upon the retirement of Dr. S. W. Thayer, he was appointed dean of the medical department. In 1872, upon the establishment of the state board of agriculture, manufacture and mining, he was elected secretary of the board and at once established a series of farmers' institutes to be held throughout the state. It is believed these were the first of these institutes established in this country.

Peter Collier

In 1873 he was appointed by Pres. Grant as one of six scientists to attend the world's exposition at Vienna on behalf of the general government. In 1877 he was called to Washington, D. C., by Gen. William G. Le Duc, commissioner of agriculture, to take charge of the chemical work of the department, and mainly to investigate the possibilities of sorghum as an economical source of sugar. In 1883 he left the department of agriculture and prepared a work of 570 pages entitled "Sorghum; its Cultivation and Manufacture Economically Considered as a Source of Sugar, Syrup and Fodder." In 1887 he was elected by the board of control as director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y. His literary work, with the exception of his annual reports which embody the results of his work at Burlington, Washington and Geneva, consists largely of articles prepared for the press during the past quarter of a century. After an illness of two years, due to excessive mental activity, he died at Ann Arbor, Mich., June 29, 1896.

AINSLIE, Hew, poet and brewer, was born in Bargeny Mains, Ayrshire, Scotland, Apr. 5, 1792. His father, George Ainslie, was a farmer, and was for many years in the employ of Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton. He was ambitious for his son, and gave him the advantage of a private tutor and the best schools at Ballantrae and Ayr. Hew was a studious boy, devoted to reading not only the ballads of his own country, but also the best things in the literature of other nations; and even when obliged to discontinue his studies at the age of fourteen, he spent his time of leisure in improving mental pursuits. When seventeen years old he was apprenticed to an attorney in Glasgow, but the law proving uncongenial, he obtained work as a landscape gardener in Roslin, then the home of his parents. This also failing of his expectations, he engaged himself as an amanuensis to Sir Dugald Stewart, whose last work he copied for the press, and was employed in the register house, Edinburgh. In July, 1822, he landed in New York city, shortly after purchasing a small farm at Hoosick, Rensselaer co., N. Y., but three years later, yielding to the golden promises of Robert Owen's social paradise, he removed to New Harmony, Ind. At the end of a year he became convinced that the great socialist had failed to realize his era of human perfection, and removing again to Shippingsport, Ky., he engaged in the brewery business. In 1829 he built a brewery at Louisville, which was ruined by an inundation of the Ohio river three years later, and then erected a similar establishment at New Albany, Ind., which prospered until its destruction by fire in 1834. Satisfied that his career as a master-brewer was a failure, he occupied himself thereafter as a contractor in the building of breweries, mills and distilleries throughout the West. As though practical demonstration of his peculiar place in life were necessary, Mr. Ainslie made but small success in all ventures save literature. His best-known book was published previous to coming to America; it is "A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns" (1820), suggested by a visit to his early home in Ayrshire. He continued constantly writing Scottish dialect ballads and short poems, many of them bearing a comparison with those by better known bards, and in 1855 they were collected and published in book-form by his friend, William Wilson, as "Songs, Ballads and Poems." His reputation in Scotland had already preceded his visit there in 1864, when he received gratifying ovations in the highest literary and social circles. His poems had brought him the high esteem of Sir Walter Scott and Robert Burns, and it was one of the proudest of his many gratifying experiences on that visit to be permitted to kiss the latter's widow. Several of Ainslie's songs appear in the collection called "Whistle Binkie" (1853), and in Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (1876). One of his best productions is "The Ingle Side," a catching song, whose metres declare:

> "Glens may be rich wi' gowans rare,
> The birds may fill the tree,
> An' haughs hae a' the scented ware,
> That simmer's growth can gi'e;
> But the cantie hearth where cronies meet,
> An' the darling o' our e'e:
> That makes to us a warld complete,
> O, the ingle side's for me!"

Mr. Ainslie died in Louisville, Ky., March 11, 1878.

STRANG, James Jesse, Mormon leader, was born in Illinois, about 1820. In his youth he was obliged to face all the obstacles of poverty, but, being unusually clever and ambitious, he succeeded in acquiring an academic education, and was admitted to the bar. His energy and enthusiasm attracted the attention of Joseph Smith, who invited him to visit Nauvoo, and once there, Strang fell under the influence of the Mormon prophet, renounced his promising career as a lawyer, and linked his fortunes with the new sect. He was baptized into the Mormon fold on Feb. 25, 1844, and in the following March was

ordained an elder. Strang had the fascinating power of the religious fanatic, was a fervid and impassioned orator, and was full of personal magnetism. He soon exercised a powerful influence over the Mormon congregation, and became the trusted and confidential friend of the prophet. When the two Smiths were killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., he produced what purported to be an autograph letter by Joseph Smith, in which he declared that God had appeared to him in a vision, and commanded that Strang should be his successor. It was foretold that the new stronghold was "to be established on White river, in the lands of Racine and Walworth. And I will have a house built to me there of stone, and there will I show myself to my people by many mighty works; and the name of the city shall be called Voree, which is, being interpreted, Garden of Peace and Rest, and there will they wax fat and pleasant in the presence of their enemies." Strang's pretensions caused him to be cast out indignantly from the main community of Mormons, but he easily found followers among the more credulous and ignorant, and with them he established the new community. It grew rapidly, for the leader was a clever organizer, and was able not only to control absolutely his original disciples, but rapidly increased their numbers. He soon determined to plant a second colony. For this purpose he chose, in 1847, Beaver Island, a wild, romantic spot, northwest of the lower peninsula of Michigan. Attracted by the personality of Strang, converts flocked to Beaver Island by hundreds, and, being ignorant and rough, they came entirely under the control of their brilliant leader. He pretended to discover tablets of commandments which had been delivered to the ancient Israelites, and ruled the community according to these laws. By them the disciples were allowed three wives and the prophet four, but in other respects they were moral and progressive. Prohibition was one of the most vital rules. The new settlers drove out the native islanders, and established what was first known as "The City of James," which was afterwards called St. James, and was organized into a kingdom, with Strang as king. He instituted a system of tithing, for the support of the poor in the community, and published a newspaper, called the "Northern Islander." It was a cleverly-conducted journal, which he owned himself, and issued weekly at first, and afterwards as a daily. Rumors concerning the monarchy and its strange doings reached the government at last, and the warship Michigan entered the island harbor suddenly one day, and carried King Strang off to Detroit. There he conducted his own case, declared in a dramatic speech that he was being persecuted for religion's sake, and argued so eloquently and convincingly that he was acquitted. Soon after his return, however, he was involved in disturbances arising from the plots of his assistant, Dr. H. D. McCulmoch of Baltimore, and as a result of these he was shot by assassins in ambush, while on his way to visit the officers of the steamer Michigan, on June 16, 1856. He was taken to Voree, and there tenderly nursed by his legal wife, who had refused to join the community. He died July 9, 1856, and lies buried in an unmarked grave in the cemetery of the Saints, at Spring Prairie. Immediately after his assassination his followers were driven from the island, and compelled to disorganize. The manner of his death caused many, even of his enemies, to elevate him to the glory of a martyr.

SHOEMAKER, Henry Francis, banker and railroad president, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., March 28, 1845, son of John Wise and Mary Ann (Brock) Shoemaker. His father was a prominent coal-operator of Tamaqua, Pa., and his mother was a daughter of William Brock of Schuylkill county, Pa. The Shoemakers are of Dutch extraction. His first American ancestor was Peter Schoenmaker, a Quaker, native of Holland, who emigrated to America from Kresheim, in the Palatinate in 1685, settling in the colony founded by Francis Daniel Pastorius (q.v.). Peter Schoenmaker, or Shoemaker, served as burgess of Germantown, and held other public offices. For many generations the Shoemakers have been prominent in business and public affairs in and about Philadelphia and along the valley of the Schuylkill. His great-grandfather, John Shoemaker, served in the revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Henry Shoemaker, in the war of 1812. Members of the Shoemaker family have long been engaged actively in the mining and shipping of coal. Col. George Shoemaker of Pottsville, Pa., a great-uncle of our subject, was the first to introduce anthracite coal in Philadelphia. John Wise Shoemaker, father of our subject, was a prominent coal operator of Tamaqua, Pa. Henry F. Shoemaker received his education in the schools of Tamaqua, and at the Genesee Seminary, Lima, N. Y., later consolidated with Syracuse University. He was appointed to the U. S. naval academy in 1861, but did not enter the academy as he was offered a chance the same year to go on the staff of Gen. J. S. McClernand, of the Western army, serving in that capacity during a part of 1861–62. When Gen. Lee invaded Pennsylvania in the civil war, he gathered a company of miners at his father's colliery at Tamaqua, Pa., and it was mustered into the federal service as a unit in the 27th Penn. volunteer infantry attached to the 6th army corps. In 1866 he organized a coal-shipping business under the name of Shoemaker & McIntyre. In the firm of Fry, Shoemaker & Co., he operated the "Newkirk" colliery at Tamaqua, during 1870–75. Thereafter he was identified with railroad and financial enterprises. He was interested in building the Rochester & State Line (afterwards the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh) Railroad, and in extending it through the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and in 1881 he formed the banking firm of Shoemaker, Dillon & Co., New York city, which dealt largely in railroad bonds and securities. He was president of the Mineral Range Railroad Co., the Dayton & Union Railroad Co., and Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton Railroad Co.; vice-president Indiana, Decatur & Western Railroad Co., and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Western Railroad Co., and one of the chief owners of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co. In 1893 he purchased, with a number of associates, a controlling interest in the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Co., destined to become one of the most prosperous roads in Ohio. He was a director of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, and the North American Trust Co. of New York city. He was married in Lock Haven, Pa., Apr. 22, 1874, to Blanche, daughter of James Q. Quiggle, member of the diplomatic corps, and had three children: Henry Wharton; Blanche, wife of Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.; and William Brock Shoemaker. He died at Riverside, Conn., July 2, 1918.

CHAMPLIN, John Denison, author, was born at Stonington, Conn., Jan. 29, 1834, son of John Denison and Sylvia (Bostwick) Champlin, and a descendant in the ninth generation of Geoffrey Champlin, one of the early settlers at Pocasset (now Portsmouth), R. I., in 1638, who went to Newport, R. I., in 1639. From Geoffrey Champlin the line of descent is traced through his son

William and his wife Mary Babcock; their son William and his wife Mary Clark; their son William and his wife Sarah Thompson; their son William and his wife Sarah Pendleton; their son William and his wife Elizabeth Wells, and their son Isaac and his wife Mary Denison, the grandparents of John Denison Champlin. He was fitted for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., and was graduated at Yale College, in 1856, receiving the degree of M.A. from Yale in 1866. In college he was a member of the Brothers in Unity, Delta Kappa, Alpha Sigma Phi, Psi Upsilon, and the Aerial Boat Club. Adopting the law for his profession he studied in the law office of Gideon H. Hollister at Litchfield, Conn., with whom he was associated in practice in New York city for two years. While in this connection he assisted Mr. Hollister in writing a tragedy on the death of Thomas à Becket (1866) which was accepted by Edwin Booth and played by him in 1861 in New Orleans, La., the only original play ever produced by that actor. This and other literary ventures with Mr. Hollister, had much to do with effecting his change of profession from law to letters. He began contributing to the magazines in 1861 and three years later became associate editor of the Bridgeport (Conn.) "Evening Standard." He established the Litchfield (Conn.) "Sentinel" in 1865, and after editing it for four years, sold it to engage in general literary work in New York. For a time he was associated with Harper & Bros., as superintendent of their school book department. In 1873 he edited "Fox's Mission to Russia," from the papers of Joseph F. Loubat, secretary to Hon. Gustavus V. Fox, who had been sent to Russia by the U. S. government in 1867 to congratulate the emperor on his escape from assassination. He was associate editor of Appleton's "American Cyclopedia" (1873–77); editor of "Painters and Paintings" (1881–87) and "Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians" (1888–91), and associate editor of the "Standard Dictionary" (1892–94); and he edited with Rossiter Johnson and George Cary Eggleston of the Author's Club, "Liber Scriptorum" in 1893. He also edited "Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Common Things" (1879); "Young Folks' Catechism of Common Things" (1880); "Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Persons and Places" (1880); "Young Folks' Astronomy" (1881); "Young Folks' History of the War for the Union" (1881); "Chronicle of the Coach" (1886) and "Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Games and Sports," with Arthur E. Bostwick (1890). He edited a group of the orations, addresses and speeches of his classmate, Chauncey M. Depew, published in eight volumes in 1910. He took a deep interest in genealogy and belonged to a number of historical societies. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, was a member of the Authors' Club, the Barnard Club, the Century Association, and a founder of the Aldine Club. He was married Oct. 8, 1873, to Franka E., daughter of Adm. George M. Colvocoresses of the U. S. navy, and had one son, John Denison Champlin, Jr. He died in New York city, Jan. 8, 1915.

BEERS, Ethelinda Elliot (Ethel Lynn), author, was born at Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1827, daughter of Horace W. and Charlotte (Westcott) Elliot and a lineal descendant of John Eliot, the apostle of the Indians (q.v.), the line being traced through Joseph, Jarrod, Aaron, John and Horace W. Elliot. Her father, a native of Connecticut, removed to Goshen about 1802; he was a druggist by trade, a soldier in the war of 1812 and associate county judge of Orange county. Her mother was the daughter of David N. Westcott, a colonel of the state militia, member of the state legislature and member of the state constitutional convention. At an early age she began contributing to the press, signing herself "Ethel Lynn" and after her marriage to William H. Beers she became more widely known as "Ethel Lynn Beers." She was a frequent contributor to the New York "Ledger" during the editorship of Robert L. Bonner. Her most popular poem "The Picket Guard" beginning "All quiet along the Potomac tonight," was suggested by the oft-repeated dispatch during the first year of the civil war. It was first published in "Harper's Magazine," Nov. 30, 1861, and attracted so much attention that its authorship was claimed by several others. In a private letter Mrs. Beers wrote: "The poor 'Picket' has had so many claimants and willing sponsors that I sometimes question myself whether I did really write it in that cool September morning after reading the stereotyped announcement, 'All quiet,' etc., to which was added, in small type 'A Picket Shot.'" Several of her other popular poems are "Weighing the Baby"; "Which Shall It Be" and "Baby Looking Out for Me." She was the author of "General Frankie: A Story for Little Folks" (1863). A collection of her poems, "All Quiet Along the Potomac" and others, was published in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10, 1879, and on that same day she died at her home in Orange, N. J. She had one son, Eliot, who died a bachelor.

WILLETS, Samuel [Titus], merchant, was born in Islip, Long Island, N. Y., June 15, 1795, son of Robert and Mary (Robbins) Willets, and a descendant of Richard Willets, who, with his wife, Mary Washburne, emigrated from England and settled first in New London, Conn., and later at Hempstead, L. I. From them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas, who married Dinah Townsend; their son Amos, who married Rebecca Whitson, and their son Joseph, who married Hannah Titus, and was the grandfather of Samuel Willets. He left his father's farm at an early age to seek employment in New York city, and held a number of subordinate positions until at the age of twenty he joined with his brother Amos in founding the firm of A. & S. Willets to engage in the hardware business. From small beginnings the young merchants developed the business until it became one of the wealthiest and most important firms in the city of New York. They extended their operations from general hardware to other lines, made large investments in whalefishery, and formed trade connections with California and Mexico, where their trade embraced shipments of cotton, and with Texas. In 1850 the elder partner retired, and Samuel Willets associated with himself his brother Robert and other members of his family under the firm name of Willets & Company. In 1862 they relinquished the hardware department, and the business of the house was limited to commission work and a large leather interest. Mr. Willets withdrew from active participation in the business in 1867, but remained in the firm for a few years as special partner. As long as he continued his business activity, he was identified with many important financial institutions in the city; he was for thirty-five years a director of the American Exchange Bank and was its president from 1853 to 1855; was a trustee of the Union Trust Com-

pany, a director of the Second and Third Avenue railroads, vice-president of the Stuyvesant Insurance Co., and president of the Williamsburgh Gas Light Co. He was throughout his life actively interested in numerous philanthropic undertakings. Before the outbreak of the civil war he was an ardent member of the "Society for Promoting the Manumission of Slaves, and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated," in connection with which he was instrumental in procuring the liberty of a number of persons. With his friend, Isaac T. Hopper, he endeavored to secure the passage by the legislature of a law granting trial by jury to persons claimed as slaves. He acted as governor of the New York Hospital, president of the New York Infant Asylum, of the Working Women's Protective Union, and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and was one of the advisory committee of the Association for the Relief of Colored Orphans. He made large bequests to the Woman's Medical College and Swarthmore College, and by his will left $460,000 to be divided among these and other institutions of similar nature. Mr. Willets was married in 1816, to Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Hicks, a farmer of Westbury, L. I. They had four children. He died in New York city, Feb. 6, 1883.

LORING, Frederick Wadsworth, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1848, son of David and Mary Hall (Stodder) Loring. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1870. Having, even in his college days, become known as a writer of unusual ability, he was employed during the following year (1871) in writing for several newspapers and for the "Atlantic Monthly," "Appleton's Journal," "Old and New," the "Independent," and "Every Saturday." In the spring of 1871, he was sent by "Appleton's Journal" as its correspondent on the U. S. exploring expedition in Arizona, under Lieut. George M. Wheeler. From San Francisco, he sent to the "Journal" a sketch of his experiences with the Chinese, entitled "Je Horge," and during his subsequent wanderings he wrote "A Council of War," "A Glimpse of Mormonism," "Silver Mining in Nevada," "The Valley of Death," and a number of poems. The party made explorations in places formerly unknown to white men, and suffered terribly from privations and the attacks of Indians. On the way home their stage-coach was attacked by a band of Apaches near Wickenburg, Ariz., and six of the party, including Loring, were killed. His death caused universal sorrow in literary circles, where the leading authorities had looked upon him as one of the most promising of young American writers. He had published "Cotton Cultivation in the South" with Charles F. Atkinson, in 1869; "The Boston Dip and other Verses," and "Two College Friends," a novel, in 1871. The date of his death was Nov. 5, 1871.

DARLING, John Augustus, soldier, was born in Bucksport, Hancock co., Me., June 7, 1835, son of Amos Buck and Caroline (Hooper) Darling. His family settled in New England in 1632, and have since been prominent in public life both under the colonies and the republic. He received a liberal education and was graduated at the State Military Academy of Pennsylvania. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 2d U. S. artillery, Aug. 5, 1861. His first service was at Fort McHenry, Md., and in the autumn of 1861 he was ordered to Sedalia, Mo., to command light battery F, of his regiment. He was engaged in active operations before New Madrid, Mo., and in the capture of Island No. 10, and in addition to the command of his battery, was detailed in charge of two companies of volunteer engineer troops, to make gabions and fascines and to construct a field work. The behavior of his battery, while under fire, called forth special mention in Gen. Pope's report. On May 31, 1862, he was promoted first lieutenant, and appointed aid-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix. He was engaged in active field-service before Suffolk, Va., and on the peninsula, and conducted the first exchange of prisoners of war. In March, 1863, he was appointed major of the 3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery. He organized the regiment and commanded it and Camp Hamilton, Va., until June, then being transferred to Fort Monroe, Va. While in command of that post he held as prisoners, Jefferson Davis and Sen. C. C. Clay of Alabama. In October, 1864, he was detailed as acting assistant inspector-general for the eastern district of Virginia, and on being relieved, returned to Fortress Monroe, remaining until September, 1865. In 1865 he was brevetted captain and major for "gallant and meritorious services," was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, and joined his regular regiment, the 2d U. S. artillery at Alcatraz island, San Francisco harbor, commanding that post until December, 1867. In 1867 he took military possession of Yerba Buena (Goat) island in that harbor, under orders of the war department; and he commanded the post at Point San José (now Fort Mason), San Francisco, until February, 1868.

Promoted captain on Dec. 9, 1867, he was removed to Fort Stevens, Ore., where he was in command until honorably mustered out of the service upon the reduction of the army in January, 1871. By special act of congress he was recommissioned captain of artillery, with former rank and date of commission, and assigned to the first U. S. artillery. From May, 1878, to July, 1879, he was on duty at the artillery school, Fortress Monroe, Va., then at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., until November, 1881, when his regiment was sent to Fort Mason, San Francisco, and in command there until February, 1889, with short terms of duty at the Presidio and on Alcatraz island. In May, 1890, his regiment was ordered East and he took post at Governor's island, New York harbor. Here he remained on duty in command of his battery, until promoted major and assigned to the 5th U. S. artillery, which he soon afterward joined at the Presidio of San Francisco. He commanded for four years, the light and heavy artillery battalions at that important post; was transferred to the 3d U. S. artillery in October, 1896, and in 1897 was retired at his own request. In the musical world he was known under the nom-de-plume of "August Mignon" as the composer of many vocal and instrumental pieces of merit. The best of his compositions are the "Etudes Melodiques, Echos d'uni Casemati"; "Village Reminiscences, Songs without Words"; "In Memoriam, Marcia Funebre"; "Gavotte Militaire," for the piano, and the songs, "Recompense," "Adrift," "Together," "In the Old Church Tower," and "Blessed Dreams." During his last years he divided his time between Rutherford, Calif., and Bucksport, Me. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 28, 1866, to Encarnacion Yniguez of Chili, and (2) Oct. 22, 1895, to Mrs. Clara L. Hastings of San Francisco, Calif. He died in New London, Conn., Dec. 4, 1912.

BENTON, Allen Richardson, first chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1871–76), was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1822, son of Allen and Deborah (Willey) Benton. His first paternal American ancestor was Andrew Benton, a native of England, who died in Hartford, Conn., in 1683, and from him and his wife Hannah Stocking, the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Sarah Waters; their son Isaac and his wife Ruth Norton; their son Isaac and his wife Jemima St. John, and their son Isaac and his wife Anna Allen, who were the grandparents of Allen R. Benton. He was graduated at Bethany College, W. Va., in 1847, and opened an academy at Fairview, Rush co., Ind., which, during the six years of his management, became favorably and widely known. He then entered Rochester University, pursuing higher studies, and while there was elected to the chair of ancient languages in the North Western Christian University, Indianapolis, Ind. In 1861 he was elected president, and after filling the position with credit for seven years, was appointed professor of Latin at Alliance College, Alliance, O. He succeeded to the presidency of Alliance College in 1869, but in the spring of 1871 accepted a call to organize the State University of Nebraska, and became its first chancellor. The sessions of the university opened in September, 1871, and during the first year the total enrollment was 130 students, all but eight being in the preparatory department. By an amendment of the act of incorporation, the state legislature provided for its support three-eighths of a mill per dollar, upon the grand assessment roll of the state. In addition there was appropriated the income from all land leases and sales, which, by the congressional land grant act of 1862, had been devoted to the support of an industrial college in the territory. During the five years of Chancellor Benton's administration, the institution grew steadily in attendance, and in the number of its regular courses and teaching force. The Palladian, the oldest of the undergraduate literary societies, was organized during this period—in 1871. This half decade was a very difficult period in the history of the institution. Public opinion was still divided upon the question of state support of higher education; the curriculum was in process of expansion and specialization; and there were political ambitions on the part of the major parties and sectarian jealousies among the various denominations who sought control. In 1876 he accepted the chair of philosophy and Biblical literature in Butler University, and in 1886 he was elected its president, resigning, however, in 1891, in order to give his whole time to the duties of his professorship. In addition to his college work, Prof. Benton was active in educational associations, in writing for the press and in giving public addresses on a great variety of subjects. For nearly fifty years he was a successful instructor in three states of the Union, and was known as an earnest and able teacher, and a forcible public speaker. He was a member of the Indianapolis Literary Club and for many years the president of the College Corner Literary Club. He was a member of the Christian church. Chancellor Benton was a man of gentleness, tolerance and a deeply spiritual nature, whose influence left a permanent impression upon the new and struggling college. As an executive he combined the exacting standards of the earlier school of thought with the progressive interest in broader achievement. He was married, June 26, 1851, to Silence, daughter of Dr. Ransom Howard, of Fulton, N. Y., and had three children: Grace, wife of James S. Dales; Mattie, wife of Willard E. Stewart, and Howard A. Benton. He died in Lincoln, Nebr., Jan. 1, 1914.

FAIRFIELD, Edmund Burke, second chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1876–82), was born in Parkersburg, Va., Aug. 7, 1821, son of Micaiah and Hannah Weathers (Wynn) Fairfield, grandson of Samuel Fairfield, great-grandson of Nathaniel Fairfield, great-great-grandson of Daniel Fairfield, and a descendant of John Fairfield, who came from England to Wenham, Mass., in 1639. His father was a graduate of Middlebury College and Andover Theological Seminary and went to Troy, O., as a missionary. The son learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve and worked at it until he was twenty-four. He was educated at Denison University, Marietta College and Oberlin College, and was graduated at the latter in 1842. After spending three years at Oberlin as tutor and student of theology, he became pastor at Canterbury, N. H. In 1847 he removed to Boston, Mass., where he held a pastorate for one year. In 1848 he succeeded Daniel M. Graham as president of Michigan Central College, at Spring Arbor, Mich., serving in this capacity for five years. The first class was graduated in 1851, and the rapid growth of the institution demanded larger accommodations. Pres. Fairfield and Prof. Ransom Dunn visited Hillsdale, Mich., recommended it as a new site, and in November, 1855, the institution under the new name of Hillsdale College, opened its doors in the new location. The college claims to be the first to admit women on an equality with men; to have a degree-conferring theological school; to erect a building for a gymnasium; to establish a military department, and to elect a woman member of its board of trustees. During his incumbency, Pres. Fairfield was associated with the American Temperance Union of New York, making seventy-five addresses and helping to secure the election of Myron Clark as governor on a prohibition platform. In 1856 he was elected to the state senate of Michigan, where he gained prominence for his opposition to slavery and served as chairman of the committee on the distribution of railroad lands. He was lieutenant-governor of Michigan during 1859–60, and in 1863–64 he traveled in Europe and the East. He resigned the presidency of Hillsdale College in 1869. From 1870 to 1875 he was pastor at Mansfield, O., and during 1875–76 head of the state normal school of Pennsylvania. In the latter year Dr. Fairfield was elected chancellor of the University of Nebraska. Despite the financial and political difficulties of the preceding years the new institution made substantial progress during his administration. The faculty was augmented, the student enrollment was largely increased and military drill was introduced. In 1873 and 1883 he again traveled abroad and after his return lectured extensively. Resigning from the university in 1882, he was pastor of the Congregational church at Manistee, Mich., for seven years and held the position of U. S. consul to Lyons, France, for four years. After 1893 he devoted himself to preaching, lecturing and writing, drawing chiefly upon his travels in Europe and the Holy Land. Later he returned for a few years to his pastorate in Mansfield, O.

During his active career of nearly sixty years, Dr. Fairfield was a zealous worker for the overthrow of slavery. In 1863 the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Denison University and the University of Indiana, and that of LL.D. by Madison University. He was thrice married: (1) Aug. 27, 1845, in Oberlin, O., to Lucia A. Jenison, of New York state; (2) Aug. 22, 1859, to Mary A. Baldwin, of New York city; and (3) June 25, 1883, in London, England, to Mary A. Tibbetts, of Manistee, Mich., and had eleven children: Harriet Elizabeth; Elihu Burritt; Lucia Emily, wife of Henry M. Wiltse; Charlotte Ann; May Baldwin, wife of Allen W. Field; Edmund Minor; George Day; Charles Telford; John Micaiah; Ernest Burton, and Helen Fairfield. He died in Oberlin, O., Nov. 17, 1904.

HITCHCOCK, Henry Ethan, acting chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1882–84), was born at Vergennes, Addison co., Vt., May 3, 1822, son of Alured and Sarah (Stevens) Hitchcock. His branch of the family traces descent from Luke Hitchcock, who came from Weltshire county, England, in 1644, married Elizabeth Gibbons, and lived in New Haven and Wethersfield, Conn., the line being traced through their son John and his wife Hannah Chapin; their son Nathaniel and his wife Abigail Lombard; their son Noah and his wife Mary Burt, and their son Elijah and his wife Sarah Townsley, who were the grandparents of Henry Ethan Hitchcock. John Hitchcock received a lieutenant's commission for gallant conduct in the colonial wars, and Elijah was a soldier in the Continental army at Lexington. After the death of his father, Henry E. Hitchcock lived in the family of his sister, Mrs. Nehemiah H. Losey, of Potsdam, N. Y., attended the academy, in which Mr. Losey was a professor, and continued his studies at Oneida Institute, after Prof. Losey had accepted a call from the latter. In 1836 Rev. George Washington Gale, founder of Oneida Institute, with the coöperation of a number of enthusiastic friends, among them Prof. Losey and his family, established the town of Galesburg, Ill., and founded Knox College, one of the earliest educational institutions in the Mississippi valley. Young Hitchcock was graduated with the first class at Knox College in 1846, and upon the organization of a woman's college in connection with Knox College, he was appointed to the chair of mathematics, and held it twenty-two years. In 1872 he resigned to accept the professorship of mathematics in the University of Nebraska, then being organized, and remained there until 1895, serving as acting chancellor of the university from 1882 to 1884. During his last years he resided in Claremont, Calif., for four years and thereafter until his death, in Ithaca, N. Y. Possessing rare ability as an instructor and great kindliness of spirit, he endeared himself to the many students in both institutions of learning. He was married, July 2, 1851, to Margaret, daughter of George Washington Gale, and had eight children: Henry Selden; Harriet; Margaret, wife of Charles Edwin Bennett; Sarah; George; Louise Jackson; Mary and Martha Letitia Gale. He died in Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1907.

MANATT, James Irving, third chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1884–89), was born at Millersburg, O., Feb. 17, 1845, son of Robert and Jemima (Gwin) Manatt. He was graduated at Iowa College with the degree of A.B. in 1869, receiving the degree of A.M. from the same university three years later. He had served in the civil war and had done some work in journalism, and after leaving college was associated for a year with the Chicago "Evening Post." He then pursued an advanced course of study under Prof. William D. Whitney of Yale and George Curtius of Leipzig, and received the degree of Ph.D. from Yale University in 1873. He was professor of Greek for two years at Denison University, Ohio, and for seven years (1877–84) at Marietta College, Ohio. In the latter year he was made chancellor of the University of Nebraska. While the first fifteen years in the history of the institution had been full of vicissitudes and stormy conflicts over finance, curriculum, politics and religion, the administration of Dr. Manatt was marked by extraordinary progress. Hostile factions in part became reconciled; the income was trebled; the institution was closely related to the public school system of the state; the faculty was augmented; the curriculum expanded, and three new buildings erected, the chemistry building, the industrial building, known as Nebraska hall, and Grant Memorial hall. Dr. Manatt served as consul to Athens during 1889–93 and these years of rich and varied opportunity were improved by study, travel and literary work. In 1893 he accepted the chair of Greek literature and history at Brown University, which he occupied, at the same time serving as head of the department of Greek, until the close of his life. Dr. Manatt published an edition of Xenophon's "Hellenica" (1888), and in collaboration with the distinguished Greek archeologist, Tsountas, "The Mycenæan Age" (1897). The latter is not only the first American work on the subject, but the first in any language to attempt a complete and systematic survey of primitive Greek culture, on the basis of archeological discoveries by Schliemann and other explorers in the preceding twenty years. He was also the author of "Ægean Days" (1913), and numerous contributions to learned publications. He was managing commissioner of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and was largely responsible for the inauguration of the Congress of Archeology at Athens, of which he was delegate to the first session in 1905. He was a member of the American Philological Association; the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies (London); the American Social Science Association, and other societies. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Iowa in 1886. He was married, June 28, 1870, to Arletta Winifred, daughter of Nathaniel W. Clark of Grinnell, Ia., and had five children: William Whitney, a sculptor; Winifred, wife of Herbert M. Bacon; Helen, wife of Arthur H. Bissell; Evangeline, wife of Howard E. Hyde; and Faith Manatt. He died in Providence, R. I., Feb. 13, 1915.

BESSEY, Charles Edwin, botanist and acting chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1889–91), was born at Milton, Wayne co., O., May 21, 1845, son of Adnah and Margaret (Ellenberger) Bessey, grandson of Michel and Mary (Wismar) Bessey, and descendant of Jacob Bessey (Bessé), who emigrated from England about 1750 and settled in Bucks county, Pa. His father was a teacher and student of language who removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio to take charge of the family estate. Charles E. Bessey attended the academy at Seville and Canaan, O., and was graduated at the Michigan State Agricultural Col-

lege with the degree of B.S. in 1869, after turning from engineering, his first preference, to botany. He became assistant in horticulture at his alma mater, and also had charge of the greenhouse, remaining there two months, when he became professor of botany at the Iowa Agricultural College. In 1870 he attended the first farmers' institute in the state of Iowa, and one of the first in the United States, and began writing for agricultural papers. In 1871 he received the degree of M.S. from his alma mater. The winter of 1872–73 and part of the year of 1875–76 were spent in study at Harvard University under Asa Gray. While associated with Iowa Agricultural College he rendered invaluable service to the science department by the introduction of the laboratory method of instruction and the use of the compound microscope (1873). By invitation he delivered a course of lectures on botany at the University of California in 1874, and offered the first course in laboratory botany at the University of Minnesota in 1881. In 1882 he was acting president of the Iowa Agricultural College, and after fifteen years of service with that institution became professor of botany at the University of Nebraska in 1884, where he remained until his death. Here Prof. Bessey developed a flourishing botanical department, building up a large herbarium and botanical library. In addition to his duties as teacher, he was made dean of the industrial college during 1884–88 and 1895–1909, and acting chancellor of the University during 1888–91, 1899–1900 and 1907–08. Prof. Bessey was a man of great literary activity. He was the author of "Geography of Iowa" (1876); "Botany for High Schools and Colleges" (1880); "Essentials of Botany" (1884); "Elementary Botanical Exercises" (1892); "New Elementary Agriculture," with Bruner and Swezey (1903); "Elementary Botany" (1904); "Plant Migration Studies" (1905); "Synopsis of Plant Phyla" (1907); "Outlines of Plant Phyla" (1909); "Essentials of College Botany," with his son, Ernst A. Bessey (1914), besides numerous published papers, addresses and reports, and over 150 articles contributed to scientific periodicals upon a broad range of subjects, including the progress of science teaching in the United States, the evolution of agriculture, horticulture and forestry, physiological botany, plant pathology and fungi. He was botanical editor of the "New Universal Cyclopedia," the "American Naturalist," "Science" and McNab's "Morphology, Physiology and Classification of Plants"; and associate editor of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia," in charge of the department of botany from 1893 to 1898. He also prepared the first "Reports of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Nebraska" in 1888–89. Prof. Bessey was extremely active in extending to practical agriculture the benefit of botanical science. He coöperated enthusiastically with all agricultural organizations of Iowa and Nebraska, presenting papers on practical subjects before the farmers' institutes, Farmers' Alliance, state agricultural and horticultural associations, stock-breeders,' dairy men's and bee-keepers' organizations and state teachers' associations. He was also identified with national and state governmental efforts towards agricultural improvements. In the early eighties he was consulted by the U. S. department of agriculture relative to federal aid for state agricultural stations, and was chiefly responsible for the paragraphs in the Hatch act defining the duties of such experiment stations. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1913); the American Microscopical Society (1902), and the Botanical Society of America (1896–97). He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi societies, and received the honorary degrees of Ph.D. from the University of Iowa in 1878 and LL.D. from Iowa College in 1898. During the forty-five years of his career as a college teacher, Prof. Bessey instructed over 4,000 students, and was noted for his youthful spirit and vigor, his paternal interest and cordiality, and his rare powers of organization and presentation of scientific data. He was married, Dec. 25, 1873, to Lucy, daughter of William Athearn, of West Tisbury, Mass., and had three children: Edward Athearn; Ernst Athearn, professor of botany; and Carl Athearn Bessey. He died in Lincoln, Nebr., Feb. 25, 1915.

CANFIELD, James H., fourth chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1891–95). (See Vol. VII, p. 417.)

MacLEAN, George Edwin, fifth chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1895–99), was born at Rockville, Conn., Aug. 31, 1850, son of Edwin W. and Julia H. (Ladd) MacLean, and a descendant of Alexander MacLean, who came from Island Coll, Scotland, about 1745, and settled at Vernon, Conn. He attended Westfield Academy and Williston Seminary, in Massachusetts, and was graduated at Williams College in 1871. In 1874 he received the degrees of B.D. from the Yale Divinity School and A.M. from Williams College. From 1874 to 1877 he had pastoral charge of the Presbyterian and Congregational Society of New Lebanon, N. Y., and from 1877 to 1881 of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Troy, N. Y. During 1881–83 he studied two semesters at the University of Berlin and the remainder of the period at the University of Leipzig, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in the latter year. He specialized in philology, history, Biblical exegesis and Old English literature, and collated several Old English manuscripts in the British Museum, at Oxford and Cambridge. After traveling extensively in the British Isles and on the continent, he returned to America to accept the chair of English language and literature in the University of Minnesota. He devoted his leave period of one year (1892) to study in the British Museum and to travel throughout England, visiting especially the universities, and went abroad again in 1894 to carry on researches in the Bibliothéque Nationale, Paris. In 1895 he was appointed chancellor of the University of Nebraska, a position he held four years, at the same time serving as president of the university senate. He was a director of the U. S. agricultural experiment station at the university and went to Europe again in 1896 to study the agricultural experiment stations of England, Holland and Germany. In 1899 he acceped the presidency of the University of Iowa. During his administration of twelve years, twelve new college buildings were erected and the graduate college, colleges of applied science and of education, and the school of commerce and political science were founded. In 1913 he was U. S. bureau specialist in higher education; during 1914–16 he visited the universities and colleges of Great Britain and Ireland, and from December, 1918, to June, 1919, he was director under the U. S. educational commission of the Y. M. C. A., A. E. F., for the universities and colleges in the

United Kingdom. The crowning work of his life was that of secretary and director of the British division of the American University Union in Europe, an office to which he was chosen in 1918, and in which he continued to serve in the capacity of university ambassador or consul until 1923. He is the author of "A Chart of English Literature, with References" (1892); "Old and Middle English Reader, with Introduction, Notes and Glossary" (1893); "The University of Nebraska" and "A Decade of Development in American State Universities" (1898); "The Next Stages in the Educational Development of Nebraska" (1898); "Present Standards of Higher Education in the United States" (1913); "Studies in Higher Education in England and Scotland, with Suggestions for Universities and Colleges in the United States" (1916); "Similar Studies in Ireland and Wales" (1917), and periodical articles and reviews. He is editor of "Aelfric's Anglo Saxon Version of Alcuini Interrogations Sigewulfi Presbyteri in Genesin" (1883); "An Old and Middle English Reader, by Zupitza" (1889), and "An Introductory Course in Old English" (1888). Dr. MacLean is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the English and American Philological societies; National Institute of Social Sciences (president); the National Association of State Universities and Northwestern Conference of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; the National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools; and the Phi Beta Kappa. One of the leading authorities on education in the United States, Dr. MacLean has made valuable contributions to expansion and improvement of university organization and instruction. He combines the cultural standards of classical training with adaptability to practical needs in education. Probably his greatest service is that of international university representative, a position for which he is peculiarly fitted by personality, understanding of university life and problems, and cosmopolitan point of view. He received the honorary degrees of LL. D. from Williams College in 1895, Syracuse University in 1909, University of Wales in 1920 and Victoria University, Manchester, England, in 1922. He was married, May 20, 1874, to Clara S., daughter of Charles J. Taylor, of Great Barrington, Mass.

ANDREWS, Elisha Benjamin, sixth chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1900–08). (See p. 26, this volume.)

AVERY, Samuel, seventh chancellor of the University of Nebraska (1909–). (See Vol. XIV, p. 473.)

EDGREN, August Hjalmar, philologist and educator, was born at Ostana, Wermland, Sweden, Oct. 18, 1840. He was graduated at the Lyceum of Stockholm in 1858, entered the Swedish army the following year, and was graduated at the Royal Military School of Sweden in 1861. At the outbreak of the civil war he came to the United States, enlisted in the 99th N. Y. volunteers, participated in the engagements of the army of the Potomac, served as superintending engineer of the fortifications of Yorktown, and by the close of the war received promotion to rank of first lieutenant "for meritorious conduct during the siege of Suffolk." He returned to Sweden and was made a lieutenant in the regular Swedish army, but his preference was for intellectual pursuits, and securing leave of absence, attended universities in France and Germany during 1867–68, and later resigned from the army to devote himself to study in America. He was graduated at Cornell University in 1871 with the degree of Ph.B. and spent the following year as drill-master and teacher of science at Otis Bisbee's Military Academy at Riverview-on-the-Hudson. In 1872 he entered Yale University, where he studied with Prof. William Dwight Whitney, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1874. In that year he was appointed instructor in French in Sheffield Scientific School, and entered upon extensive problems of philological research, including the preparation of a German-English dictionary in collaboration with Prof. Whitney. After being associated with Yale University for eight years, he was docent in Sanskrit at the University of Lund, Sweden, for five years (1880–85), during which time he was awarded the Norberg prize in comparative philology by that institution, and studied in Berlin. In 1885 he was called to the chair of modern languages at the University of Nebraska, and for three summers taught Sanskrit and comparative philology at Chautauqua. He was for two years president of the newly founded University of Gothenburg, and in 1893 returned to the University of Nebraska as professor of romance languages, and later of Sanskrit and comparative philology. He was dean of the graduate school during 1896–1900, and then went to Stockholm to serve as a member of the Nobel Institute. Prof. Edgren was author of "A Compendious German and English, English and German Dictionary," with Prof. W. D. Whitney (1877); "A Compendious Sanskrit Grammar" (1885); "A Compendious French Grammar" (1890); "An Elementary Spanish Grammar" (1891); "A Brief Italian Grammar with Exercises" (1897); "An Italian and English Dictionary" (1902); "French and English Dictionary," with Percy B. Burnett (1902); and a number of studies in comparative philology and translations into the Swedish tongue. He was a member of the American Oriental Society; American Philological Association; American Modern Language Association; Nobel Institute of the Swedish Academy; Royal Society of Science and Literature in Gothenburg (president); Student Union of the University of Gothenburg; Wermland Nation, University of Upsala; Phi Beta Kappa (Cornell) and the Brooklyn Ethical Society. He was a man of wide sympathies, calm reasoning and clearness of judgment. He was very democratic in his view of life and liberal in his examination of all theories. Prof. Edgren was married in 1880, to Marianne Steendorff, of Copenhagen, Denmark, and had three children: Anna Matilda, Verna Adelia and Arthur Edgren. He died at Djursholm, near Stockholm, Sweden, Dec. 9, 1903.

DAVIS, Ellery Williams, mathematician, was born at Oconomowoc, Waukesha co., Wis., Mar. 29, 1857, son of Lothrop Wilson and Sarah Angeline Davis. His early education was chiefly obtained from his father, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was graduated at the University of Wisconsin with the degree of B.S. in 1879, and during the following winter studied astronomy under the noted Prof. James Craig Watson. In January, 1881, he entered Johns Hopkins University; won a scholarship and a fellowship there in 1882, and held the latter for two years, taking the degree of Ph.D. in June, 1884, his principal subject being mathe-

matics; the subordinate one, physics. He was professor of mathematics in the Florida Agricultural College at Lake City, 1884–88, and in the University of South Carolina during 1888–93. In the latter year he was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of Nebraska, where he was later made head of the department. From 1901 to the time of his death he also served as dean of the college of arts and sciences. Prof. Davis was the author of "An Introduction to the Logic of Algebra" (1890), "Calculus" (1912), and a number of technical contributions to the "American Journal of Mathematics," the "Annals of Mathematics," the "Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society," "University Studies" and the "Popular Science Monthly." He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Mathematical Society; the National Geographic Society; the National Educational Society, and the Nebraska Academy of Science. He was married June 20, 1886, to Annie T. Wright of Lake City, Fla., and died in Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 3, 1918.

SHERMAN, Lucius Adelno, educator, was born at East Douglas, Worcester co., Mass., Aug. 28, 1847, son of Asahel and Eunice (Walker) Sherman. He attended Andover Academy and Yale University, being graduated at the latter with the degree of A.B. in 1871. He taught Greek and French in Hopkins grammar school in New Haven, Conn., until 1882. During this period he pursued post-graduate studies in literature and philology and received the degree of Ph.D. from his alma mater in 1875. In 1882 Dr. Sherman became professor of English in the University of Nebraska, was dean of the faculty during 1887–1901, and thereafter dean of the graduate college. He was the author of "The Analytics of Literature" (1893); "What is Shakespeare?" (1902); and "Elements of Literature and Composition" (1908). He furnished the translation from the Swedish of Esaias Tegnér's "Frithiof's Saga" for a de luxe edition in 1877; and edited Shakespeare's "Macbeth" (1899) and "Hamlet" (1903); Tennyson's "The Princess" (1909), and Massinger in the "Masterpieces of English Drama Series" (1912), and contributed numerous papers and reviews to literary publications. He was a member of the advisory council of the simplified spelling board and the Dante League of America. He was married, Sept. 3, 1878, to Anna Barber, daughter of Gen. Horace Williston, of Athens, Pa., and had three children: Lucius Whittlesey, Horace Williston, and Winifred Speranza, wife of Robert Browning Updike. Mrs. Sherman died Aug. 10, 1900, and his second marriage was June 26, 1902, to Josephine Fisher of New York city.

REESE, Manoah Bostic, jurist and educator, was born in Macoupin county, Ill., Sept. 5, 1839, son of Simon and Mary Ann (Steidley) Reese. He removed with his parents to Clark county, Ia., in 1856, and for two years attended Osceola Seminary, Iowa. Rejected from service in the civil war because of ill health, he studied law in the office of James Rice of Osceola, Ia., was admitted to the bar in 1865 and began the practice of his profession in partnership with his preceptor. In 1871 he removed to Nebraska and in 1875 was elected delegate to the state constitutional convention. In the following year he was elected district attorney for the fourth judicial district on the Republican ticket, and was reëlected in 1878 and 1880. In 1883 he was elected one of the judges of the supreme court of Nebraska for a term of six years, and during the last two years was chief justice. He removed to Lincoln, Nebr., in 1889. During 1891–93 he lectured on real and personal property in the college of law of the Nebraska State University, and from 1893 to 1904 he was dean of the college. To commemorate his services a bronze tablet was erected in the law building of the university. In 1907 he was again elected to the state supreme court, serving for seven years as chief justice (1908–14), and from 1915 until his death he was associated with his son in the law firm of Reese, Reese & Stout. As a teacher of law and as jurist he combined human interest with professional learning and enjoyed to a marked degree the confidence and respect of his associates. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, serving in 1885–86 as state grand master. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and represented the Nebraska conference in 1888 as a lay delegate to the general conference in New York city. He was married, Jan. 1, 1862, to Caroline, daughter of Barclay Burrows, of Mooresville, Ind., and had two children, Harry A. Reese and Daisy R., wife of Charles Sanford. Judge Reese died in Lincoln, Nebr., Sept. 28, 1917.

DAVIS, William Sidney, insurance president, was born in Northborough, Mass., Feb. 11, 1832, son of William E. and Almira L. (Sherman) Davis. He was graduated at Harvard, class of 1853, having been the winner of the first Boylston prize in declamation in his senior year. He studied law in the office of Sen. George F. Hoar of Worcester and in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Worcester bar in 1855. In the course of a few years he found himself connected with important interests which rendered a longer continuance in law practice undesirable. He became secretary, and subsequently president of the Bay State Fire Insurance Co. of Worcester, and following its insolvency in consequence of losses sustained in the great Boston fire of 1872, he was appointed receiver. Subsequently he was appointed vice-president of the Insurance Company of North America, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a man of engaging manners and a frank nature, which made him very popular among a large circle of friends. He was married Jan. 1, 1862, to Anna M., daughter of George W. Richardson, and had one daughter: Lucy, wife (1) of William Hobbs Manning and (2) of J. H. Dearbergh. He died in Worcester, Mass., Mar. 8, 1886.

PRESCOTT, Mary Newmarch, author, was born in Calais, Me., Aug. 2, 1849, daughter of Joseph N. and Sarah (Bridges) Prescott, and younger sister of the novelist and poet, Harriet Prescott Spofford (q.v.). Her father was a lumber merchant, and subsequently a lawyer. The literary gifts and cultured tastes which distinguished both sisters were in a large measure inherited from their parents, both of whom possessed more than usual intellectual powers. When Mary was quite young she accompanied her family to Derry, N. H., and afterward to Newburyport, Mass., where she subsequently lived. Her early years were marked by many privations, for her father had become a helpless invalid, and with the breadwinner incapacitated the family resources had to be husbanded with the strictest care. Owing to her very delicate health, Mary was educated chiefly at home

by the mother and her sister. The latter's success in literature fired her with ambition to work for literary honors, and while still very young she submitted her first story to "Harper's Magazine." It was accepted and from that time forward the young authoress wrote continuously for the leading American magazines, her contributions consisting for the most part of poems and short stories, all of which are more than usually pleasing. Although in the course of her life Miss Prescott published a voluminous quantity of fugitive writings, they were never collected in book form, and the only publication of hers was a juvenile story "Matt's Follies" (1873). She spent the closing years of her life at the home of Mrs. Spofford on Deer Island, near Newburyport, Mass., and died there June 14, 1888.

SCHULTZE, Augustus, educator, was born at Nowawes, near Potsdam, Germany, Feb. 3, 1840, son of Lewis and Frederica (Haeseler) Schultze. When he was nine years of age, his parents removed to the Moravian settlement at Gnadenberg, Silesia, where they took charge of the household affairs of the Brethren's house. Their son entered the Moravian school, taking a four years' preparatory course at the Gnadenberg Academy; then a five years' classical course at the Moravian College at Niesky, followed by a three years' theological course at the Theological Seminary of Gnadenfeld. Upon his graduation, in 1861, he was appointed teacher in the Moravian Boarding School for Boys at Lausanne, French Switzerland. In the following year he was called to a professorship in the college at Niesky, at which he had been graduated in 1858 and after teaching here from 1862 to 1870, his special field being the ancient languages, Hebrew, Greek and Latin, he accepted a call tendered him by the Unity's Elders' conference (the general executive board of the Moravian church) to become a professor in the Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa. The branches assigned to him were exegesis and dogmatics in the theological department, and the advanced classes in Hebrew, Greek and German in the collegiate department. He held the office of president of the college and seminary from 1885 to 1918, during which new and commodious buildings were erected with funds contributed by the friends of the institution, and the sphere of its usefulness was greatly enlarged. For a number of years Pres. Schultze combined with his professional duties the office of a member of the Provincial Elders' conference, an executive board of three presiding elders, elected by the synod of the Moravian church, having charge of the general supervision and direction of this denomination in America. He served in this capacity for three synodical terms. In June, 1918, after fifty-seven years of continuous teaching, he was elected president emeritus and was persuaded to continue the teaching of his favorite branches. He was one of the foremost educators of the Moravian faith in America. He organized the Moravian Educational Association in 1910, comprising all Moravian educational institutions in North America, and was its first president. He was also president of the Ministerial Association of the Bethlehems. For a number of years he edited the two German papers of the church in America, "Der Brueder Botschafter" and "Der Missionsfreund." He compiled the first Danish edition of the "Daily Text Book of the Church" (1888); and wrote in German the first complete "History of the Foreign Mission Work of the Moravians" (1889), with illustrations and maps drawn by himself. In English he wrote a small volume, entitled "The Books of the Bible Analyzed," which passed through five editions, and the first "Grammar and Vocabulary of the Alaskan-Eskimo Language," that had ever been printed. In 1896 he published the "Theology of Peter and Paul in Their Own Words," and the same year, as chairman of a committee appointed by the synod, he compiled a new English and a new German catechism, which received the endorsement of the church authorities. He also compiled a "Guide to the Old Moravian Cemetery at Bethlehem," containing a series of maps and a brief historical sketch of every person there interred, including Indian chiefs and converts, bishops of the church, and persons of local, state or national importance. In 1893 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette College and in 1901 that of L.H.D. by Columbian University, now George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Dr. Schultze was twice married: (1) in 1871, to Julia A., daughter of Gustav Herman Reck, of Bethlehem, Pa.; she died in 1874, leaving one son, W. A. Rex Schultze; (2) July 5, 1876, to Adelaide E. Peter of Gnadenhütten, O., by whom he had four children: Clara A., wife of Herbert T. Rights; Fred L.; Emilie N., wife of T. Edgar Shields, and Agnes W. Schultze. He died in Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 12, 1918.

MORRELL, William, clergyman, was a native of England, where he received a classical education, and was admitted to holy orders in the established church. In 1623 he was given a commission by the ecclesiastical court in England to exercise a superintendence over all the New England churches, and joining the company sent out by the Plymouth council under Capt. Robert Gorges in September of that year he came to America. Gorges made an effort to settle his colony at Wessagusset, now Weymouth, in Massachusetts, but the enterprise was not successful, and the colony soon dispersed. Morrell then remained for a short time at Plymouth, and wrote there a Latin poem descriptive of "Nova Anglia," with an English translation, both of which he published on his return to England in 1635. The verses were addressed to King Charles I, and described in particular the animals and native inhabitants of North America. Morrell seems to have made no attempt to exercise the authority vested in him over the churches of the colony, and apparently never returned to America. His poem, with both the Latin and English versions, was reprinted in the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections, first series, I. 125–39. Portions of it are marked by much beauty of diction and imagination, and the poem leaves a pleasing impression of the scholarly author.

TAYLOR, Robert Love, twenty-seventh and thirtieth governor of Tennessee (1887–91; 1897–99), was born in Carter county, Tenn., July 31, 1850, son of Nathaniel Greene and Emmeline (Haynes) Taylor; grandson of James Patton and Mary (Carter) Taylor, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Taylor, who was present at the battle of King's Mountain and was with John Sevier in the Indian wars. His father was distinguished both as a statesman and in the pulpit, being a regularly ordained Methodist minister and an orator of surpassing power and eloquence; he was commissioner of Indian affairs under Pres. John-

son, and represented his district in congress. His wife, the mother of Gov. Taylor, was a sister of Landon Carter Haynes, a Confederate senator, and reputed to be one of the most eloquent orators the South ever produced. Robert L. Taylor was the fourth of ten children, six of them boys, all of whom became distinguished. He was educated at Pennington, N. J., with his brother, Alfred A. Taylor, who was afterwards his opponent for governor, read law with Judge Kirkpatrick of Jonesboro, Tenn., and was licensed to practice in 1878. At the very dawn of his career he was made a candidate for the 46th congress, his opponent being Maj. Augustus H. Pettibone, one of the ablest lawyers in the state, and by reason of his wit, sarcasm and eloquence and his plea to the common people, he won the election by a majority of more than 1,000 votes. In the many public debates which he held with his political opponent, Taylor, though but twenty-eight years old at the time, astonished his supporters by the masterly manner in which he combated the views of his adroit and scholarly antagonist. It was in that campaign that he won the title of "Fiddling Bob," which stuck to him throughout life. His first speech in congress was in support of the bill for the increase of pensions to veterans of the Mexican war. During the two following campaigns Taylor was twice defeated by Maj. Pettibone, with whom, however, he stood on terms of close personal friendship. He was presidential elector-at-large in 1884 and was pension agent at Knoxville during 1885–87. In 1886 he was urged to make the race for governor of the state, and he accepted the nomination, which meant running against his brother, Alfred A. Taylor, whom the Republicans had nominated. In this interesting "War of the Roses," as it has humorously been styled, he was victorious. When his administration ended he retired to the practice of law at Chattanooga, Tenn., in partnership with Frank M. Thompson, but he abandoned his practice after a few months to take the lecture platform, where he was most successful, realizing both fortune and fame. It is said that his equal as a platform orator has never been known. His most popular lecture was "The Fiddle and the Bow," which was delivered hundreds of times in all parts of the United States. He was chosen elector-at-large again in 1892, and four years later was the Democratic candidate for governor in opposition to Hon. George N. Tillman, and was elected. Among the important questions which came up during this term were those affecting the reform of the penitentiary system; the betterment of the public school system; the establishment of a reform or industrial school for child criminals; the enactment of a law requiring the railroad properties of the state to bear their burden of taxation, and the devising of plans for the more humane treatment of insane and other inmates of the penitentiary. The greatest feature in his administration as governor, however, was the centennial exposition at Nashville beginning May 1, 1897. In January, 1907, he was elected U. S. senator by an almost unanimous vote of the legislature, and was serving in the upper house at the time of his death. He edited "Bob Taylor's Magazine" in 1905–06, and the "Taylor-Trotwood Magazine" from 1906 until his death. He was married (1) in 1878, to Sarah L. Baird, by whom he had eight children; and (2) in 1904, to Mamie St. John of Chilhowie, Va. He died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 31, 1912.

RANDOLPH, Sir John, lawyer, was born at Turkey Island, Va., in 1693, son of William and Mary (Isham) Randolph, and grandson of Richard and Elizabeth (Ryland) Randolph, of Morton Morrell, Warwickshire, England. His father emigrated to Virginia in 1674 and acquired a large plantation called Turkey Island, on James river. He was one of the most distinguished men in Virginia in his day, being one of the founders and trustees of William and Mary College, a member of the house of burgesses, of which he was speaker in 1698, and attorney general of the colony in 1696. His son, John Randolph, was one of the first graduates of William and Mary and later studied at Gray's Inn and the Temple in London. Upon his return to Virginia he engaged in the practice of law and rose to be the leader of the Virginia bar. He held numerous public offices, being clerk of the council, treasurer, agent of the assembly in England, president of the county court of Gloucester, lieutenant colonel of militia of the county, speaker of the house of burgesses, attorney general, and the first recorder of the borough of Norfolk. He was knighted in 1730 while in England on a mission to obtain a renewal of the charter of William and Mary College, which he represented in the house of burgesses, being the only native resident of Virginia ever to be so honored. He wrote a "Breviate Book," selections from which are given in the "Virginia Historical Register" for 1848, and collected materials for a history of the constitution and government of Virginia, which were afterwards utilized by his nephew, William Stith. Frequent mention is made of Sir John in the records of William and Mary College, and a notice of him was published in the "Virginia Law Journal" for April, 1877. His wife was Susanna, daughter of Col. Peter Beverly of Gloucester county, Va., and he had four children: John, attorney general; Peyton, first president of the continental congress; Beverly; and Mary Randolph, wife of Philip Grymes. He died at Williamsburg, Va., Mar. 9, 1737.

WORMELEY, Katharine Prescott, author, was born at Ipswich, Suffolk, England, Jan. 14, 1830, second daughter of Ralph Randolph and Caroline (Preble) Wormeley. Her father, who was a Virginian by birth and a grandson of Attorney General John Randolph, was an admiral in the British navy; her mother was niece of Com. Edward Preble, the founder of the navy of the United States. Miss Wormeley was living in Newport, R. I., when the civil war broke out. Her patriotic spirit led her to take a practical interest in the work of the sanitary commission, and after serving on the hospital transports of the commission on the Pamunkey and James rivers, she was appointed by the surgeon general of the United States, superintendent of nursing at the Lovell, U. S. A., General Hospital at Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Letters written by her during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, from the headquarters of the sanitary commission, were published by the Massachusetts commandery of the Loyal Legion under the title "The Other Side of War." She translated works of Alexander Dumas the elder, but is best known as translator of the works of Honoré de Balzac (40 vols., including memoir of Balzac, Boston, 1886–90), her version being recognized as the standard one in English. A writer in the New York "Tribune" paid her the following tribute on the completion of her labors: "A conscientious and impartial comparison of Miss Wormeley's translations with those of her predecessors and present rivals must leave a conviction

that for accuracy, sympathy, discretion and editorial judgment she stands alone. She interposes nothing between Balzac and the English reader, nothing more than the thin veil which the best of translators must always throw over his work. Her style is clear, supple, animated, and has sufficient color; but if it is not the style of Balzac, which English prose could not pretend to be, it is at any rate the most satisfactory equivalent which we know.'' Having finished this monumental task, Miss Wormeley turned her attention to Molière, and completed in 1897 the translation of his dramatic works in six volumes. Miss Wormeley was reputed to be one of the best translators in America. For many years she resided in Newport, R. I., where she was interested in various philanthropic movements. Her sister Elizabeth, Mrs. R. B. Latimer, was the author of several novels and a series of familiar histories of France, England, Italy and Austria, Russia, Turkey and Spain. Her youngest sister, Ariana, Mrs. D. S. Curtis, was the author of ''The Coming Woman, or the Spirit of '76,'' a parlor play, which had much vogue in its day. Miss Katharine Wormeley died in Dublin, N. H., Aug. 4, 1908.

LOUDON, John, contractor, was born in Loudon county, Va., Oct. 22, 1800, second son of James and Mary (Boyd) Loudon. Before he attained his majority, the family removed to Lexington, Ky., then to Frankfort, Ky., and thence to Covington. John Loudon's next place of residence was in Highland county, O., where he married his cousin, Narcissa, daughter of Dr. John Boyd, who was a surgeon on the staff of Gen. William Henry Harrison, and took part in the battle of Tippecanoe. In that same battle an uncle of his father, who was in command of a company of Kentuckians, was killed. After his marriage, John Loudon settled in Cincinnati, but, being a stanch Democrat, and a believer in states' rights, he preferred to live in the South, and returned to Covington, whence, about 1855, he removed to Memphis, Tenn. While living in Cincinnati, he contracted for and built the stone bridge spanning the Miami canal on Front street, near the Ohio river, which still stands a monument to his memory, and he laid the first bowlder pavement in the city, on Broadway. He contracted to build a stone wharf at Memphis, and was at work on it when the civil war broke out. He had collected stone sufficient to complete the work, and while it was lying unloaded on the wharf the stone was noticed by Gen. Grant when about to move on Vicksburg, and was ordered to be carried to Vicksburg and thrown into the river to alter the channel and thus enable the Federal gunboats to pass the fortifications unmolested. Although, owing to these and other obstructions, the river was diverted from the beleaguered city, the work was not accomplished in time for Gen. Grant's purposes. While the Confederate vessels were lying at Memphis awaiting the Federal monitors, Capt. Loudon obtained permission from the Confederate officials to take his steamboat, the Granite State, to the plantations of Gen. Pillow, below Helena, for a load of cotton-seed to be used by the Memphis cotton-seed oil mills. While on this peaceful mission his boat was compelled to round to at Helena, by Gen. Hindman, and, being forced into the Confederate service, was loaded with ammunition and army supplies and sent with a strong guard up the Arkansas river to Gen. Holmes at Little Rock. It was used as an army transport until the fall of Little Rock and Pine Bluff made it a necessity for the Confederates to destroy all the steamboats on the Arkansas. The Granite State, at that time lying at Swan lake, was committed to the flames. Her silvery-toned bell, which could be heard for a distance of six miles, was saved, and later was presented to St. Patrick's Church, Memphis. After the destruction of his boat, Capt. Loudon engaged in cotton planting until the war ended, when he returned to Memphis, and completed the wharf, which is a lasting memorial of his usefulness. This long-delayed work finished, he returned to his plantation on the Arkansas river. Capt. Loudon's first wife, by whom he had three children, died in Cincinnati. He was then married to Miss Miriam Trowbridge, whose home was near Vevay, Ind., who bore him three sons and three daughters. On her death he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Medarah) Buchanan, a native of Maryland, by whom he had two sons, now dead. Samuel Medarah, his brother-in-law, edited ''The Ohio Statesman'' at Columbus, during the civil war. Capt. Loudon's three sons, James A., Milton Boyd and Hopkins, served in the Confederate army. The first-named is president and secretary of the Loudon-Penick Grocery Co., one of the important business houses of Memphis. Capt. Loudon died at his home in Arkansas, Oct. 19, 1884.

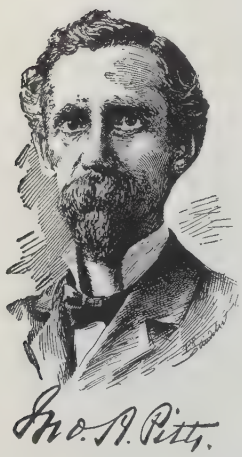
LOUDON, James Arlington, soldier and merchant, was born at Covington, Ky., and entered the southern army at the age of fifteen years, May, 1861. His father was John Loudon, a merchant, contractor and planter of Memphis, who, when the boy was quite young, entrusted him with important commissions, among them that of commanding the steamer, the Granite State, on a trip to transport cotton-seed from Gen. Gideon Pillow's plantations below Helena on the Mississippi river to the Memphis cotton-seed oil mills. These plantations, though entirely worked by slaves, were judiciously and humanely managed, and impressed young Loudon with the more favorable side of slavery. The outbreak of the civil war found him, therefore, entirely in sympathy with the southern cause, and he entered as a private the Confederate army, in a company enlisted by N. B. Forrest, later Gen. Forrest. After participating in the battle of Belmont, siege of Corinth, and the battles of Denmark and Holly Springs, under Gen. William Jackson, he fell ill, and on his recovery was detailed to serve as pilot on the Granite State, then in the service of the Confederate army as a transport. He afterwards received orders to burn the boat, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and upon performing this service, he re-entered the army, with the rank of first-lieutenant of cavalry, company G, under Capt. Gallespie, Col. Charles Carlton's regiment, Slemmon's brigade, Gen. Cabell's division. He was present at all the subsequent engagements of his regiment, until he was finally captured by the enemy and held a prisoner of war for five months, at the end of which time, the war being over, he was released on parole. He then resumed his business as planter on the Arkansas river, but finding that unprofitable on account of the tax imposed on cotton, he returned to Memphis and engaged successfully in business pursuits. In 1870 he was married to Virginia L. Shanks, who died on the Arkansas plantation, at Swan Lake, July 12, 1873. He has one son living. Lieut. Loudon served under Gen. Price in the advance into Missouri, and was ever at his post of duty. He was wounded in a cavalry engagement on Flat Bayou, Ark., and left for dead on the field. The Federal commander sent a posse to bury him, but he, regaining consciousness, had made good his escape. He

James A. Loudon

was one of the original members of the Confederate Relief and Historical Association, of Memphis, Tenn., now the Confederate Historical Association, in which he is still a member in good standing; also a member of company A, Confederate Veterans, and a regular attendant of Calvary Episcopal Church. Mr. Loudon is now (1898) second vice-president of the State of Tennessee Association of Confederate Veterans, and president of the National Cash Benefit Association, chartered by the state of Tennessee.

SHAW, John, poet, was born in Annapolis, Md., May 4, 1778. He was graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1795, and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. In December, 1798, he was appointed surgeon in the U. S. fleet, which then sailed for Algiers. In Africa he served the government in an official capacity for a time, and in 1800 he returned to America, only to sail for Europe in the following year. He pursued his medical studies at Edinburgh University until 1803, in which year he went to Canada with the earl of Selkirk. From 1805 to 1808 he practiced medicine at Baltimore, Md. Throughout his career he was in the habit of embodying his experiences and emotions in verse, but he made no effort to publish his productions, and they were not given to the world until after his death in 1810, when a volume of his poems, with a memoir, and extracts from his foreign journals and correspondence, was published. Duyckinck says of the poems that "they are on the usual miscellaneous topics of fugitive verse of the average order of excellence." Dr. Shaw was married in 1807. His death resulted from chemical experiments which required him to frequently immerse his arms in cold water. He died, of consumption, on a voyage to the Bahamas, Jan. 10, 1809.

PITTS, John Abraham, lawyer and banker, was born near Waynesboro, Wayne co., Tenn., June 3, 1849, son of John Fletcher and Emarintha M. (Montague) Pitts. His father was a native of Halifax county, N. C., and his mother was born in Maury county, Tenn. He attended the Male Academy at Waynesboro, and in 1860 entered the Masonic Academy at Clifton, but his studies were interrupted by the military operations on the Tennessee river, which broke up the work of the academy. When the institution reopened in 1866, Mr. Pitts entered as a student, and was graduated in 1868. The succeeding fall he was made principal. He taught for a year and a half, in the meantime preparing himself to enter the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1871. Mr. Pitts at once settled down to the practice of his profession at Savannah, Hardin co., Tenn. He rode the circuit of from four to eight counties, and became a prominent and successful practitioner. He determined in 1884 to leave Savannah and go to Jackson, Tenn., where he could enjoy railroad facilities and a larger local practice. He there formed a partnership with Stokely D. Hays. In 1886, Marcus H. Meeks, his present partner, joined the firm, the name of which became Pitts, Hays & Meeks. During his stay in Jackson he attended the courts in ten to twelve counties, besides being a regular attendant upon the sessions of the supreme court in Nashville and Jackson, and the federal courts in both these places, and at Memphis. In 1886 he organized the Second National Bank at Jackson, and was its president until 1888, when he left the city. In 1888 Mr. Pitts and Mr. Meeks went to Nashville, and formed a partnership which still exists. In 1890 Mr. Pitts organized the People's Bank of Clifton, and has since been its president. He has great moral courage, and does not hesitate when asked to express his opinion freely upon all public questions. He is a man of an enlightened public spirit, and keeps abreast with every movement calculated to advance the material development, mental growth and moral elevation of his native state. Mr. Pitts was married, Nov. 5, 1872, to Milessa Ellen Ricketts, the daughter of a prosperous merchant at Clifton. She bore him three children, the eldest of whom, Catherine, married Archibald G. Williams, of Savannah.



KERNAN, Francis, statesman, was born in Wayne, Steuben co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1816. He studied at Georgetown (D. C.) College, where he was graduated in 1836; read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. From 1854 to 1857 he was reporter of decisions for the court of appeals, and in 1860 elected member of the assembly; two years later, 1862, he, as the Democratic candidate, was elected to congress over Roscoe Conkling, the Republican candidate. He served from 1863 to the end of the term in 1865, Mr. Conkling in the subsequent campaign gaining the election as his successor. In 1867 Mr. Kernan was a member of the constitutional convention, and also a member of the commission to report to the legislature certain proposed amendments to the constitution, all of which were finally adopted in 1874. In the political history of the state of New York, Mr. Kernan occupied a unique position. He was one of a distinguished group of men, the other members being Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Hon. Horatio Seymour. For a long period the three stood at the head of the politics of the state, and because their constituencies centered in Utica, they became known as the "Utica trio." Mr. Seymour died in 1886, Mr. Conkling in 1888, leaving Mr. Kernan the sole representative of political supremacies that in their day exercised an immense influence in the affairs of the state and nation. Mr. Kernan's identification with the Democracy of New York, as a leader, was due to Gov. Tilden, who, with unerring political instinct, correctly estimated Mr. Kernan's power and usefulness, and promptly enlisted him in certain reform movements which he had determined upon. Kernan's previous experience in the assembly and in congress gave him peculiar advantages for becoming a leader in carrying out Gov. Tilden's ideas, and he gave a momentum and strength to the workings of Democracy in the state of New York that was distinctly felt in the molding of the destinies of the nation as well as the state. The following fragment of a letter, found among Mr. Tilden's papers, will show the cordial relation which existed between the two, and gives an evidence of the high regard in which Mr. Kernan was held: "For so difficult a movement coöperation was necessary. The first man I sought was Francis Kernan. His freedom from all entanglements (whether personal or political) with corrupt interests or corrupt men, his high standard of public duty, his disinterestedness and independence, his tact and eloquence in debate, his general popularity and the readiness of his district to send him as a delegate, made him my necessary ally." In 1872 Mr. Kernan was the Democratic candidate for governor. He was defeated by Gen. John A. Dix, but his reverse was temporary. Two years later, Mr. Tilden, the Democratic nominee, was elected by 50,000 majority. As one of the first results, Mr. Kernan went to the U. S. senate for the term of six years. The election of Mr. Kernan marked a new era in politics

in New York. The political career of Fenton ended the day that Kernan succeeded to his place in Washington. When the convention met in St. Louis to put in nomination a Democratic candidate for the presidency of the nation, Kernan made the speech proposing the name of Mr. Tilden. In the course of it, he said: "The taxes collected in New York in 1874 were $15,000,000. Mr. Tilden has been in office eighteen months, and the taxes to be collected next year will be $8,000,000." In the canvass which followed, he took an active part, and did his full share in bringing about the remarkably close vote of that year. Mr. Kernan was a man of most decided views and of erratic and original tastes. His garments were modeled on fashions a generation old. He was a man of force and intense convictions, thoughtful, sober-minded, inflexible, but always trustworthy and invariably sincere. He was honored and respected during life and lamented in his death. He died in Utica, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1892.

WHEELER, Thomas, soldier, was born in England, and emigrated to America previous to 1642. During King Philip's war he served as a captain, and had charge of the troops at the siege of Quaboag, now Brookfield, Mass., an account of which is given in "A Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy to Several Parsons at Quaboag or Brookfield" (1676). In July, 1675, he was one of the military escort who accompanied Capt. Edward Hutchinson, commissioner to the sachems in the Nipmuck country. Of this expedition he wrote an account or "Narrative," which is preserved in the New Hampshire Historical Society's "Collections." He was wounded in the course of the war. His death occurred at his home in Concord, Mass., Dec. 16, 1686.

WOLLEY, Charles, clergyman, was born in Lincoln, England, about 1652. He studied at Cambridge University, and received the degree of B.A. in 1674, and of M.A. in 1677. In 1678 he accompanied Sir Edmund Andros to New York, and was chaplain of Fort James for two years. He wrote in his journal that he found New York city "small in size and scanty in population; its buildings mostly wood, some few of stone or brick; ten or fifteen ships of about 100 tons burthen each, frequented the port in a year; four of these being New York built." Wolley was a keen observer, and noticed in his journal details of Indian customs, and of the life of the colonists, which make the work of great historical interest. It was published with the title "A Two Years' Journal in New York," in 1701, many years after his return to England. He left America in 1680, bearing with him a letter from Gov. Andros, in which his virtues were highly extolled. In spite of the governor's statement, however, it does not seem probable that he was an ideal clergyman; for his style is more worldly than spiritual, and in the work there are frequent feeling references to "good Madeira," which are somewhat out of keeping with his sacred calling. He also informs his readers in a preface, that after his return to England he was divested of his office, on account of his short-comings. Of his subsequent life, beyond these few hints which he gives, nothing is known. The "Journal" was republished in New York, in 1860, with notes by E. B. O'Callaghan.

KIRKPATRICK, William S., congressman, was born in Easton, Pa., April 21, 1844, son of Newton and Susan S. Kirkpatrick. His family, of Scotch-Irish extraction, was among the early settlers of New Jersey, where the name has long been known as an honorable and prominent one. His grandfather was Rev. Dr. Jacob Kirkpatrick, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Amwell, N. J., for more than fifty years a man noted for his deep piety and great power as a pulpit orator. By the maternal line Mr. Kirkpatrick derives descent from the Sebring, Weygandt and other families. Having received his preparatory education in the public schools of Easton, he entered Lafayette College, where he was graduated in 1863. He then began the study of law in the office of H. D. Maxwell, formerly president judge of third judicial district of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1865. For several years thereafter he was solicitor for the city of Easton, an office in which he constantly added to his reputation as a brilliant and astute lawyer. In the early part of 1874 he was appointed president judge of the third judicial district, to fill an unexpired term, and served until January, 1875. In 1882 he was temporary chairman of the Republican state convention at Harrisburg, Pa., and in 1884 was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago. By appointment of Gov. Beaver, he became attorney-general of Pennsylvania in January, 1887, and held the office until January, 1891. During 1877–84 he was lecturer on municipal law in Lafayette College, and has been a trustee of the institution since 1890. He has devoted himself closely to the law, and is now recognized as one of the ablest practitioners in the state, having a large and remunerative practice, and being a familiar figure in both state and federal courts. In 1896 he was elected to the fifty-fifth congress, from the eighth Pennsylvania district, receiving a majority of 329 from a constituency theretofore uniformly Democratic. Judge Kirkpatrick is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the Northampton County Bar Association, being president of the latter, and the Pomfret Club of Easton. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and a constant attendant of the Brainerd Union Presbyterian Church of Easton. In 1873 he was married to Elizabeth H., daughter of Matthew Hale Jones, of Easton, Pa., and has had two children.

W. S. Kirkpatrick

HAMILTON, Charles Smith, soldier, was born in Erie county, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1822, son of Zayne Alasman and Sylvia Jane (Putnam) Hamilton. The original representative of his line in America was William, son of the famous Scotch physician, Galliton Hamilton, and a descendant of James, duke of Hamilton, at one time heir to the throne of Scotland. He was married to Lucy Berry of England, and settled at North Kingston, R. I., in 1668. From them the descent is traced through their son Samuel; his son Benjamin; and his son Hosea, father of Zayne A. Hamilton, a surgeon by profession. His wife was a niece of Gen. Israel Putnam of revolutionary fame, and daughter of Joseph Putnam, also a soldier in the same conflict. Charles S. Hamilton entered the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1839, and on graduation was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the 2d U. S. infantry. After two years of service at Buffalo, he was, in 1845, promoted to full rank in the 5th U. S. infantry and ordered first to Copper Harbor, Mich., then to the Rio Grande. Joining Gen. Taylor's army of occupation, he participated in the siege and storming of Monterey, being, with George H. Thomas, the first to scale the outworks. He was then ordered to join Scott's army, and with it fought all the way from Vera Cruz to Molino del Rey, where he was dangerously wounded and promoted first lieutenant. During the remainder of the war he held the command of the company, and was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle, and appointed regimental quartermaster of his regiment. He served until 1853 at Pascagoula,

Miss., Rochester, N. Y., and Fort Towson, I. T., and then, resigning his commission, engaged in the linseed oil business. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted as a volunteer, and was made colonel of the 3d Wisconsin regiment. In May, 1861, he was promoted brigadier general, and after serving under Gen. Banks through the Shenandoah campaign, he led the advance division down the Potomac to Fortress Monroe and thence to Yorktown. In May, 1862, he was transferred to the army of Western Virginia, and placed in command of a division in Rosecrans' army. During the succeeding summer he served in various engagements in northern Mississippi and Tennessee, and on Sept. 19, 1862, with his single division of less than 5,000 men met and defeated a Confederate force of 18,000 at Iuka. Gen. Rosecrans was not present on the field, and the credit of the victory was awarded to Gen. Hamilton. Again on Oct. 4th and 5th he rendered memorable service to the Federal cause by his admirable handling of his division, which changed the battle of Corinth from disastrous defeat to a glorious victory. Several of Gen. Rosecrans' movements had failed and been badly executed, and Hamilton's movements were precisely timed for effectual help. Gen. Grant always ascribed the success of the repulse at Corinth to Gen. Hamilton. He was then transferred to the command of the left wing of Grant's army—Sherman having the right and McPherson the centre—and, in 1863, was promoted major-general of volunteers. He resigned from the service in May, 1863, and, returning to his home in Wisconsin, resumed active business. For twenty years from 1869, he was president of the Milwaukee Oil Works, and was prominent in civil and political life as well. He was president of the board of regents of Wisconsin State University (1869–76), and U. S. marshal through both of Grant's administrations. Gen. Hamilton was married, in 1848, to Sophia J., daughter of Charles Shepard of Dansville, N. Y. They have six sons, all living. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., April 17, 1891.

HAMILTON, William Reeve, soldier, was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., June 13, 1855, son of Gen. Charles S. Hamilton and Sophia J. Hamilton.

Wm R Hamilton

His father was a major-general in the civil war; his uncle, I. V. D. Reeve, was a colonel in the U. S. army; his grandfather and great-grandfather were soldiers of 1812 and 1776. The latter, Dr. Hosea Hamilton, was an intimate friend of Washington, and served as surgeon on his staff. William R. Hamilton's early education was received in the public schools of Fond du Lac, and at the age of fifteen he was sent to the Wisconsin State University at Madison. He had been at Madison but one year when he received an appointment from Pres. Grant to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and reporting there in May, 1872, he went through the four years' course and was graduated ninth in his class in June, 1876. He was at once assigned to the 5th U. S. artillery, serving in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, New York, Connecticut, Utah, California and Nevada, and was promoted first lieutenant in 1883. From 1879 to 1883 he was professor of military science and tactics in Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind. In the summer of 1887 he was detailed as instructor of the Connecticut national guard, and the following summer he was detailed on similar duty in New York, and at conclusion of the encampment was invited to remain in that position by the state authorities. An order was accordingly procured from the war department constituting him the first officer placed on a permanent detail of this nature. He remained there two years, and in 1890 was relieved at his own request to join his regiment just starting for the Pacific coast. While in Indiana he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel and chief of artillery on the governor's staff, and in 1894 was again detailed on college duty at the State University of Nevada. As a military writer, Lieut. Hamilton was well known as the author of "Elementary Principles of the Art of War" (1887); "Practical Military Instructions for the National Guard" (1889–90), and a number of serial stories of a military nature for "Golden Days," as well as for the prominent magazines and newspapers. His "Practical Military Instructions" were adopted by the national guards of many of the states. The degree of M.S. was conferred upon him by Indiana Asbury University in 1883 in recognition of his services to that institution and his distinguished scholarship in military science. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He was married (1) in 1876 to Alice King, by whom he had three children: Margaret Claire, wife of Edward I. Pratt; Charles Smith, and Grace Lansing, wife of Albert Frackleton. They were divorced in 1889, and he was married (2) in 1891 to Henrietta Bond. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 14, 1914.

NILES, Samuel, clergyman, was born at Block Island, R. I., May 1, 1674, the first child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sands) Niles. He was the first graduate of Harvard College from Rhode Island, taking his diploma in 1699. Sixty years later the college conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A., in recognition of his merits as clergyman and author. Immediately after his graduation he returned to his native island and preached for two years in a district known as the "ministerial lands." From 1702 to 1710 he preached in Kingston, R. I., but his formal ordination did not take place until 1711, upon his installation as pastor of the Second Church at Braintree, Mass. In his latter years he returned to Rhode Island and became "pastor of a church in Charlestown composed chiefly of Indians." This so-called Indian church, made up largely of Niantics, was a fruit of the "Great Revival," and is still in existence. Samuel Niles was understood to be a Presbyterian, but assumed some latitude of practice, as this last church has always been known as Baptist. Mr. Niles was the author of several theological and historical works, "Tristitiæ Ecclesiarum, or a Brief and Sorrowful Account of the Present Churches in New England" (1745); "God's Wonder-working Providence for New England in the Reduction of Louisburg," a tract in verse (1747); "Vindication of Divers Important Doctrines" (1752), and "The True Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin" (1757), written in answer to a tract by Dr. J. Taylor, which also called forth a masterly reply by Jonathan Edwards. Among his works left in manuscript was "A Summary Historical Narrative of the Wars in New England," which was printed subsequently in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a diary which contained a complete history of the town of Braintree. He was twice married: in 1716, to the daughter of Peter Thacher, of Milton, Mass., and in 1732 to Ann Coddington. Several of his descendants attained distinction. He died at Braintree, Mass., May 1, 1762.

MORTON, Sarah Wentworth (Apthorpe), author, was born at Braintree, Mass., Aug. 29, 1759. Her earliest writings consist of verses contributed to the "Massachusetts Magazine," and through them she acquired quite an extensive literary reputation.

Her friend, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., even went so far as to call her the "American Sappho," and some of her poems, particularly those dealing with patriotic sentiments, have a certain glow and beauty. She was an admirer and imitator of the Della Cruscan versifiers. In 1790 she published her first book, a poem of four cantos, entitled "Ouabi, or the Virtues of Nature," which tells a pastoral tale of an Indian brave, an English sojourner among the Indians, and the dusky maiden whom they both love. This was followed in 1823 by "My Mind and Its Thoughts," a collection of verses and prose writings. The author was married, in 1778, to Perez Morton, a Harvard graduate, who distinguished himself in public life during the revolutionary war, and in later years became attorney-general of Massachusetts. She died at Quincy, Mass., May 14, 1846.

SHANLY, Charles Dawson, journalist, was born at Dublin, Ireland, March 9, 1811. He was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1834, and shortly afterwards emigrated to Canada. From 1842 to 1857 he acted as assistant secretary of the department of public works at Ottawa. Subsequently he became a journalist in New York city, where he was connected at different periods with "Vanity Fair" and "Mrs. Grundy." At the same time he contributed a voluminous quantity of poems and prose articles to the "New York Leader," "Weekly Review," "Albion," "Atlantic Monthly" and other periodicals. His writings were sometimes humorous and sometimes highly imaginative. During the civil war he won celebrity for a period by a poem, "The Fancy Shot," which appeared in the London "Once a Week." He also wrote "A Jolly Bear and his Friends" (1866); "The Monkey of Porto Bello" (1866), and "The Truant Chicken" (1866). "The Walker of the Snow" is his best known poem. Mr. Shanly was also an artist of considerable ability. He died at Arlington, Fla., Aug. 15, 1875.

SHEPHERD, Nathaniel Graham, poet, was born in New York city in 1835. He was possessed of artistic as well as literary gifts, and after studying art in his native city, was for a time a drawing teacher in Georgia. Subsequently he returned to New York and entered the insurance business. During the civil war he first entered journalism, a profession which he afterwards followed, and acted as war correspondent to the New York "Tribune." He also contributed to other periodicals, and made himself famous by his popular war songs, the best known being "The Dead Drummer-Boy" and "The Roll Call." He died in New York city, May 23, 1869.

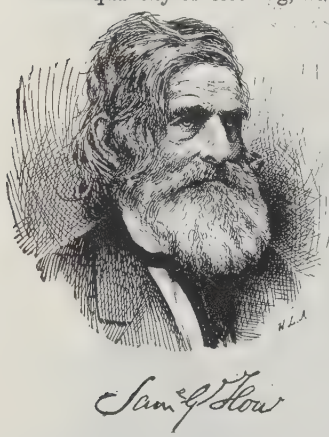
MORLAN, Albert Edmund, diplomat, was born at Fallston, Beaver co., Pa., Feb. 18, 1850, of Quaker parentage. His grandfather, Stephen Morlan, was born in New Jersey, near Philadelphia in 1750, and became a farmer and Quaker preacher in Bedford county, Va. Stephen reared a large family of sons, who scattered far and wide throughout the United States. Richard Morlan, born in 1791, the father of Albert Edmund, established himself as an extensive manufacturer in Western Pennsylvania. His first wife was Caroline (Okely) Wilson; and his second wife, a granddaughter of Gen. John Okely, commissary general in the Continental army, and member of the Continental congress, and daughter of John Okely, Jr., a prominent merchant of Western Pennsylvania. Although born to wealth, the boy did not enjoy it; for the crisis of 1853 left the fortunes of the family so impaired that, as soon as he had acquired the rudiments of an education, he was obliged to leave school and earn a livelihood. When he was sixteen years of age his father died, and it devolved on him to support his mother and sister as well. Five years later he apprenticed himself to learn the jewelry business, and during the period that he spent with his employer, who was a German, he became proficient in that tongue. A year later an opportunity offered him to pursue his linguistic studies farther, for after working in New York and Mobile, Ala., he secured a good position in New Orleans, and during his four years there made himself familiar with French. In 1879 he visited Central America, and established himself in the jewelry and general mercantile business at Belize, British Honduras. Three years later he was appointed U. S. consul at that city by Pres. Arthur, and held the office during his and Pres. Cleveland's administrations. During Mr. Harrison's administration he resigned, and opened a commission business at New Orleans with branch houses in Tegucigalpa, Bocadel Toro and Belize. The numerous revolutions in Honduras making this unprofitable, he closed out the commission business and returned to conduct affairs in person. In 1895, owing to his former good record, he was reinstated in the consulate. This office, while affording no opportunity for attaining distinction, is a responsible one; the consul at Belize has it in his power to advance the foreign trade of the United States, to break down a prejudice which exists in Central America against this country, and to further the interests of the U. S. citizens there. All these duties Mr. Morlan has ably fulfilled, while his courtesy and linguistic ability render him popular among his Spanish neighbors. He has traveled extensively and become well acquainted with the republic of Honduras and its inhabitants, while of Pres. Bonilla and other prominent men of Honduras he has made personal friends. His duties sometimes involve the delicate task of attending to wrecks and mutinies, condemning and selling disputed vessels and dealing with the army of tramps and criminals who swarm in Central America. During his incumbency of the consulate Mr. Morlan has furnished the department of state with a large number of valuable reports on the trade of British Honduras with the United States, and suggested the means of increasing it; these reports have been very favorably commented on by the export and other periodicals. Through his personal intervention and interest in the affairs of the colony, American manufacturers have been permitted to successfully tender for public works in Belize. He is zealous in maintaining his country's dignity by properly celebrating the national holidays and by entertaining as becomes his station, although this involves much personal expense. He was married, in 1880, to Emma M., daughter of James Keating, a contractor and large property holder of New Orleans, La. Four children were born to them. Six half brothers of Mr. Morlan, Samuel, Stephen, James, William, Charles and Erwin were born in Fallston, and, following the family trait, went west, the two eldest to California during the gold fever. The four younger brothers served in the civil war.

Albert E. Morlan

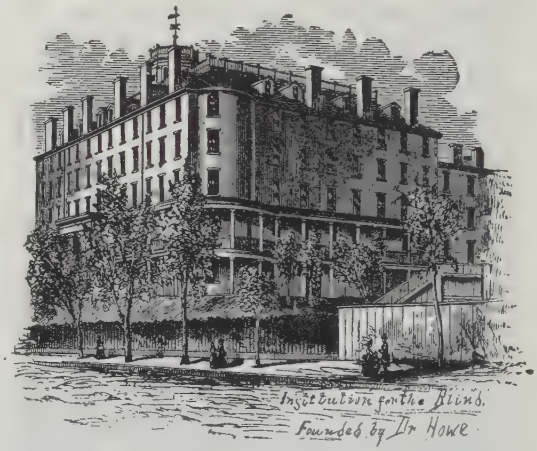
ROWLANDSON, Mary White, author, lived in New England in the seventeenth century. The date and place of her birth are unknown. Her father was John White, colonist, and her husband was Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, first pastor of Lancaster, Mass. On the burning of that town during King Philip's war, the Indians took her and her child captive, Feb. 10, 1676. They were subjected to the most frightful hardships, and the baby soon afterwards was frozen to death. Mrs. Rowlandson remained in

captivity among the savages for three months, suffering from hunger, cold and the most inhuman insults and tortures. She was finally ransomed by the women of Boston, and afterwards wrote a description of her captivity in a work entitled "A Narrative of the Captivity and Restouration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson" (1682). The book excited great interest, and went through a number of editions in England and America, the last being edited by Joseph Willard in 1828.

HOWE, Samuel Gridley, philanthropist and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1801, son of Joseph N. and Patty (Gridley) Howe. His father was a ship-owner and manufacturer, and his mother a relative of Col. Gridley, who constructed the fortifications before the battle of Bunker Hill. He was graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1821, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1824. The Greek revolution was then in full progress, and Howe, sailing for Greece, offered his services to the government as surgeon, becoming later in the war surgeon-in-chief of the Greek fleet. Many and romantic were his adventures on sea and on land, and great were the hardships and privations which he suffered in common with the native soldiery. In 1827 he returned to America to raise money for the starving people of Greece. About $60,000, and a great quantity of clothing, was contributed in New England and New York. Howe hastened back to Greece, and personally superintended the distribution of these supplies, which saved a large part of the population from actual starvation. He also founded a colony of exiles on the isthmus of Corinth, laboring night and day to secure its prosperity, until forced by a severe malarial fever to leave the country in 1830. His many and varied services gained for him the title of "The Lafayette of the Greek Revolution," and were commemorated in Whittier's poem, "The Hero." He next spent some time in Paris, continuing his medical studies. On his return to America in 1831, he became interested, through his friend Dr. John D. Fisher, in the project of starting a school for the blind, and once more crossed the ocean to study such schools in England, France and Germany. At the request of Lafayette, he carried relief (sent out from America) to the Polish refugees in Prussia, and was imprisoned in consequence without trial in Berlin, for five weeks *au secret*. In 1832 he entered upon the great work of his life, the education and uplifting of the blind. Gathering together a few children from the highways, he taught them in his father's house, giving exhibitions of their progress throughout New England and arousing much interest and enthusiasm. In 1833 the school was transferred with thirty pupils to a large mansion, the gift of Col. Perkins, and was named the Perkins Institution. Dr. Howe at a later period addressed the legislatures of seventeen states, to induce them to provide for the education of the blind, and great success attended the movement everywhere. As the pioneer of this cause in America, he was obliged to create his own working machinery, inventing a new kind of map, much lighter, better and cheaper than any in use, compiling text-books for his scholars, as well as teaching and superintending in person every detail of the establishment. He founded a printing-press for the blind, and printed a large number of books, including the Bible, in raised type. Through his improvements the bulk of the volumes was diminished fifty per cent. and the expense seventy-five per cent. His most famous achievement was the education of Laura Bridgman, the first blind, deaf and dumb person ever taught the use of language. His reports, containing the story of her instruction, awakened the most intense interest abroad as well as at home, and were translated into the European languages. In April, 1843, he was married to Julia, daughter of Samuel Ward, a well-known banker of New York, and with his talented young bride visited England and the continent, studying, as was his life-long custom, the benevolent institutions and prisons, and receiving many social attentions. In 1844 he resumed his labors as superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, retaining this position to the end of his life. He was actively interested in prison reform as early as 1845, and was one of the founders of the Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, continuing to be its president until his death. In 1845 he served on the Boston school committee, and brought about several important reforms. In 1846 he was a member of the state legislature and co-operated with Dorothea L. Dix to improve the condition of lunatics. He induced the legislature to appoint a commission to inquire into the number and condition of idiotic and feeble-minded children in Massachusetts, and his report as chairman produced a profound sensation. Through his efforts, a school for these unfortunates (the first in America) was founded, in 1848, at South Boston, and he retained supervision of it throughout his life. In 1844, in co-operation with his friend, Horace Mann, he attempted to introduce the teaching of articulation to the deaf pupils in the asylum at Hartford, Conn., and it was largely through his efforts and testimony that the articulation method was adopted in Massachusetts in 1867. In 1845, when the Texas question assumed prominence, he was one of the "Conscience Whigs," joining strongly in the opposition to slavery, and becoming chairman of a vigilance committee to prevent the return of fugitive slaves. He was one of the founders, in 1851, of the "Commonwealth," an anti-slavery paper, and edited it for more than a year, assisted by Mrs. Howe. He was an active member of the Kansas committee, formed at the East to assist the free-state men in their contest with the slaveholders, and was a friend and admirer of John Brown. During the civil war he was one of the heads of the sanitary commission, and in 1863 was appointed with Hon. Robert Dale Owen and Mr. James McKay on a commission to inquire into the condition of the freedmen of the South. In 1863 a board of state charities (the



Sam'l G. Howe



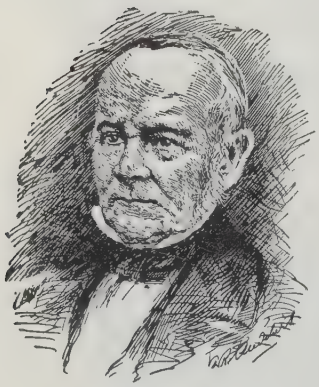
first in America) was created in Massachusetts, and Dr. Howe, taking his place on it in 1864, served as chairman and wrote the annual reports from 1865 until 1874. His life-long experience in charities, his powers of organization and insight into principles, made these of great value. Says his biographer, F. B. Sanborn: "The system he devised for Massachusetts now prevails to a great extent there, and in a less degree in many other American states, while it has been introduced in European countries in some of its features." During the Cretan rebellion of 1866 he collected a large amount of money and clothing, and went to Greece to distribute it among the Cretan refugees, for whom he also established industrial schools at Athens. In 1870 Dr. Howe, together with Hon. Benj. F. Wade and Hon. Andrew D. White, were sent by Pres. Grant to San Domingo to inquire into the resources of that island and the disposition of its inhabitants with regard to annexation. Their report was favorable to the project. Dr. Howe continued his active labors until shortly before his death, failing health obliged him to retire. He was a vigorous and prolific writer, chiefly on educational and philanthropic themes. His reports rank among the classics of pedagogy, and his "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution" (published in 1828) passed through several editions. He received many medals and diplomas from European countries for his work among the blind, and decorations from the Greek government for his services in the Greek revolution. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University. Five children survived him: Julia Romana Anagnos (who shared his devotion to the blind), Florence Howe Hall, Prof. Henry Marion Howe, Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott. Dr. Howe died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1876.

PULLEN, Elisabeth (Jones) Cavazza, journalist and author, was born at Portland, Me., daughter of Charles and Anna (Davels) Jones. Her father, a prominent business man of Portland, died when his daughter was very young. She was always accustomed to speak Italian and English, and received thorough training as a singer and pianist and in musical theory. When little more than a school-girl she was taught journalism by Mr. Stanley Pullen, then the youthful proprietor and chief editor of the "Portland Press," for whose columns she wrote unsigned verse, sketches and book reviews, acting also as musical critic. A parody in the manner of Mr. Swinburne's "Atalanta," "Algernon in London" much diverted some leading members of the Century Club of New York, from whom she received a card of admission to that club, sent on the supposition that the drama was the work of a man. The card bore the names of Messrs. E. C. Stedman, Bayard Taylor, R. H. Stoddard and A. R. Macdonough, who always remained kind friends to her. A second parody, in which Mr. Robert Browning figured was not only forgiven by the poet, but also rewarded by a charming letter. In 1885 she was married to Signor Nino Cavazza of Modena, Italy, who was then in the last stage of mortal illness, and died in her mother's house a very few weeks after. She at once resumed writing, becoming known to readers of magazines as E. Cavazza, and published a volume of stories of Calabrian peasant life, entitled "Don Finimondone." She was editor of the Italian department of the "Transatlantic," and on the editorial staff of the Boston "Literary World," also contributing to many periodicals. In 1894 she was married to Stanley Pullen. Her writings are now signed Elisabeth Pullen.

FOSHAY, James A., educator, was born at Cold Spring, Putnam co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1856, son of Andrew Jackson and Emiline (Griffin) Foshay. He is a grandson of Lynes Foshay, and great-grandson of John Foshay of New York city, a soldier in the revolutionary war. In 1857 the family removed to Park's Corners, N. Y., where James attended a district school. He was graduated at the State Normal School at Albany in 1879, and after teaching for three years was elected school commissioner, serving for two terms. Removing to Monrovia, Calif., in 1887, he was teacher or principal of public schools for five years, and was a member of the school examining board of Los Angeles county during 1889–95. He was superintendent of the city schools of Los Angeles, and a member of the California Council of Education, and president of the Southern California Teachers' Association. He was a member of the committee that collected the material for the admirable educational exhibit made by the state of California at the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a director of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, and took particular interest in mineralogy, which he studied for many years. In politics he was a Republican, and he attended the Baptist church. In 1898 he received the degree of Ph.D. from the State Normal College, Albany, N. Y., and A.M. from the University of Southern California. He wrote many papers on educational subjects, among them "Drawing, from the Standpoint of a School Superintendent," a paper read before the State Teachers' Association at San José in 1896; "School Supervision," delivered before the Putnam County (N.Y.) Teachers' Association in 1884; "School Discipline," "The Teachers' Work," "Vocal Music as an Educational Factor," "Music in the Sunday-school," and "Some Tendencies of Modern Education," delivered before the National Educational Association in 1897. He was married Mar. 18, 1885, to Phebe Powell, daughter of John G. Miller of Carmel, N. Y., and had one daughter: Eleanor A. Foshay. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 14, 1914.

BENNETT, Josiah Kendall, lawyer, was born in Groton, Mass., Feb. 4, 1831, son of Josiah Kendall and Lucinda Hall (Nutting) Bennett. Sickness and straitened means weighed heavily on his early years, and as a student at Lawrence Academy, Groton, he taught in a district school. While attending Harvard College he arranged with President Sparks to pass a year at Yale, and after passing through the junior class he returned to Harvard to be graduated with high rank in 1853. He immediately became master of the Hopkins Classical School at Cambridge, Mass., but in the following year the school was merged in the Cambridge High School, and entering the Harvard law school took his degree of LL.B. in 1856. Meanwhile he wrote for the religious press, and was the author of an article in the "Bibliotheca Sacra." He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and maintained offices in Boston and Groton, his home. He was a public-spirited townsman, serving on the school committee for eight years and as a trustee of Lawrence Academy. While conducting his law practice he kept up a remarkable amount of literary work. He could read fourteen or fifteen languages, including Sanskrit, Norse and Anglo-Saxon. In 1872 he was appointed judge of the first district court of northern Middlesex, and served during the remainder of his life. He was a communicant of the Congregational church. Judge Bennett was married June 29, 1865, to Abby Ann, daughter of Reuben Lewis Torrey of Groton, and had two children: James Torrey Bennett and Beatrice Ethel Bennett. He died in Ayer, Mass., Jan. 23, 1874.

NUTTALL, Thomas, botanist and ornithologist, was born at Settle, Yorkshire, England, in 1786. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade at an early age, and for several years worked as a journeyman under an uncle who was engaged in this business in Liverpool. Becoming dissatisfied with his employer, young Nuttall went to London, where he fared worse, not getting steady work and being forced to live from hand to mouth. He was known among his associates as a student of books, and before he left England had acquired a knowledge of some branches of natural history and of Latin and Greek; but had not become interested in botany. At the age of twenty-two he emigrated to the United States and settled in Philadelphia, where on the day after his arrival he found a species of smilax (catbrier) that he took to be a passion-flower. He was referred for definite information on the subject to Prof. Benjamin Smith Barton, who received him most kindly and gave him some elementary instruction in botany that led Nuttall to devote his life to the science. Under the guidance of Prof. Barton he progressed rapidly in the acquisition of knowledge, and gradually extended his excursions, until he wandered down the Atlantic coast to Virginia and North Carolina. In 1809 he met at Philadelphia, a Scotch naturalist, John Bradbury by name, who was about to visit the far West on a collecting tour, and was accepted as a traveling companion. Late in the year they journeyed to St. Louis, and then proceeded northward, crossing the Kansas and the Platte rivers early in 1810 and continuing their course along the Missouri far into what is now North Dakota. During this trip, which was one of excessive hardship, Bradbury narrowly escaped being killed by the Indians and Nuttall was only saved from death from hunger and fatigue, by a friendly savage. In the beginning of 1811 the explorers returned to Philadelphia, but it was not long before the enthusiastic Nuttall started out again, and for eight years he devoted his summers to excursions in different parts of the United States east of the Mississippi; from the Great Lakes to the Everglades of Florida. In 1817 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society and a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, to whose journal he began to contribute. Previous to this he had been elected a fellow of the Linnæan Society of London. In 1878 he published at Philadelphia, in two volumes, his chief botanical work, "Genera of the North American Plants"; much of the type-setting being done by his own hands. In October of this year he started for a visit to the Arkansas country, means having been provided by several friends and patrons, and reached the mouth of the Arkansas about the middle of the month of January, 1819. Again he was subjected to privations and exposed to dangers, but the fact that the interior country had never been explored by a scientist nerved him to incessant labors, and it was not until the middle of August that he was checked, and then it was by fever and not by the Indians he encountered. He recovered about the middle of October, and soon after started for New Orleans, on his return home, reaching Philadelphia early in the spring and completing a journey of more than 5,000 miles. Considerable time was now spent in classifying his new specimens, and in lecturing on botany to classes of young men; and the study of mineralogy was carried on. In 1821 he published "A Journal of Travels into the Arkansas Territory during the year 1819." Late in the same year he was called to Harvard College to become professor of natural history and curator of the botanic garden, his duties leaving plenty of time for independent work and study and for the culture of rare plants. While there he published "An Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany," and at the suggestion of a friend began to write a work on ornithology, a subject in which he had ever taken an interest. The first volume of his "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada," dealing with land birds, was published at Cambridge in 1832; the second, devoted to water birds, at Boston in 1834. In 1833 an opportunity came to accompany an expedition under Capt. Wyeth to the Columbia river, and resigning his position at Harvard, he returned to Philadelphia, and from thence, accompanied by John K. Townsend, a young naturalist, proceeded early in 1834 to Independence, Mo., the starting point of the expedition. Leaving Independence, April 28th, the caravan crossed the Rocky Mountains, and on Sept. 3d reached the Columbia. The autumn was spent at Fort Vancouver; two months among the Sandwich islands, where Nuttall added a new science, conchology, to his list of studies; the following spring and summer on the Pacific coast; and then, returning to the Sandwich islands, the two naturalists sailed for home by way of Cape Horn, arriving at Philadelphia in October, 1835. In December, 1841, Nuttall returned to England, an uncle having bequeathed him an estate near Liverpool; at the same time requiring him to spend at least nine months of every year in his native country. He went unwillingly, for he was greatly attached to the United States, but returned only once, and then for a six month's visit, 1847-48. For the rest of his days he lived the life of a farmer and horticulturist; making a specialty of the cultivation of rare plants. His last important work before leaving the United States was the writing of a supplement to Michaux's "North American Sylva" which was published in three volumes in 1846. His first biographer, Elias Durand, said of him: "No other explorer of the botany of North America has personally made more discoveries; no writer on American plants, except, perhaps, Prof. Asa Gray, has described more new genera and species." Nuttall died at his home, Sept. 10, 1859.



Th. Nuttall.

BRYAN, Mary Edwards, author and journalist, was born near Tallahassee, Fla., May 17, 1842, daughter of John D. and Louisa (Houghton) Edwards. As she lived on an isolated plantation her education was cared for by her accomplished mother, and her taste for literature was omnivorous even as a child. She completed her education at College Temple, Newnan, Ga. Her literary work was begun at an early age and a number of her verses and stories, written at the age of fourteen, were considered worthy of publication. She became a regular contributor to various southern periodicals, and when not quite eighteen, in 1860, took editorial charge of the "Crusader" in Atlanta, Ga. Afterwards she edited a tri-weekly political paper at Natchitoches, La. One of her stories interested the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co. of New York, and in 1879 it brought out her first novel, "Manch," which was remarkably successful. It was subsequently dramatized and played for years on the popular-priced circuits of America.

Because her publishers failed to copyright it, the novel was pirated and sold under several other titles. During 1874–84 she was managing editor of the "Sunny South," a popular literary weekly of Atlanta, Ga., and for twelve years she lived in New York city and devoted herself to editing the "New York Bazaar" and "Half Hour Magazine," two of George Munro's publications, contributing weekly stories and sketches to numerous magazines, and writing novels and poetry. She returned to Atlanta in 1896 to join the editorial staff of "Uncle Remus's Home Magazine" with which the "Sunny South" had merged. Mrs. Bryan was the author of forty-seven novels, the best of which were "Wild Work," a story of reconstruction in Louisiana (1881); "Nan Haggard" (1884); "The Bayou Bride" (1886); "Kildee" (1886); "Uncle Ned's White Child" (1888); "His Legal Wife" (1889); "A Stormy Wedding "; "Ruth" (1892); "An Outcast" (1893); "The Girl He Bought" (1894); "My Sin" (1898), and "A Fair Judas" (1899), and two volumes of poems entitled "Poems" and "Stories in Verse" (1903). She was a prodigious worker and possessed a vivid imagination. Practically all the characters and incidents in her stories were taken from real life. "There is a romance in every life," she is quoted as saying, "find it." The manuscripts of her novels were prepared chiefly at night, and were written so neatly with pen and ink that they were never recopied on the typewriter. She was vice-president of the Woman's Press Club, chairman of the Sorosis Club and a member of the National Daughters of the American Revolution. She was married in 1856 to Iredell E. Bryan of Louisiana and had five children of whom four reached maturity: John L.; Fred W.; Ada, wife of C. A. Wilcox and Mrs. Pearl Byrd. Mrs. Bryan died at Clarkson, near Atlanta, Ga., June 15, 1913.

WALLACE, William Ross, poet, was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1819, was educated at Bloomington and South Hanover colleges, Ind., and subsequently studied law at Lexington, Ky. In 1841 he removed to New York where he practiced his profession and engaged in literary pursuits. His talent for poetry was already manifest in his boyhood. A poem, written at the early age of seventeen and entitled "The Battle of Tippecanoe," was declamed by him with such effect before a large political gathering in Indiana that he was urged to become a candidate for the state legislature. Political life, however, had no attractions for him. Mr. Wallace was very prolific in the field of verse, poems of a patriotic nature meeting with particular favor. Especially during the civil war did his melodious verses enjoy an extraordinary popularity. They were sung by many a regiment which marched out from the city of New York, for they were not only rhythmical and adaptable to musical setting, but were filled with a sentiment of patriotism which, especially at that day, had a tremendous popular appeal. Among these songs was the well known "Keep Step to the Music of the Union." His "God of the Free" was intended to be a national anthem, but did not meet with ready acceptance. Wallace also attempted fiction, but his one story "Albin, the Pirate," did not meet with success, and has long been out of print. He was a popular lecturer and possessed oratorical gifts of a high order. For nearly twenty years he was a regular contributor to the "New York Ledger," "Godey's Lady's Book," "Harpers' Magazine" and "Harpers' Weekly," the "Celtic Monthly," and other publications. William Cullen Bryant, an intimate friend of Wallace, said of his writings: "They are marked by a splendor of imagination and an affluence of diction which show him the born poet." Among Wallace's intimate friends were Edgar Allan Poe, J. B. Boulton, of the "Journal of Commerce," and other literary celebrities of a past generation. Among his greatest poems are: "The Sword of Bunker Hill" and "The Liberty Bell." Wallace was twice married, and left a daughter by his first, and a son and daughter by his second marriage. His death occurred in New York city, May 5, 1881.

STODDARD, Elizabeth Drew (Barstow), author, was born at Mattapoisett, Plymouth county, Mass., May 6, 1823, daughter of a sea captain and shipowner. She was educated at various boarding schools, and the compulsory writing done in those institutions, immature though it was, had a quality that distinguished her work from that of her fellow pupils. In 1857 she became the wife of Richard H. Stoddard (q.v.), the poet, and soon afterward began to publish poems which, though not appreciated by the public, excited the admiration of intellectual readers and made them anticipate eagerly her work in prose. Soon a short story from the same hand appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," at that time edited by James Russell Lowell, and this was followed by others in the same periodical and in "Harpers' Magazine." Her first novel was "The Morgesons" (1863), a story rich in the delineation of unusual aspects of character, in its grim New England humor and in its pictures of the sea which were a feature of all her novels. It was followed by "Two Men" (1865), "Temple House" illustrative of English character and scenery (1865), and "Lolly Dinks Doings," a story for children (1874). In advance of her time by a generation, Mrs. Stoddard belonged to the Maeterlinck and Ibsen period rather than to the romantic period of fiction of the day in which she wrote. It was as a poet she gained her highest fame, although no book of its time, said Leslie Stephen, is more remarkable than her "Temple House." She began to write poetry in her girlhood but her poems were not collected in book form until a volume was published in 1885. In them will be found the spirit of her fiction, the tragic atmosphere with which her novels were surcharged. Her novels were republished in 1888, beginning with "Two Men" for which Edmund Clarence Stedman wrote the introduction. In the words of her husband, her novels and stories "are clearly and always illustrative of New England life and manners and may be said to have anticipated the realistic methods now in vogue in American fiction. Her poems are distinguished by originality, vigor, dramatic quality and love of and knowledge of nature. She is the only American woman who has written good blank verse." Mrs. Stoddard died in New York city, Aug. 1, 1902.

HATCH, Abram, Mormon bishop, was born at Lincoln, Addison co., Vt., Jan. 3, 1830, son of Hezekiah and Aldura (Sumner) Hatch, grandson of Jeremiah Hatch, who served in the revolutionary war, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Hatch of Connecticut, whose ancestors emigrated from England with the early colonists. He attended the public schools of Lincoln and Bristol, Vt., and after the death of his mother in 1840, accompanied his father to Nauvoo, Ill., where they embraced the Mormon religion. Later he

worked in a store at Greencastle and in Pittsburgh, Pa., and engaged as cabin boy on the Mississippi river. In 1847 he went with his brother Jeremiah to Florence, Nebr., then the headquarters of the Mormon church, where he met Pres. Brigham Young, who had just returned with his band of pioneers from the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Again he obtained employment on river boats, plying the Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. In the spring of 1850, with his brothers and sisters, he journeyed across the plains, and after many thrilling experiences, entered the valley of Salt Lake, Sept. 15 of that year. He was engaged in missionary work in Europe for three years (1864–67), attending the Birmingham conference, and making a tour of the continent and the British Isles. In 1877 he was appointed by Pres. Young president of the Wasatch county stake of Zion, making his home in Heber City. He held this position until 1901 and during almost thirty years did much to increase the prosperity of the town and county. In addition to the duties of his bishopric he served for six years as county probate judge. Meantime, his coöperative store, conducted under the name of A. Hatch & Co., became one of the most important in the state. For twenty years Bishop Hatch was a member of the legislative assembly of Utah, and for two sessions was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was especially interested in economy of administration and extension of public education, and among the important measures introduced by him were those extending the elective franchise to women, and setting apart a portion of the public revenues for the benefit of the common schools. Bishop Hatch traveled extensively throughout the United States and Mexico. He was married (1) Dec. 2, 1852, to Parmelia Jane Lott of Lehi City, Utah; she died in 1880, leaving five children: Joseph; Abram Chase; Minnie, wife of Pardon Dodds; Emma Jane, wife of William L. Turner, and Lacy Ann, wife of Alvie Kent Farnsworth; he was married (2) Apr. 26, 1882, to Ruth, daughter of Edwin D. Wooley of Salt Lake City, Utah, by whom he had four children: Vermont; Edwin Dilworth; Fannie LaPrele, wife of Donald Edward Ray, and Aldura Hatch. He died in Heber City, Utah, Dec. 2, 1911.

ALLEN, Charles Linnaeus, lawyer, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 22, 1849, son of Jonathan Adams and Mary Ann (Marsh) Allen. His first paternal American ancestor was James Allen, who came from England and settled at Dedham, Mass., in 1629, and the line of descent from James and his wife Anna Guild, is through their son Nathaniel and his wife Mary Frizell; their son Ebenezer and his wife Mary Hill; their son Seth and his wife Elizabeth Guild (or Gould); their son Amos and his wife Abigail Smith, and their son Jonathan Adams and his wife Betsy Cheney, who were the grandparents of Charles L. Allen. His father, a native of Middlebury, Vt., was president of Rush Medical College for twenty-five years. The son studied at the University of Chicago and was graduated at Denison University, Granville, O., in 1870. He then read law in the office of Walker, Dexter & Smith, Chicago, Ill., and after his admission to the bar became in 1876 a member of the firm of Dexter, Herrick & Allen, his partners being Wirt Dexter and John J. Herrick. This partnership was succeeded by the firm of Herrick, Allen, Boyeson & Martin, which specialized in corporation law while conducting a general practice. Mr. Allen was a director of several railroads and other corporations and the United Charities of Chicago, Ill. He was one of the founders of the Civic Music Association, president of the Chicago Golf Club and a director of the U. S. Golf Association. He was also a member of the University, Chicago, Onwentsia, Saddle and Cycle, Literary and Caxton clubs, and the Chicago Union League. He was married, June 3, 1873, to Lucy E., daughter of Gen. William H. Powell, and had one child, Dora Alice Allen. He died in Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11, 1916.

CURTIS, Joseph Bridgham, soldier, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 25, 1836, son of George and Julia (Bowen-Bridgham) Curtis. He entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard College, and was graduated in the department of engineering in 1856. In the discharge of his duties as an engineer, he went to Chicago, Ill., and from Chicago, in the spring of 1857, to a post upon the Allentown railroad, in Pennsylvania. When the civil war broke out he obtained a commission as an engineer, with the rank of captain, in the 9th N. Y. state militia, and had a place on the colonel's staff. He remained an unpaid volunteer in this regiment for a few months, and then went to Washington, and for a short time occupied a post in the working corps of the sanitary commission. When the 4th R. I. regiment was formed, he was appointed first lieutenant. In November, 1861, the regiment, which was attached to Gen. O. O. Howard's brigade, was ordered to join Gen. Sumner's division. In a few weeks it joined Burnside's forces, and was in the battle of Roanoke island. Succumbing to the hardships and fatigues to which he had been exposed, Col. Curtis was compelled to return to Providence to recuperate for a time. As soon as his strength began to return he was impatient to be on duty, and several days before his furlough expired was on his way to join his regiment. He was at the siege of Fort Macon in 1862. When Col. Rodman was promoted to the rank of brigadier, Curtis was commissioned his assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, and soon after, was made lieutenant colonel. After a series of adventures in which he displayed considerable bravery, there came the great battle of Antietam, in which the 4th R. I. regiment performed so gallant a part. While in command of the regiment in the place of Col. Steere, who had been wounded, Col. Curtis was killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862, on the outskirts of Fredericksburg.

WOOD, George, author, was born in Newburyport, Mass., July 21, 1798, son of William and Mary Wood. He was educated by Samuel L. Knapp, who was afterwards well known as a writer. Following the death of his father he removed with his mother to Alexandria, Va., in 1816, and found employment in a large commission house. Three years later he was appointed clerk in the war department in Washington, D. C., and after three years was transferred to the treasury department, in connection with which he labored continuously, with brief intervals spent in other cities, until he received his final appointment as chief of the navigation division. Throughout this uneventful career he found time to give constant expression to the literary side of his nature. He contributed to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," of New York (1846–47); to the "National Era" of Wash-

ington; and to other magazines, and wrote a number of books, of a satirical character. The first of these, "Peter Schlemihl in America" (1848), adopts the outline of Chamisso's work, and satirizes current follies in financial, social, religious and educational circles. In 1855 he published "Modern Pilgrims, showing the Improvements in Travel with the Newest Methods of Reaching the Celestial City," of which the title is sufficient indication of the contents; following it in the next year by "Marrying too Late—a Tale, Designed to Illustrate God's Providences in the Relations of Married Life"; and in 1858 by "Future Life, or Scenes in Another World," the title of the last being changed, after the appearance of Miss Phelps' "The Gates Ajar," to "The Gates Wide Open." The author died at Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1870.

LOW, Samuel, poet, was born Dec. 12, 1765; at least this date may be inferred from the following lines in a poem, dated Dec. 11, 1785.

> "Yes, twice ten years ago to-morrow night
> Began to breathe the rhyming, moon struck wight."

Nothing else is known of his history, and he is only saved from absolute oblivion by two small volumes of poems, published by subscription in 1800. The poems reflect the fashions in literature then prevailing, but though somewhat lacking in originality, the verses are smooth and pleasing. The first of the collection is an ode on the death of Gen. Washington, which was recited by Hodgkinson, in the New York Theatre, Jan. 8, 1880, and the following selections treat frequently of patriotic subjects, and as frequently of the poet's domestic joys and sorrows. There is also a somewhat elaborate poem, descriptive of winter, and the peasants' fireside, in which occasional sordid touches, if less poetical, are perhaps more true to life than the optimistic descriptions frequently written of country life.

BARTON, Benjamin Smith, botanist, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 10, 1766. His father, Rev. Thomas Barton, who was a member of an English family long settled in Ireland, was for nearly twenty years rector of St. James' Church at Lancaster; a man deeply interested in science, especially mineralogy and botany, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. His mother was a sister of the noted astronomer, David Rittenhouse. Benjamin Barton's parents died before he reached the age of fifteen, and in the year of his father's death, 1780, he, with one of his brothers, was placed in the academy at York, Pa., under Rev. Dr. Andrews. He had early shown a fondness for botany, as well as for other branches of natural history; and as the course of study at York was purely classical, he kept up the acquisition of knowledge from outside sources: hunting for plants, watching birds and insects, collecting specimens of various kinds; aided in recording his observations by a natural skill in drawing. After spending nearly two years at York, he went to live in the family of an older brother in Philadelphia, entered the College of Philadelphia, and also, during his four years' course, began the study of medicine under one of the Shippens. In the autumn of 1786 he went to Edinburgh, where he remained two years, continuing his medical studies, and then removed to Göttingen, where he took his degree. During his residence in Edinburgh he became a member of the Royal Medical Society, and won its Harveian prize for a dissertation on the *Hyoscyamus niger* of Linnæus (the black henbane). On his return to the United States, late in 1789, he settled in Philadelphia, and in the same year was appointed professor of natural history and botany in the College of Philadelphia; being the first incumbent of the chair. In 1790 this institution was united with the University of Pennsylvania, but Dr. Barton kept his place through reappointment, and held it during his lifetime. In 1795 he was appointed professor of materia medica in the university, and occupied the chair until 1813, when he succeeded Dr. Benjamin Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine. From 1798 until his death he was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital. These official positions left but little time for private practice, or for indulging in journeys or excursions to search for objects of natural history, but through others, especially the botanists Nuttall and Pursh, who were indebted to him for the means wherewith to make some extended explorations, he added constantly to his collections and carried on his investigations. One of the branches of science which was particularly attractive to him was that of paleontology, but he was never able to give extensive or systematic attention to it. He was cautious in making observations and in accepting information given by others, and was exact in stating his conclusions; but his literary style was unmethodical, not to say inelegant, and as a lecturer he had few commendable qualities besides that of instructiveness. Among the works published during his lifetime were: "Memoir Concerning the Fascinating Faculty which has been Ascribed to the Rattlesnake and other North American Serpents" (1796; supp. 1800; new ed., 1814; trans. into German); "New Views on the Origin of the Tribes of America" (1798); "Collections toward a Materia Medica of the United States" (2 parts, 1798, 1804; new ed., 1810); "Elements of Botany" (2 vols. 1803; 2d ed. 1812–14; rev. ed., one vol., 1836; republished in England and in Russia); "Discourse on the Principal Desiderata of Natural History" (1807); and the first part of a work on paleontology, entitled "Archæologiæ Americanæ Telluris Collectanea et Specimina." He published the "Medical and Physical Journal" and contributed much to its pages and to the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society. The last paper written by him was a communication to the Philosophical Society, on the genus of plants named *Bartonia* in his honor by Nuttall and Pursh. Dr. Barton was a member of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow, the Linnæan Society of London, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Danish Royal Society of Sciences, and the Royal Danish Medical Society. His connection with the American Philosophical Society dates back to Jan. 10, 1789, when he was elected a member. From 1802 until his death he was one of its vice-presidents, and for three years, 1797–99, he delivered the annual oration before it. He was married, in 1797, to a daughter of Edward Pennington of Philadelphia, and left two children. His son, Thomas Pennant Barton, was the collector of a valuable Shakespearean library now owned by the Public Library of Boston. Dr. Barton, who had suffered from ill-health more or less all his life, broke down early in 1815, and in the spring of that year sailed for France for the sake of the voyage. He returned in November unbenefited, and died in New York city on Dec. 19th.

LAKE, Richard Pinkney, financier, was born at Grenada, Miss., Jan. 10, 1848. His father was William Lake, a wealthy merchant and an early settler of Grenada, who was descended from

an English family that settled at Eastern Shore, Md., about 1658. His great-grandfather, Henry Lake, was an officer in the revolutionary war. Young Richard Lake served in the Confederate army in the civil war, after which he managed the family plantation and engaged in banking. He was vice-president of the Mississippi & Tennessee railroad during 1882–84; general agent in Mississippi for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, 1885–95, and was then general manager for two states with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., being associated with his son, Richard Henry Lake. He was a member of the Confederate Historical Association of Memphis, and at the time of his death was assistant adjutant general of the United Confederate Veterans. He was married Jan. 10, 1878, to Stella McKnight Hoffa, and had eight children: R. Henry; Robert P.; Donelson M.; Charles H.; Estelle; Alice H.; Elizabeth Donelson, wife of Lee D. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., and Adele Dorothy, wife of Auguste Brabant, of Lille, France. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1921.

LEONARD, Moses Gage, congressman, was born at Stafford, Conn., July 10, 1809, a descendant of James Leonard, who emigrated from London, England, before 1647, and with his brother Henry built a forge for the manufacture of iron in Taunton, Mass., ten years later. He was educated in the district schools, and at the age of eighteen engaged in teaching. Removing to New York city after his marriage, he organized the business of harvesting ice at Rockland Lake in Rockland county and selling it in New York city. He organized the Knickerbocker Ice Co., and was its vice-president and secretary until 1869, when he became president of the Washington Ice Co. He was alderman of New York city in 1840, at a time when the office was connected with judicial functions, the city aldermen taking turns as judges. In 1844 he was elected to the 27th national congress, and was defeated for reëlection two years later, owing to the native American excitement. He was commissioner of charities of New York during 1846–49, during which Bellevue Hospital was established and a children's department organized on Randall's Island. Upon his return from California in 1851, he resumed his connection with the ice business. During the civil war he organized the 35th artillery corps, and was provost marshal of the tenth congressional district. He was married, Mar. 17, 1832, to Catharine Barmore, and had six children: Charles H.; Augusta, wife of John B. Pomeroy; Emma, wife of William Chauncey Kibbe; Algernon Sidney; Cassie, wife of Dr. A. J. Steele, and Josephine, wife of Frank Kellog. During his last years he resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., and died there, Mar. 20, 1899.

SEARS, Edmund Hamilton, clergyman, was born at Sandisfield, Berkshire co., Mass., Apr. 6, 1810, a descendant of Richard Sears, who arrived at Plymouth, Mass., in 1630. His father was a farmer, and, though a prominent and influential man in his village, was of small means, and in boyhood he was accustomed to hard labor, both summer and winter. At a very early age he showed unusual literary skill, writing hymns and sermons when a mere boy. His strong desire for a collegiate education was, with some difficulty, gratified, and after a brief preparation he entered the sophomore class of Union College, in 1831, and soon became a prominent figure in his class by reason of his resolute character, his scholarship, and the readiness with which he composed both in prose and verse. He was graduated at Union College in 1834, and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1837. He preached for a short time as a missionary in Toledo, O., and in 1839 was ordained as minister of the Unitarian church at Wayland, Mass., but soon after accepted a call from the Unitarian Society at Lancaster, Mass., where he remained for seven years. He returned to Wayland in 1848 and lived there for nearly twenty years. His religious works were widely read and brought him many calls from the larger and wealthier societies of the Unitarian body. But his health was always delicate, and he preferred the seclusion of a small country parish, that he might have leisure for writing and study. In 1865 he was settled over the church at Weston, Mass., and in 1867 removed to that town. Dr. Sears' published works are: "Regeneration" (1853, 9th ed., 1873); "Pictures of the Olden Time" (1857); "Athanasia, or Foregleams of Immortality" (1860); "The Fourth Gospel: the Heart of Christ" (1872); "Sermons and Songs" (1875); and "Christ in the Life," a collection of sermons and lyrical pieces (1878). His books show a catholicity of spirit, and a depth and intensity of religious feeling that have made them acceptable to those of widely differing beliefs, and they give a clear and forcible exposition of some features of the philosophy of Emanuel Swedenborg, whose works he read and accepted to a considerable extent. He was for many years editor of the "Monthly Religious Magazine," published in Boston, and he wrote a number of poems, mostly religious, two of which, "It came upon the midnight clear," and "Calm on the listening ear of night," are widely known and sung. Dr. Sears was much loved and reverenced by those who knew him, as his character was to an unusual degree unworldly, elevated, and consecrated. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Union College in 1871. He was married in 1850 to Ellen, daughter of Ebenezer Bacon of Barnstable, Mass., by whom he had three sons and a daughter. Edmund Hamilton Sears, Jr., a graduate of Harvard, was instructor in Latin and Greek in the state university at Berkeley, Calif., and principal of Mary Institute, St. Louis, a branch of Washington University. Edmund H. Sears, Sr., died at Weston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1876.

OPPENHEIM, Ansel, financier and railroad official, was born in New York city, Jan. 5, 1847, son of Isaac Oppenheim, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in 1842, and conducted a mercantile business in New York city. The son took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar at St. Paul, Minn., in 1878, where he opened a law office in partnership with John B. Brisbin. His success promised a brilliant career in the law, but his attention was particularly drawn to the remarkable growth and great natural advantages of St. Paul, and entering a real estate firm in association with his father-in-law, Herman Greve, he became so absorbed in building and land development enterprises that he was compelled to abandon his legal practice altogether. As the head of the firm of H. Greve & Co., he soon developed a large real estate business. In 1880 the firm purchased the St. Paul City Railway. Not only was he instrumental in bringing about many improvements in St. Paul, but took an active part in municipal affairs. In 1886 he formed a

partnership with Arnold Kalman under the firm name of Oppenheim & Kalman, which built the Metropolitan opera house in St. Paul, at the time regarded as the finest edifice of its kind in the Northwest. He was a member of the state board of equalization and assemblyman in the city council. To him and his associates St. Paul was largely indebted for the Union stock yards. He was one of the organizers and vice-president of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, the first line to enter St. Paul from the west side of the river, and retained this position until the Morgan interests of New York took these properties over. In his later years he divided his time between St. Paul and New York city and the extensive acquaintance with eastern and foreign capitalists he thus made was of great benefit to him in his various undertakings. As a Democrat he was chairman of the county and state committees, and secretary of the national convention of 1884. He was a member of the Democratic Club of New York, the Minnesota and Town and Country clubs of St. Paul, the Historical Society of Minnesota, the Masonic order, and immediately after the civil war was sergeant of the 47th N. Y. regiment of the national guard. He was married June 21, 1869, to Josie, daughter of Herman Greve of Sparta, Wis., by whom he had three sons: Herman, Lucius Julius, and Greve Oppenheim. His wife was a woman of high intellectual attainments who contributed to the leading magazines both poetry and prose, and was active in charitable and civic improvement work. Mr. Oppenheim died in New York city, Dec. 9, 1916.

MOREHEAD, Charles Robert, banker, was born in Richmond, Mo., Feb. 28, 1836, son of Charles Robert and Fannie (Warder) Morehead; grandson of Turner and Ann (Ransdell) Morehead; great-grandson of Charles and Mary (Turner) Morehead, and great-great-grandson of Charles Morehead, who emigrated from Scotland to Virginia in 1630. He began business under the direction of his father, who was a successful merchant and banker. After working as a clerk for three years he entered the employ of an army transportation company, engaged in delivering army supplies to military posts in the Middle West. In the following year he was sent as assistant general agent and chief clerk to Utah with the U. S. army expedition against the Mormons, during which he had a number of exciting experiences with the Indians and the Mormons. In 1861 with Mathew Ryan he secured a government contract to deliver 300 head of cattle to Fort Larned and Fort Lyon in Kansas. Although a Democrat in politics, he was elected mayor of Leavenworth, which was strongly Republican in 1868. In 1881 he removed to El Paso, Tex., where he organized the State National Bank and was its president until his death. He was president of the city board of education in 1893–94, and mayor of El Paso in 1903–05. When he removed to El Paso he found a condition which militated powerfully against the success of merchants along the American border. This was the Zona Libra, or free zone, a strip of Mexican territory fifty miles wide along the northern frontier, into which merchandise could be taken in bond from foreign countries free of duty. It was then smuggled into the United States or the interior of Mexico, about 80 per cent. of the goods coming from Mexico to the United States arriving in that way. Many American merchants had moved their business over into the free zone and those who remained found it difficult to maintain their enterprises against those who paid no duty. Mr. Morehead prevailed upon Texas senators and congressmen to have enacted a law which would put an end to such injustice, and in 1895 congress passed a law suspending the operation of section 3005 of the revised statutes, in so far as it permitted merchandise to be transported in bond throughout the United States into the Mexican free zone. Prominent as a Mason and Knight Templar, he was elected a knight commander of the court of honor in 1893, and in 1897 received the thirty-third degree. He was president of the Texas Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and a member of the Baptist church. He was twice married: (1) Jan. 25, 1859, to Lemire, daughter of William V. Morris of Maysville, Ky.; she died in 1910 leaving three children: Ida, wife of Byrd A. Nebeker; Fanny, and William M.; and he was married (2) June 12, 1912, to Mary Harrison, daughter of Charles Franklin Gates of Mississippi. He died in El Paso, Tex., Dec. 15, 1921.

HOFFMAN, Charles Fenno, author, was born in New York city, Feb. 7, 1806, son of Josiah Ogden and Maria (Fenno) Hoffman; and a descendant of Martinus Hoffman, who came from Holland to New York about 1657, the line being through Martinus' son Martinus, who married Emmerentje de Witte; their son Nicolaes, who married Jannetje Crispell; their son Martinus, who married Tryntje Benson, and their son Nicholas, who married Sarah Ogden, and was the grandfather of the author. He received his early education at an academy in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and then, after a year's private tuition, entered Columbia College. His youthful inclinations were rather more toward literary pursuits than the pure sciences, and while in college he was ever foremost in the debating societies and a great favorite of the students, but his scholarship seems to have been so low that he did not remain for graduation. He was, however, awarded the honorary degree of A.M. not long after. In spite of a painful accident in his eleventh year, which necessitated the amputation of his right leg, he was ambitious of success in athletics, and was very generally noted for his feats of strength and agility. At the age of eighteen, he began the study of law in the office of Harmanus Bleecker of Albany, N. Y., and, being admitted to the bar in 1827, practiced for three years in New York city. Finally, in 1830, he gave up his legal business entirely, and adopted literature as his profession, becoming joint editor with Charles King of the New York "American." In 1834 he founded the "Knickerbocker Magazine," and, after disposing of it to Timothy Flint, purchased from Henry William Herbert the "American Monthly Magazine," which he edited for many years. He was afterward editor of the New York "Mirror" and the "Literary World"; but, in 1849, his literary career came to a sad close in mental disorder, and the rest of his life he spent in an asylum for the insane at Harrisburg, Pa. In addition to his journalistic work, he contributed to the press various poems and songs, which, in their day, achieved wide popularity; particularly such as were set to music. His first volume of collected poems was "The Vigil of Faith, and other Poems," (1842), and met with some success in England as well as America. Other collections were: "The Echo" (1844); "Lays of the Hudson, and other Poems" (1846), and "Love's Calendar, and other Poems" (1848). His books are: "A Winter in the West" (1835); "Wild Scenes in Forest

and Prairie," which was first published in London in 1837, and reprinted, with additions, in New York in 1843; and two novels, entitled, respectively, "Vanderlyn," (1837) and "Grevslaer; A Romance of the Mohawk" (New York, 1840). The first named appeared in the "American Monthly." A lecture of his on "The Pioneers of New York," delivered before the St. Nicholas Society in 1847, took book form a year later. He also wrote a novel entitled "The Red Spur of Ramapo," of which great things were expected by the public; but fell ill when about to publish it, and an ignorant servant used most of the finished manuscript for kindling fires. Mr. Hoffman never found courage to attempt another novel. A critical sketch of Hoffman, by the poet Bryant, accompanies the last edition of his poems, edited by his nephew, Edward F. Hoffman (New York, 1874). He died at Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1884.

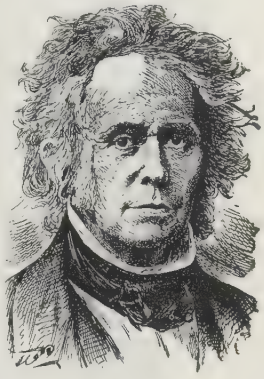
SCHWEINITZ, Lewis David von, botanist, was born at Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 13, 1780, son of Hans Christian Alexander and Dorothea Elizabeth (de Watteville) von Schweinitz, both of noble descent. His father was Baron von Schweinitz, a member of a distinguished family of Saxony, some of whose members came to Pennsylvania to found the Moravian settlement of Bethlehem. His maternal grandfather, Baron (afterward Bishop) de Watteville, and great-grandfather, Count Zinzendorf, were likewise instrumental in founding Moravian settlements in Pennsylvania. At the age of seven years, Lewis von Schweinitz was placed in the Moravian academy at Nazareth, and, although it was the hope of his parents that he would eventually enter the church, he immediately began to take an intense interest in botany, and during his school days, which covered a period of eleven years, he catalogued the flora of Nazareth and vicinity. In 1798 Hans von Schweinitz was called to Germany, and as he took his family with him, Lewis continued his studies there, as a student of theology in an institution at Niesky, in the province of Lusatia, Silesia. After completing the prescribed course he became a teacher in the institution. He wrote much on the doctrines and form of government of his church, but carried on his botanical studies in spare hours, having the companionship and aid of one of the members of the faculty, Prof. J. B. de Albertini. The fungi of Lusatia engaged their special attention, and in 1805 they published a volume (in Latin) on the subject, containing figures of ninety-three new species drawn and engraved by von Schweinitz. In 1807 Mr. von Schweinitz was called to become pastor of the Moravian settlement at Gnadenburg, near Niesky, and in 1808 to preach at Gnadau, in Saxony, where, also, he gave instruction to youths who desired to enter the learned professions. In 1812 he was appointed general agent of the Moravian church in the southern United States, and, before leaving, was married at Niesky, to Louisa Amelia Le Doux, of Stettin, of French parentage. Their trip to America was rendered difficult, both on account of Napoleon's continental system and the outbreak of the war between the United States and England, and after proceeding to Kiel in Holstein, where they remained some time, and where von Schweinitz received from the university the degree of Ph.D., as a tribute to his learning, they went on to Sweden, where they embarked. On reaching the New World, Mr. von Schweinitz settled in Salem, N. C., having been appointed administrator of the landed property of the Moravian church in that state, and a member of its governing board; also a trustee of the Female Academy at Salem. He was offered the presidency of the University of North Carolina, but refused to transfer his energies from a field where they were so emphatically needed. He preached from time to time in Salem and other places, and while faithful to all the duties of his office, carried on his botanical researches. In 1818 his synopsis of the fungi of North Carolina, edited by Dr. D. F. Schwaegrichen, was published at Leipzig, and this made known the existence in that state of 1,373 species; 315 of these being new to science. In 1821 he published at Raleigh, a pamphlet on the *Hepaticæ*, in which five new species were described, and contributed to the "American Journal of Science" a monograph on the genus *Viola*, containing descriptions of five new species. With the exception of a visit to Germany in 1818, to attend a synod of his church, von Schweinitz remained in North Carolina until 1822, and then removed to Bethlehem, Pa., to take charge of the girls' seminary there, while continuing his work as general agent for the Brethren. By this time von Schweinitz had been elected a member of many scientific societies, and his correspondence with distinguished botanists in Europe and America had greatly increased in volume. An important service performed about this time was the describing of the plants collected by Thomas Say, during Maj. Long's expedition to the sources of St. Peter's river in the northwest territory. In 1824 von Schweinitz attended another synod at Herrnhut, and did not return until the end of 1825. During his absence there appeared in the first volume of the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History" a monograph on the *Carices* of North America, and an analytical table for determining the species. The greater part of the monograph was the work of von Schweinitz, but his editor, Dr. Torrey, made so many important additions that von Schweinitz insisted on the latter's name appearing as that of joint author. On von Schweinitz's return to Pennsylvania he devoted himself to two things: the general agency for the Brethren and the completion of a synopsis of North American fungi, which was published in 1832 by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. This contains descriptions of 3,098 species belonging to 246 genera, and of this number 1,203 species and seven genera had been discovered by the author. The total number of species of plants discovered by him approximated 1,400. By research and by purchase he acquired the most extensive private herbarium in the country, comprising 23,000 species of phanerogams and many thousand cryptogams, from all parts of the world. This was bequeathed to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. A North American plant (the sweet pine-sap) *Schweinitzia odorata*, was named in his honor by Stephen Elliott, the naturalist, and a beautiful waterfall in North Carolina, discovered by him, still bears his name. His "Memoir," by W. R. Johnson, appeared in London in 1835, and a sketch of his life and scientific work in the "Journal" of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society of the University of North Carolina in 1886. Two of his sons became Moravian bishops. Mr. von Schweinitz died at Bethlehem, Feb. 8, 1834.

Lud. D. v. Schweinitz

CHANNING, William, lawyer, was born in Newport, R. I., May 31, 1751, son of John and Mary (Chaloner) Channing and grandson of John and Mary (Antram) Channing, the former of Dorsetshire, England, who came to this country in 1712, landing at Boston, Mass. He was graduated at Princeton (N. J.) College in 1769 and

after reading law with Oliver Arnold at Providence, R. I., began the practice of his profession in 1771. He was chosen attorney-general of Rhode Island six years afterwards and upon the adoption of the federal constitution, was appointed district attorney for Rhode Island. In the faithful discharge of both these offices, as well as of the numerous obligations of his private practice, he spent the remainder of his years. He had an extensive practice throughout Rhode Island and for some time before his death was regarded as the leading counsel in the state. He was remarkably well read in the law, especially in forms of pleading, and so wholly absorbed in his profession that he read law even in his leisure hours. His manner of address was described as rapid, vehement and impressive, although neither studied nor methodical, and he always went to court well prepared in material and authorities. In person he was of middle stature, erect and of an open countenance and his agreeable manner was one of the chief causes of his popularity. He was one of the most devoted members of the Federal party in Rhode Island and a leader in its state councils. In religious convictions he was a Congregationalist and he found his chief recreations in music and gardening. He was married in 1773 to Lucy, daughter of William Ellery (q.v.) and had eleven children, among them being William Ellery Channing (q.v.), the noted clergyman. He died at Newport, Sept. 21, 1793.

BOND, William Cranch, astronomer, was born in Portland, Me., Sept. 9, 1789, son of William and Hannah (Cranch) Bond. He was apprenticed to his father, a clock-maker, and upon attaining his majority was taken into partnership by his father. Thereafter making chronometers was an important branch of the business. The first sea-going chronometer constructed in America was the work of William C. Bond. In 1806 a total eclipse of the sun occurred, and young Bond took the liveliest interest in watching the phenomenon, beginning at that time his career as an astronomer, although his interest in the science was awakened at a still earlier date. He now pursued his studies systematically, using some rude instruments of his own devising, and was greatly encouraged by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, who had seen the boy in his father's shop and was struck with his intelligence and scientific bent. In 1810 the family removed to Dorchester, where he had better opportunities to carry on his observations, in which he was aided by an elder brother. In April, 1811, he caught sight of a comet and watched its progress most carefully, anticipating the professors at Harvard, one of whom, John Farrar, did not observe it until four months later. In a paper contributed to the memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, giving an account of his own observations, Prof. Farrar included the notes made by Mr. Bond, and in this way the rising astronomer became known to a larger circle of scientists, some of whom, especially Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch, became personal friends and did all in their power to facilitate his course as an investigator. About 1818 Mr. Bond made a trip to England, and while there, at the request of the authorities of Harvard, studied the construction and mechanical equipment of the observatory at Greenwich, and made drawings which were to be utilized in the erection of an observatory at Cambridge; but the resources of the college were so limited that neither building nor satisfactory apparatus could be secured. Mr. Bond continued to carry on his regular business in Boston, but devoted all his spare time to astronomy, and having prospered, was able to build at Dorchester a small observatory and to procure the instruments he needed; importing from Europe the most improved appliances. In 1839 the Wilkes expedition to the South Pacific was undertaken and the U. S. navy secured the services of Mr. Bond as an assistant. All the magnetic instruments used were tested by him; he made investigations for the purpose of fixing a zero of longitude, whence final reference to Greenwich might be had; and made a continuous record of magnetic observations for comparison with like records obtained at distant points by the scientists of the expedition. His old friend, Josiah Quincy, who for some years had been president of Harvard, now urged Mr. Bond to remove to Cambridge and to give his services to the college, and this he finally consented to do, although no return could be made excepting the use of a house as a residence. In the winter of 1839 he began his connection with the college, and what was known as the Dana house, was fitted up for his use and as an observatory. In 1844 a new observatory was completed, and the instruments were removed to it from his residence. The dome of this building was constructed after a model made by Mr. Bond soon after his return from Europe, and the method of rotation employed, the dome being supported at equidistant points by smoothly turned spheres of iron, was original with him. For six years he gave his services as director, without compensation, and in addition, paid many of the running expenses from his own private purse. In 1845 he declined a flattering offer to take charge of the observatory at Washington, D. C. In 1847 the observatory was provided with a fifteen-inch equatorial telescope, and the scope of Prof. Bond's investigations was vastly enlarged. On Sept. 16, 1848, he discovered the seventh satellite of Saturn with this instrument. In co-operation with the U. S. coast survey and other organizations, he conducted a large number of chronometer expeditions, 723 independent records in all being used. As early as 1848 he made attempts to obtain pictures of the sun by means of the daguerreotype and talbotype processes, and in 1850, aided by G. J. A. Whipple, a daguerreotyper, he obtained several impressions of the star Vega. Among the many mechanical appliances constructed by him was a chair for use in connection with the great telescope of the observatory, and this is still in use. In 1848, in collaboration with the coast survey, he made experiments for determining the differences of longitude by aid of the telegraph, and devised an automatic circuit interrupter to form a connecting line between the astronomical clock and the electric wire; also a clock to be used for this especial line of work. Finding difficulty in obtaining an accurate registry of the beats of the clock after being transmitted by the galvanic circuit, he began experiments with his son, George Phillips Bond, which resulted in the perfecting, in 1850, of an apparatus which performed the registry without fault. The instrument, originally called the spring governor, and later the chronograph, was adopted by the coast survey, and soon after throughout Europe. About 1848 the observatory began using the chronograph to transmit the true local time from Cambridge to Boston and other parts of New England, but it was not until 1872 that the regular time-service department was organized. Among experiments made by Prof. Bond and his assistants were some undertaken in 1852, in co-operation with Capt. Charles Wilkes,



W. C. Bond.

to determine the velocity of the sound caused by the discharge of a cannon under different atmospheric conditions. Prof. Bond was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the Royal Astronomical Society of England. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1842. Prof. Bond was married at Kingsbridge, Devonshire, England, July 18, 1819, to his cousin, Selina Cranch. His two sons were of great assistance to him in his researches. One died in 1842; the other, George Phillips Bond, succeeded his father as director of the observatory. Prof. Bond died in Cambridge, Jan. 29, 1859.

MARQUETT, Turner Masten, lawyer and statesman, was born in Clark county, O., July 9, 1831, on a farm which now is within the limits of the city of Springfield. His parents, who were natives of Virginia, were pioneers of Clark county. The ancestors on the father's side were French and German, and those of the mother were natives of England and Scotland. His father was a successful farmer, and the son shared the responsibility, labor and obscurity of farm life; in the winter attending such schools as the sparsely settled country districts afforded. In boyhood he determined to develop his mental endowments and embrace every opportunity for intellectual improvement, and when he was twenty years of age he entered the University of Ohio at Athens, where he was graduated upon completion of the scientific course. In the spring of 1856 he located in the territory of Nebraska, at Plattsmouth, Cass co. As that now prosperous and orderly city was then the theatre of border ruffianism, his love and zeal for law and order soon made him a prominent figure. During the autumn of 1856 and the winter of 1857 he worked, for his board, in a store, and spent his available time reading Blackstone and in the study of constitutional and statutory law. He began practice in the spring of 1857, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the territory of Nebraska, Dec. 14, 1859. At the beginning of his career he was without means; but his professional business increased rapidly, and soon became profitable. His defence of David Butler, governor of Nebraska, in the impeachment trial during the eighth session of the legislature, was among the efforts that brought Mr. Marquett's abilities prominently before the people.

The published record of that famous trial is a monument to his learning and ability. His closing address was an example of forensic power. The last of the noted cases in which he was actively engaged during the trial was one brought by him, on behalf of John Fitzgerald, against the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. Many new and intricate questions on corporation law were presented and decided in this case. The judgment entered in the supreme court of Nebraska against the railway company amounted to more than $300,000, and the court allowed Mr. Marquett and his partners, J. W. Deweese and Frank M. Hall, attorneys' fees of $75,000. Mr. Marquett's practice extended over several states and to the supreme court of the United States, and his name appears as counsel in all the official reports of the supreme court of Nebraska. His printed briefs and arguments show extensive research and learning in almost every department of the law. He was general attorney for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Co. from 1869 until the time of his death, and gave to that corporation the best efforts of his life, but never abused his power and influence in its behalf. Throughout his professional career he was influenced by pure, noble and manly principles. He was loved by his associates, and they ranked him among the ablest lawyers of his time. He was a Republican in politics, and took an active part in many campaigns; seldom meeting his equal as a campaign orator. He was fair in debate, and courteous toward his opponents. He was not an office-seeker, but was frequently elected to positions of trust and honor; was a member of the lower house during the fourth, fifth and sixth sessions of the territorial legislature of Nebraska, and a member of the territorial council during the seventh, eighth and ninth sessions. His career as a legislator was distinguished by industry, ability and a lofty sense of public duty. In 1866 he and J. Sterling Morton opposed each other in a campaign for a seat in congress, and stumped the state together, Mr. Marquett being successful. He went to Washington in December, and worked hard for the admission of Nebraska into the union of states; took his seat in the thirty-ninth congress, March 2, 1867, as soon as the state was admitted, and served until the fortieth congress convened, March 4, 1867. Though his term of office lasted only two days, he had the honor of being his state's first congressman. He voted for the passage of all the great reconstruction measures over the veto of Pres. Johnson. By refusing to be sworn in until the convening of the fortieth congress, he legally could have served two years, and, under the circumstances, his conduct is a remarkable example of morality and patriotism. He was presidential elector for Nebraska in 1868, and voted for Gen. Grant. He was uncompromising in his opposition to slavery, and was a bold and brilliant advocate of the cause of human liberty. He enlisted in the army, June 11, 1861, at Plattsmouth, as a private in company A, 1st regiment, Nebraska veteran volunteers, and was mustered into service the same day, but was discharged for disabilities, Sept. 1st, of the same year. He removed from Plattsmouth in 1874, and thereafter resided in Lincoln, Neb. He was married, Nov. 1, 1861, to Harriet Border, a native of Illinois. She died at her home in Lincoln in 1883, leaving three daughters and one son. On June 25, 1885, Mr. Marquett was married to Mrs. Asenath (Larkin) Stetson, a native of New York. Mr. Marquett died at Tampa, Fla., Dec. 22, 1894.

WIGGLESWORTH, Michael, author, was born in Hedon, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 18, 1631. In 1638, his father, Edward Wigglesworth, emigrated with his family to North America, settling in New Haven, Conn., where the boy was reared. He studied at Harvard, and after his graduation, in 1651, served for four years as tutor in the college, at the same time studying theology. In 1657 he was ordained teacher of the church at Malden, Mass., and remained with it until his death, although obliged frequently to delegate the duties to a substitute, because of the feeble state of his health. In 1663 he made a voyage to Bermuda, and on his return, being still too weak to continue his preaching, he occupied the period of his convalescence with studying medicine, so that, upon the full restoration of his strength, he was able to minister not only to the spiritual needs but also to the physical infirmities of his flock. In spite of being, as Cotton Mather described him, "a little, feeble shadow of a man," he was possessed of indomitable energy and zeal, and he not only labored strenuously in the two capacities of physician and divine, but wrote as well; producing a number of poetical works for the edification of the faithful. His most important poem, "The Day of Doom, or a Poetical Description of the Great and Last Judgment," describes in glowing

colors the gloomiest horrors embodied in the theological doctrines of the early New England Congregationalists. It was first published in 1662, and was for more than a century the most popular poem in New England. It has been since re-printed twice in England and ten times in America, the last edition appearing in 1867, prefaced with a memoir by W. H. Burr. His other works are : "Meat out of the Eater, or Meditations Concerning the Necessity, End and Usefulness of Afflictions unto God's Children" (1669, 6th ed. 1770), and an "Elegy on Rev. Benjamin Bunker," published, 1872, in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." He died in Malden, June 10, 1705. His funeral sermon was preached by Cotton Mather, who also wrote an epitaph for him. A sketch of his life has been published by J. W. Dean (Albany, 1871).

LOTHROP, Daniel, publisher, was born at Rochester, Strafford co., N. H., Aug. 11, 1831, son of Daniel and Sophia (Horne) Lothrop. He was a lineal descendant of John Lowthorpe, who in the thirty-seventh year of Henry VIII. (1545) was a gentleman of extensive landed estates, and of Mark Lothrop, his grandson. The latter settled in Salem, Mass., in 1644, and his line joined that of Priscilla Mullens and John Alden of the Mayflower, Daniel Lothrop being in the seventh generation from them. On the maternal side he was a lineal descendant of William Horne, of Horne's Hill, Dover, N. H., who held his exposed position through the Indian wars, but was killed in the Indian massacre of June 28, 1689. His estate has been in the family name from 1662 to the present generation. Daniel Lothrop was a diligent student; his aptitude for mathematics was remarkable, and he possessed a singularly retentive memory, so that at fourteen years of age he was fitted for college. But waiting a year, at the advice of friends, who thought him too young to enter, circumstances thrust him into the arena of business, and he assumed the charge of a brother's drug store. His love of books soon led him to introduce the sale of them as an adjunct. When seventeen years of age, he hired and stocked a drug store in New Market, N. H. Having this in successful operation, he called a third brother to the charge of it, while he established a similar store at Meredith Bridge, N. H. (now Laconia), books being the principal stock. These three brothers for more than forty years remained in a copartnership with absolute unity of interests, though in different lines of business, and located in different cities. In 1850 Mr. Lothrop bought out a book store in Dover, N. H., which he made one of the best and largest in New England, and it became a literary centre; a favorite meeting-place for the cultivated people of the town. By 1868, he was ready to concentrate his forces upon the broader accomplishment of his life purpose of publishing literature for the people, and especially for children and youth. He then transferred his publishing work to Boston, with headquarters at 38 and 40 Cornhill. From the first he encouraged American authors, being a true American, in feeling and instinct, and up to the time of his death had issued more books written by Americans than any other publisher. He was indefatigable in his efforts to stimulate young writers and bring to the surface latent talent; and men and women now well known as authors were many of them first brought before the reading public by him. He instituted a new and distinct literature for children, publishing it under much discouragement until it became a great success and brought him the title of the "children's friend." He was eminently successful in elevating the standard of literature for the Sunday-school, for young people and for the home, always carrying out his first expressed purpose "never to publish a work simply sensational, no matter what chances of money it has in it, and to publish books that will make true, steadfast growth in right living—not alone right thinking, but right living." Increased business compelled him to seek more spacious quarters, and in 1875 he removed to the large block on the corner of Franklin and Hawley streets. Again, to acquire more space, he removed in 1887 to 364 and 366 Washington street, opposite Bromfield street, using large warehouses on Purchase street for the manufacture and storing of his books. His salesrooms and warehouses were among the most extensive in the trade. In 1874 he originated "Wide Awake," a magazine for young people and the family. The "Pansy," "Our Little Men and Women," "Babyland," and the quarterly "Best Things," are other periodicals issued by this firm, all eminently successful. Mr. Lothrop's American instincts and principles were so strong, that he worked for a long period of years toward the better development of citizenship; and soon after 1880 projected plans for the consummation of this work; and "was at pains to spend a good deal of time in consultation with leading citizens in congress and elsewhere, in order to devise the best means by which an interest in citizenship might be awakened and extended. The result of his effort was the organization of the American Institute of Civics." Mr. Lothrop was married, July 25, 1860, to Ellen J., daughter of Joseph and Nancy Morrill of Dover, N. H., who died in March, 1880. He was again married, Oct. 4, 1881, to Harriett Mulford, of New Haven, Conn., who bore him a daughter, Margaret Mulford, born July 27, 1884. Their winters were spent in Boston, Mass., their summers at "The Wayside," Concord, Mass., the only home ever owned by Nathaniel Hawthorne, which Mr. Lothrop purchased in 1883. Here was dispensed a gracious hospitality, drawing to the celebrated old mansion guests from both sides of the ocean ; men and women of high social position and reputation for intellectual gifts. Few men have had so honorable a career as Daniel Lothrop, have earned so great a measure of success, and have died so lamented. His death occurred in Boston in the midst of his work, after a few days' illness, March 18, 1892. He was laid to rest in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mass., on Ridge Hill, that spot so famous as the burial place of distinguished men and women.

LOTHROP, Harriett Mulford (Stone), author (pen-name Margaret Sidney), was born at New Haven, Conn., June 22, 1844, and is the daughter of Sidney M. and Harriett (Mulford) Stone. On the paternal side, she is in the eighth generation from Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of the state of Connecticut, and also of constitutional government in this country; her mother's ancestry included Mayflower pilgrims, and the influential settlers of the university town of New Haven. Her father was a well-known architect, who had retired from the active duties of his profession, and who, therefore, had leisure to indulge in those intellectual companionships a college town so well afforded. She attended the famous "Grove Hall Seminary," at New Haven, where she was graduated. She had already an alertness of mental power, combined with the retentive faculty, and a great degree of imagination and poetic talent, that made her a marked pupil from whom much was to be expected in the future. Although she wrote constantly as the result of an inborn talent, she destroyed most of her manuscripts, not caring to publish until about 1876, when a serial story from her

pen appeared in the "Wide Awake" magazine. Several numbers were signed "Margaret Sidney," and as they were decidedly original in style and purpose, they attracted general attention. The stories concerned a circle of five brothers and sisters, called the "Five Little Peppers," now famous all over the world. Mrs. Lothrop has also written several New England stories, of remarkable fidelity to the "local coloring." Unmistakably of New England bone, muscle and fibre are their characters, and graphically true to life in the older villages. With the same unerring pen she has given in a series of sketches entitled "Old Concord: Her Highways and Byways," the most beautiful and loving portrayal of that picturesque and historic town extant. Her "Whittier with the Children" shows her power in another direction: that of characterization by swift, delicate touches; revealing the inner nature of the poet. She has written considerable verse, notably "The Minute-man" and "The Little Brown Seed." The latter has found its way wherever the English language is spoken. In all she was the author of some forty volumes, which have attained wide popularity. On Oct. 4, 1881, she was married to Daniel Lothrop, the eminent publisher and founder of the D. Lothrop Co. After Mr. Lothrop's death, in 1892, in order to perpetuate his work, Mrs. Lothrop originated and founded the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, placing it under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who gave its whole care and management into her hands; appointing her its national president, a position she held until 1901, when she was made honorary president for life. Founded on a strong, enduring basis by broad beneficent plans, the society has made splendid progress. She was also a member of the Navy League of America, the Society for the Preservation of American Antiquities, the League of American Pen Women, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Colonial Dames of America, and Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Lothrop was in the finest sense of the word one of the best representative American women in all matters of social and public interest. She died in San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 3, 1924.

Harriett M. Lothrop

KEENE, Thomas Wallace, actor, was born in New York city, Oct. 26, 1840, his real name being Thomas R. Eaglesen. His father was at one time connected with the New Orleans "Bee," and later with the New York "Courier and Enquirer." He made his professional début, Feb. 18, 1863, at Tweddle Hall, Albany, N. Y., playing Henry IV. in Shakespeare's tragedy, to the Falstaff of J. H. Hackett. Prior to this he had appeared as a supernumerary in the "Gunmaker of Moscow" at the Old Bowery Theatre, then under the management of John Brougham. Mr. Keene rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1865 he became leading man with Kate Fisher. He traveled with her through Canada, and then filled a season's engagement at her theatre in Newark, N. J., supporting all the prominent stars. He next appeared in the Broadway Theatre, in New York city, then under the management of George Wood, supporting Frank Chanfrau in "Sam"; Lucille Western in "The Child Stealer," and John E. Owens in "Solon Shingle." In 1866–67 he appeared at the National Theatre and Theatre Comique, Cincinnati, O., and traveled during the season of 1867–68 with Annie Sefton, making his first appearance as Richard III. In 1868–69 he was seen at George Wood's Museum, in New York city, in a wide range of characters. The following year Mr. Keene went to England to recover his health, which had become impaired by too close application to his profession, and while abroad appeared with success in the principal cities of Great Britain. He returned to the United States in 1874, and reappeared at Wood's Museum. While there he attracted the attention and won the admiration of John McCullough, who offered him the position of leading man at the California Theatre in San Francisco. This offer Mr. Keene accepted, and in 1874 became the head of the most complete stock company in America. He remained in California for four years, becoming exceedingly popular. During this period he appeared with Booth, McCullough, Barrett, Davenport, Owens and Janauschek, and divided honors with them all. Returning to the East in 1878, he appeared under the management of Mr. John T. Ford of Baltimore, and later supported Edwin Booth during a tour of the South. In 1880 he appeared as Coupeau in Charles Reed's drama, "Drink," in Boston and San Francisco, and was eminently successful in his strong and realistic portrayal of the part. In October, 1880, after a long and arduous apprenticeship, during which he had gained command of his art and won a conspicuous place upon the stage, Mr. Keene came forward as a star in the rôles of the legitimate drama, and was immediately successful. The principal characters in which he was afterwards seen to advantage are Hamlet, Richard III., Shylock, Othello, Richelieu, Macbeth, Louis XI. and Mark Antony in "Julius Cæsar." His annual tours always resulted in large financial returns. In 1886 sickness compelled his temporary retirement, but from that time he enjoyed excellent health. Physically, he possessed many of the qualities ascribed to Edmund Kean. He belonged to the 'nervous" school of acting, and was always earnest and forceful, although he sometimes sacrificed consistency for momentary effect. Mr. Keene possessed an ample fortune, and had a pleasant home at Castleton Corners, Staten Island. He was happily married, and had a son and a daughter. He died, after a brief illness, at Tompkinsville, N. Y., June 1, 1898.

Thomas W. Keene

TANNER, Zera Luther, naval officer, was born in Warsaw, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1835, son of Zerah and Ruth Emeline (Foster) Tanner. His family were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, where Thomas Tanner, his great-great-grandfather, was born about 1705. Thomas Tanner, Jr., his great-grandfather, was born in Cornwall, Conn., in 1743, and served in the French and Indian war. His son, Zerah Tanner, Jr., was born in Warsaw in 1810, married Ruth Emeline, daughter of Luther Foster, in 1833, and dying in 1836, left one child, the subject of this sketch. With his widowed mother, the son spent most of his childhood in Warsaw; living on a farm, attending the country schools when his laborious duties permitted. From 1852 to 1855 he was employed in a foundry and machine shop in his native village, making a business trip to England during the latter year. His health being poor, he made a voyage to the East Indies in October, 1856, on board the Culloden. After making two voyages in this vessel—the latter as third officer—he decided to follow the sea as a

profession, and, returning to New York early in 1859 as boatswain of the American packet ship Bridgewater, sailed the following June as second officer of the clipper ship Gamecock, for the China seas. In 1861, Mr. Tanner was promoted to first officer of the Kingfisher, and sailed in July for Boston. Arriving there the following November, she was chartered as a transport by the U. S. government, and carried troops and horses to the Gulf of Mexico. Upon the return of the Kingfisher, he joined the transport ship Western Empire as first officer, sailing again with troops and horses, and following Adm. Farragut and his fleet to New Orleans. Returning with his ship to New York, Mr. Tanner volunteered for service in the U. S. navy, and, on Aug. 18, 1862, was appointed acting ensign. He received a commission in the regular navy, dated March 12, 1868. He cruised in the Pacific ocean until 1873, when he went to the Philadelphia navy yard, remaining there until October, 1874. In 1879 he commanded the U. S. steamship Speedwell, on special service, in deep-sea explorations, under the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries. He superintended the construction of the fish commission steamer Fish Hawk; took command upon her completion, and for two years engaged in fish culture and deep-sea exploration. In the meantime he made general plans for the fish commission steamer Albatross, superintended her construction, took command upon her completion in November, 1882, and for more than five years was actively engaged in the scientific exploration of the waters of the Atlantic coast of the United States, British North America, the Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean sea. Leaving Washington in November, 1887, he made a scientific voyage to the west coast of America, *via* the straits of Magellan, reaching San Francisco in May, 1888, when he entered upon his most important work, the exploration of the great fishing banks of Alaska and Behring sea. He also examined the coast waters of California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, Gulf of California, west coast of Mexico, Central America, and the Galapagos Archipelago. He co-operated in the patrol of Behring sea, and in other measures adopted by the government for the protection of seal life. He also made a cable survey between the coast of California and the Sandwich Islands. In May, 1894, he was, at his own request, detached from the Albatross. On Jan. 1, 1895, he was ordered to special duty under the U. S. fish commission in Washington, D. C., and during the Spanish war, 1898, was on duty at the navy department, Washington, San Francisco and Honolulu. He was married Nov. 11, 1884, to Helen, daughter of C. B. Benedict of Attica, N. Y., and had one daughter: Ruth Tanner. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1906.

BRIGGS, Charles Edward, physician and surgeon, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 6, 1833, son of Robert and Caroline (Morton) Briggs, and a descendant of Walter Briggs of Briggs Harbor, Scituate, Mass., in 1643. Prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, he was graduated at Harvard in 1853, and obtained his medical degree at the Harvard medical school three years later. He was ship surgeon on a vessel sailing between London and New York two years, and during 1859–61 taught Latin and Greek in private schools in New Jersey and New York. Volunteering for the civil war, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the 24th Mass. volunteers stationed at Newbern, N. C., and became surgeon of Col. Shaw's negro regiment (54th Mass.). Following the war he settled in St. Louis, Mo., and acquired an extensive practice. He was vice-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and professor of diseases of children at both the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Post-Graduate School of Medicine. He was married June 24, 1869, to Rebekah, daughter of Francis Whittaker, and had four children: Caroline Morton, wife of John Codman; Walter Motherwell; Paul Robert; and Charles Harold Briggs. He died in Boston, Mass., June 17, 1894.

CARROLL, Charles, educator, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1832, son of Charles Holt and Rebecca E. (White) Carroll, both natives of Boston. He entered upon a business career in his father's counting-room in Baltimore, when the removal of the family to New England changed his plans. He entered Harvard College, was graduated in 1853 and spent a year in post-graduate work at Göttingen. Settling in New York city, he became a tutor in private families and engaged in journalism. He taught one term in the Concord (Mass.) High School and then transferred to the English High School in Boston. During 1864–67 he conducted a private school for girls in Boston, and after spending four years in Europe accepted the chair of French and German at the University of the City of New York. In addition to his duties as a teacher he did a good deal of writing for the press, contributing largely to magazines, and for three years he was musical editor of the New York "Dramatic Mirror." He was a man of talent and attractive personal qualities; a brilliant talker, he embodied in epigrams what most men would have diffused in homilies. He was married Apr. 7, 1859, to Mary Powers, daughter of Nathan Caswell, and left two daughters: Rosalie and Anna M. Carroll. He died in New York city, Feb. 15, 1889.

VANUXEM, Lardner, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 23, 1792, son of James and Rebecca (Clarke) Vanuxem. His father, who was a prosperous shipping merchant of Philadelphia, was a native of Dunkirk, France; his mother was a daughter of Col. Elijah Clarke, of New Jersey. At an early age he became interested in chemistry and mineralogy, and although he entered his father's counting-house, his thoughts inclined toward science rather than business, so that it was not long before he gave up the latter, and with the approval and aid of his father, went to Paris to study at the École des Mines. He spent three years at the institution; was graduated in 1819, and then returned to Philadelphia with a collection of geological specimens procured in various parts of France. Soon after his arrival, he was invited to become professor of chemistry and mineralogy in South Carolina College, at Columbia, and accepted, holding the chair until 1826. During his incumbency he made a geological survey of North Carolina, and aided in making a similar survey of South Carolina, publishing reports in various newspapers, and in Mills' "Statistics of South Carolina." Having resigned his position in the college to devote himself to geology, he was sent to Mexico to examine some mining property which he was to develop if it seemed likely to become profitable, but returned with an adverse report. The state of New York next employed him, and the year 1827–28 was spent in studying the geology of New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, a report being presented to the legislature. Returning to Pennsylvania, he, in 1830, bought a farm near Bristol, Pa., and this he cultivated, putting to use his knowledge of chemistry; living comfortably but simply; meanwhile going on with his favorite studies and adding steadily to his already extensive collections. In 1836 the geological survey of New York was established, and Gov.

Marcy invited Prof. Vanuxem to assist. He was given charge of the work in the third geological district, comprising fourteen counties in the interior of the state, and remained connected with the survey until its close in 1841. Among important questions settled by this survey were those of the extent and limits of the iron-bearing strata, the salt-bearing and the granitic formations, and the relations of the rocks of New York to the coal measures of Pennsylvania and the geological formations of the western states; the system of nomenclature adopted, giving local instead of descriptive names to the different members of the geological series. Prof. Vanuxem's "Geology of New York, 3d District" was published at Albany in 1842—a work of such importance that his reputation as a scientist is chiefly based upon it. In 1838 he suggested that the geologists of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia meet for the purpose of adopting a nomenclature that might become that of American geology. A meeting was held in 1840 and the Association of American Geologists was organized. This later gave way to the more inclusive American Association for the Advancement of Science. When the survey was ended he aided Prof. Hall in arranging the state geological cabinet at Albany, to which he had contributed many specimens, and this forms the basis of the New York state museum. It contains several species of fossils found during the survey and named in Prof. Vanuxem's honor. A few years later he was urged by Prof. Henry to become his associate in charge of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, but declined. He spent the remainder of his life on Franklin farm, as he had named his estate, engaged in studies covering a wide range of subjects, including religions old and new, the Scriptures, Egyptian antiquities and phrenology. His cabinet of minerals and geological specimens was conceded to be the largest, finest and most systematically arranged private collection in the United States. After his death it became the property of the Masonic College at Clarksville, Tenn. In addition to the geological report already mentioned and numerous papers published in the "American Journal of Science" he was the author of "An Essay on the Ultimate Principles of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Physiology" (Philadelphia, 1827). Prof. Vanuxem died at his home, at Bristol, Pa., Jan. 25, 1848.

THOMPSON, Daniel Greenleaf, lawyer and author, was born at Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 9, 1850, of English descent. He was the youngest son of Daniel Pierce Thompson, well known as a lawyer, judge, editor, novelist and historian, his best known literary work being "The Green Mountain Boys." The Thompson family came from Boston and vicinity. His great-grandfather, Daniel Thompson, was one of the heroes of the battle of Lexington, and was a cousin of Benjamin Thompson, distinguished as Count Rumford. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson was prepared for college in the Washington County Grammar School of his native place, and was graduated with honors at Amherst College in the class of 1869. Previous to his graduation, in connection with his college duties, he served several terms as assistant secretary of state of Vermont. In 1869 he removed to New York city, where he gave private instruction and studied law with George R. Thompson, his brother. In 1870 he accepted a position as teacher of classics in the Springfield, Mass., High School, where he remained until 1872. In July of that year he published "A First Book in Latin," which met with favorable notice all over the country. In the autumn of 1872 he resumed the study of law in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in December of that year. For nearly four years he was a member of the firm of Jordan, Stiles & Thompson. In 1880 he formed a co-partnership with Simon Sterne and Oscar Straus, later, U. S. minister to Turkey, under the firm name of Sterne, Straus & Thompson; continued subsequently, on the retirement of Mr. Straus, under the firm name of Sterne & Thompson. Later he became a member of the present firm of Taylor & Thompson, his partner being John A. Taylor, formerly corporation counsel of Brooklyn. During all periods after his graduation he was engaged in systematic literary work. It was his intention to follow up his "First Book in Latin" with a series of Latin text books, but change of occupation prevented. In 1871 a paper on "Oratory and Vocal Culture" appeared in the "Massachusetts Teacher" of Boston. In 1876 he published articles in the "Liberal Christian" entitled, "Collyer and Orthodoxy," "Skepticism and Criticism," also a sequel to these in the "Fitchburg (Mass.) Sentinel" on "The True Basis of Church Fellowship." He has also been a frequent contributor to "Mind," a quarterly review of psychology and philosophy, published in London; to the "Popular Science Monthly," and various other journals and reviews. His books include "A System of Psychology" (London, 1884), in two volumes; "The Problem of Evil" (1886), a continuation of his psychological work into the field of ethics; "Religious Sentiments of the Human Mind" (1888); "Social Progress" (1889); "Philosophy of Fiction in Literature" (1892), an essay setting forth the theory of the novel, with criticisms upon the various methods followed in this form of literary composition; "Politics in a Democracy" (1893), an essay upon present political tendencies, which has since been translated into Dutch, by Dr. D. C. Nijhoff. In January, 1894, appeared an article in the "Forum" treating the question of whether under increased civilization we are improving or deteriorating in morals. He delivered and published a number of addresses before various societies and on various occasions, one of the last being an address delivered before the "Woman's Law Class" of the University of the City of New York, at the closing exercises, April, 1894. Mr. Thompson never held political office in New York city, although he was identified with various political movements, notably those relating to civil service, revenue and high-license reform. He served as a member of the committee of one hundred at the Columbian celebration in the fall of 1892, and held numerous honorary offices in connection with public movements. He served two terms as vice-president of the New York Alumni Association of Amherst College. On the death of Courtlandt Palmer, in 1888, he was elected to the presidency of the Nineteenth Century Club, and served for two years. He was a member of the executive council and secretary of the Authors' Club of New York at the time of his death; also a member of the Century, Manhattan, Reform, Lawyers' and Patria clubs, the Bar Association, Sons of the Revolution, the New England Society, and many other associations, and was a non-resident member of the Athenæum and two or three other clubs in London. In 1894, at the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation, the honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Amherst College. On March 31, 1881, Mr. Thompson was married to Henrietta Gallup, of Cleveland, O. He died in New York city, July 10, 1897.

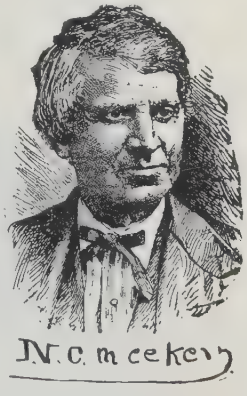
LOVELAND, William Austin Hamilton, pioneer, was born in Chatham, Mass., May 30, 1826. His father, Rev. Leonard Loveland, a native of Chatham, was a sailor in the war of 1812; was taken prisoner, confined for twenty months in Dartmoor prison, England, and was afterward a prominent Methodist preacher in Illinois. His mother, Elizabeth Eldridge, was also a native of Chatham. He removed with his parents to Rhode Island in 1827, where he received his primary education, and in 1835 found employment in a cotton factory. In 1837 his family removed to Illinois, locating on a farm near Brighton, where they built a log house, and here the son worked upon the farm until 1845, when he entered McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill. This institution closing after one term's attendance, he entered Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, but ill health compelled him to give up study, and he enlisted as a teamster in the Mexican war, serving six months as wagon master. He was wounded at Chapultepec, and reached home in July, 1848. In May, 1849, he crossed the plains with a wagon drawn by oxen, and built the first house in Grass Valley, Cal. He engaged in mining for a time, but with poor success, and afterward left San Francisco for Central America, intending to take a contract under Com. Vanderbilt to build a proposed government canal. This scheme falling through, he returned home in 1851 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1859 Mr. Loveland sold his business and started for Pike's Peak, Col., with a train of mules and ox teams loaded with goods. He built the first house and opened the first store at Golden. He built the wagon road up Clear Creek cañon in 1863–64, opened the first coal-mines in the state, and erected the first fire-brick and pottery works. He took an active part in politics and was repeatedly elected to the legislature. In 1865–66 he procured from the territorial legislature the charter for the Colorado Central railroad up Clear Creek cañon to the mine at Central City, and built that the first narrow gauge road in the Rocky Mountains. In 1876 he was made president of the road, and in 1877 a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. In 1878 he bought the "Daily Rocky Mountain News" and engaged in building the Denver Circle railroad around that city. Mr. Loveland was married at Brighton, Ill., May 13, 1852, to Philena Shaw. She died at Brighton, Jan. 2, 1854. On Aug. 25, 1856, he was married to his second wife, Miranda Ann Montgomery of Alton, Ill. Francis William and William Leonard Loveland are his sons by the second marriage. Mr. Loveland died at his home at Lakewood, Dec. 17, 1894.

W. A. H. Loveland

GRAHAM, Joseph, soldier, was born in Chester county, Pa., Oct. 13, 1759, son of James Graham, a native of county Down, Ireland, and Mary (McConnell) Barber, his second wife. Mrs. Graham, after her husband's death, removed to North Carolina with her children and settled near Charlotte. Joseph studied in the academy at Charlotte, and early became devoted to the cause of his country. In 1778, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the 4th regiment of the North Carolina regular troops, under Col. Archibald Lyle. In the autumn of that year he accompanied Gen. Rutherford to the banks of the Savannah river, soon after the defeat of Gen. Ashe at Brier Creek. He was with Gen. Lincoln while manœuvering against Prevost, and was in the severe battle at Stono, in 1779. Subsequently he was appointed adjutant of the Mecklenburg regiment, and in the following year, together with Gen. Davie, fought the enemy at Charlotte. In that engagement he was cut down and severely wounded by a British dragoon, receiving six sabre and bullet wounds. He recovered, rejoined the army, and performed a series of heroic deeds, commanding in many engagements. After the close of the war he was elected the first sheriff of Mecklenburg county. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of iron in Lincoln county, where he resided forty years, until the period of his decease. In 1814, 1,000 men were raised in North Carolina to assist the Tennessee and Georgia volunteers against the Creek Indians, and he received the command, accompanied by the commission of major-general. In 1787 he was married to Isabella, daughter of John Davidson, a member of the celebrated Mecklenburg convention. By her he had twelve children, the youngest of whom, William A. Graham, in 1850, became secretary of the navy of the United States. Gen. Graham died Nov. 12, 1836.

SHARPE, William, statesman, was born in Cecil county, Md., Dec. 13, 1742, eldest son of Thomas Sharpe. At the age of twenty-one he removed to North Carolina, settling in Mecklenburg, where he was married to a daughter of David Reese, one of the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration. He afterward removed to Rowan (subsequently Iredell) county, and took an active and decided stand for liberty. He was a member from Rowan to the state congresses which met at Newbern in April, 1775, at Hillsboro in August of the same year, and at Halifax in 1776. He acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Rutherford in his campaign in 1776 against the Indians, and was appointed by Gov. Caswell, in 1777, as one of a commission to form a treaty with them. He was a lawyer by profession, and in 1785 was admitted to the bar of Lincoln county. In 1779 he was a member of the continental congress at Philadelphia, and served until 1782. He died in Iredell county, N. C., in July, 1818, leaving a widow and twelve children.

MEEKER, Nathan Cook, author, pioneer and journalist, was born in Euclid, East Cleveland, O., July 12, 1817, son of Enoch and Lurana (Hulbert) Meeker. His father was a native of Newark, N. J., and his mother of Northampton, Mass. Ancestors of the family about 1500 A. D., emigrated from Antwerp to England. Two brothers, Robert and William Meeker, came to America in 1639, and settled in New Haven, Conn. William with others removed to New Jersey in 1664, and purchased 152 acres from the Indians, on the site of Elizabeth, N. J., where was collected a colony known as the "Associates," outspoken lovers of justice and opposed to the tyranny of Gov. Carteret. He himself was long constable, and from his wide popularity, a leader among his neighbors. Gov. Carteret, in way of reprisal, deprived him of his office and confiscated his property in the name of the "lords proprietors" of the settlement, but popular protest was so vigorous that the matter was laid before the authorities in England. In the end the governor was compelled to reinstate him in office and restore the greater part of his property. William Meeker died in 1690, and the old homestead he built near Newark, N. J., still remains and is in the possession of his descendants. During the revolutionary war it was occupied by one Josiah Meeker, who with his eighteen sons gained distinction in the colonial army. Timothy, one of the



N. C. Meeker

sons of Josiah Meeker, was the grandfather of our subject, and died at Newark, N. J. Nathan C. Meeker, descended from a long line of leaders and fighters, early discovered traces of the ancestral force and enterprise. When but seventeen years of age he carried on an extensive correspondence with Henry Clay, John Tyler, George D. Prentice and other noted men on questions of importance, and contributed to the Louisville "Journal" (Prentice's paper), the New Orleans "Picayune" and later, the Cleveland "Plaindealer." He availed himself of all the educational advantages afforded in his native town, and entered Hudson and later Oberlin College, where he was graduated in 1840. For a while he taught school, and then removing to New York became a regular contributor of prose and poetry to N. P. Willis' "Mirror." In 1844 he was secretary and librarian of the Ohio Trumbull Phalanx, a colony founded for the practical realization of the social theories of François Fourier, and similar in conception to the famous Brook Farm. After about two years' experiment the enterprise failed, principally through the vital lack of that brotherly love, so essential to all schemes of co-operation. Mr Meeker complained that the strong and grasping took from the weak, and the honest leaders were discouraged. In the meanwhile, Mr. Meeker wrote extensively for the Cleveland "Plaindealer" and other papers, principally upon questions of sociology, and many of his articles were reproduced by Horace Greeley in the New York "Tribune." In 1847 he opened a small store in Euclid, O., and prospered greatly. Five years later he went by special invitation to Hiram, Portage co., O., and co-operated with the Disciples in founding the Western Reserve Institute and community there, under the inspiration of Alexander Campbell. Later James A. Garfield became president of the college. The great panic of 1856 having swept away most of his property, Mr. Meeker removed to Dongola, in southern Illinois, and there introduced fruit raising and traded on a small scale until the civil war. An article of his contributed to the New York "Tribune" on "Southern Political Leaders," caused his appointment as war correspondent of that paper, with headquarters at Cairo, Ill. He accompanied the Federal forces, and was present at the battle of Fort Donelson, which he reported with graphic fulness. At the close of the war he was called to succeed Solon Robinson as agricultural editor

of the "Tribune," and established a literary agricultural department, which with numerous reports of the New York Farmers' Club attracted wide attention. His articles on the Oneida Community and the New South were widely noticed and copied by several European journals. He visited Colorado and Utah in the autumn of 1869, to collect material for his articles on the Mormons, subsequently so widely read, and was much impressed with the many favorable opportunities offered for the founding of colonies in Colorado. Returning to New York he consulted his friends and finally, with the support of Mr Greeley, secured 2,000 colonists and organized the movement. The object was to found a community, secure a large body of land and divide it equally among the members and thus secure to themselves and descendants independent homestead sites in the town, with farms in the country. Mr. Meeker, with a locating committee, visited the region and selected a tract of several thousand acres in the Cache la Poudre valley, in northern Colorado. John Russell Young had commended the site. Within a few months a town known by the name of Greeley, with schools, churches, shops and hundreds of miles of upland irrigation was the

result. A forfeiture clause, made legal by act of legislature, effectively forbade liquor selling within the colony limits. Mr. Meeker labored for a number of years as president and director of the colony without pecuniary return, nor would he accept any privileges save those accessible to the humblest settler. The rapid expansion and success of the colony greatly extended his reputation as a practical colonizer. He was chosen U. S. centennial commissioner from Colorado to the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, and later Pres. Hayes appointed him Indian agent at White River, Utah, to encourage the Utes in pastoral and farming pursuits. He instituted radical improvements in the methods of dealing with the savages; enforced rules of industry; and made other notable changes which displeased the "squaw men" and white hangers-on at the agency. The Indians, persuaded that when they should become self-supporting their supplies would cease, were so infuriated that they refused either to work or vacate the lands selected for the agency farm. Also made to believe that Mr. Meeker wrote the bitter articles against the Indians published in Western newspapers, they personally assaulted him, and when the troops summoned to protect the agency were already near at hand, the Ute massacre began. They shot Mr. Meeker and the white employés, and burned the agency with $500,000 worth of their own provisions. Mrs. Meeker and her youngest daughter, Josephine, were made captive, and after twenty-three days of grievous sufferings and privations were finally rescued by Gen. Charles Adams with the co-operation of Chief Ouray and his wife Chepita. The town of Meeker in western Colorado now marks the site of the massacre. Mr. Meeker was the author of "The Adventures of Captain Armstrong" (1851), a remarkable book dedicated to Pres. Pierce; "Life in the West" (1868); "Rosa Robbins, or Life with John A. Logan and his men"; several poems and numerous articles and letters of great value and interest. He was married, in 1844, to Arvilla Delight, daughter of Levi Smith, a retired sea captain of Claridon, O. They had five children, of whom two, Ralph and Rozene E., survive. Mr. Meeker died Sept. 29, 1879. His two surviving brothers, Lemuel C. and Rufus Clinton Meeker, live on the Ohio homestead, Euclid avenue, East Cleveland.

PATTERSON, Josiah, soldier and congressman, was born in Morgan county, Ala., April 14, 1837, son of Malcolm and Mary (Deloach) Patterson. His

grandfather, Alexander Patterson, of Scotch-Irish extraction, served in the revolutionary war. His father was born at Abbeville, S. C., and emigrated to North Alabama in 1817, and his mother was the daughter of John Deloache, of French descent. He was educated in the academy at Somerville, Ala., and then taught school for several sessions, studying law at the same time. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and began practice in his native county with brightest prospects, but as soon as the civil war broke out he entered the Confederate army as first lieutenant in the 1st Alabama cavalry regiment. After the battle of Shiloh he was promoted captain of company D, Clanton's regiment, but after the evacuation of Corinth, was detached and ordered to join Capts. Roddy and Newsome in operating on Gen. Buell's connections through North Alabama, over the Memphis and Charleston railroad. As a result the connections of the Federal army, between Decatur and Corinth, were effectually destroyed. In December, 1862, he was promoted to the full rank of colonel, and placed in command of the 5th Alabama cavalry regiment, and in 1863 operated in middle Tennessee and northern Alabama. In 1864 Col. Patterson commanded the district of North Alabama, and during that time defeated a Federal force twice the size of his own at Madison's Station, and in repelling an attack of Federal cavalry with the loss of only one man killed. In December of that year he commanded the post at Corinth, when Gen. Hood made his campaign in Tennessee, and rejoined the defeated army at Bainbridge, on the Tennessee river. After the retreat of the Confederate army from Tennessee, he was directed by Gen. Hood to go through the counties of Northern Alabama, addressing the people, and persuading the discouraged soldiers to return to the army. His fiery and eloquent speeches had the desired result, and thousands re-entered the ranks in consequence. In the spring of 1865 he did efficient service in resisting the cavalry raid of Gen. Wilson from the Tennessee river to Selma, and although captured at the battle of Selma, escaped and reorganized his regiment, refusing to surrender until May 19, 1865. On his return from the field, Col. Patterson resumed the practice of his profession in his native county for one year; next, for five years at Florence, Ala., removing in 1872 to Memphis, Tenn., where a little later he formed a partnership with Col. George Gantt. In 1882 he presided over the convention that nominated Hon. William B. Bate for governor. He became a candidate for the lower house of the legislature, and was elected by a large majority. He was prominent in advocating the railroad commission bill, and the bill for the settlement of the state debt, as well as in bringing about the settlement of the debt of Memphis. In 1888 Col. Patterson was elector for the state at large on the Democratic ticket, and canvassed the state. In 1890 he was a candidate for governor, but was defeated by Buchanan, the famous alliance candidate. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated and elected to congress, and in 1892 was renominated without opposition, and was successful. At the extra session of congress in 1893, he took decided ground in opposition to the free coinage of silver, and in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. In 1894 he was again elected to congress. In 1896, when the Chicago convention nominated William J. Bryan for president, he took as a precedent the declaration of Senator Harris, that in case the convention declared for sound money he would vote the ticket, but would continue to advocate free coinage; so, although Mr. Patterson did not indorse the Democratic candidate, nor the Chicago platform, he cast his vote in favor of the Democrats. At the expiration of his term in the 54th congress he returned to his legal practice. Col. Patterson was married in 1859 to Josephine, daughter of Judge Green P. Rice of Alabama, and had three children: Malcolm Rice (q.v.), who was a prominent lawyer of Memphis and a governor of the state of Tennessee for two terms; Mary Lou, wife of Edward B. Lewaster, and Ann Eliza, wife of Rev. Sterling J. Foster. Early in his career he joined the fraternity of Masons and he was a member of the Presbyterian church. The last years of Mr. Patterson's life were spent in Memphis, Tenn. He died there, Feb. 10, 1903.

BODECKER, Carl Friedrich Wilhelm, dentist and author, was born at Celle, Hanover, Germany, July 6, 1846. During 1866–69 while residing in England, he began the study of medicine under a London physician, having been apprenticed previously to a jeweler and dentist in Celle. He came to the United States in 1869, and while pursuing a course at the College of Dentistry in New York city, devoted his evenings to a course of study in physics and chemistry in Cooper Union. He was graduated at the New York College of Dentistry in 1871, receiving the first (faculty) prize and an appointment as assistant professor of chemistry in the college, a position he held for two years. He enjoyed an extensive dental practice in New York city for twenty-five years. He was lecturer on dental histology at the New York College of Dentistry for two years, and professor of dental embryology in the University of Buffalo for four years. For nine years he was chairman of the clinic of the First District Dental Society. He was a member of the Central Dental Society of Northern New Jersey, the State Dental Society of New Jersey, the California State Odontological Society, the American Dental Society of Europe, the Central Verein Deutscher Zahnärzte and Svenska Tandlakare Sallskapet of Stockholm. He was the author of "The Anatomy and Pathology of the Teeth" (1894), and a number of papers on various aspects of his profession contributed to technical magazines. He was married in 1874 to Wilhelmina, daughter of Ernst Himbeck, and had two sons: Henry W. C. and Charles F. Bodecker. In 1898 he returned to Germany, and died in Berlin, Apr. 29, 1912.

TALBOT, Ethelbert, Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born at Fayette, Mo., Oct. 9, 1848, son of John Alnutt and Alice (Daly) Talbot. His father, a physician, was a man of much influence in his community. The son was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1870 and at the General Theological Seminary in 1873. His first and only pastoral charge was that of St. James Church, Macon, Mo., where he built up a strong parish, establishing several missions in neighboring towns. He also founded and, as long as he remained at Macon, was headmaster of St. James Military Academy, a training school for boys. The Episcopal diocese of Wyoming and Idaho was established in 1886 and he was appointed its first bishop, being consecrated in Christ Church, St. Louis, Mo., May 27, 1887. Under his vigorous and energetic administration the diocese grew rapidly, the clergy list increased from eight to thirty, and within six years he built thirty-eight churches in a region that was but sparsely popu-

lated. He built St. Matthew's Cathedral, an edifice of much dignity and beauty, and established St. Matthew's Hall for Boys, at Laramie, Wyo., and also St. Margaret's School for Girls at Boise City, Ida., and the Frances Holland Hospital at Wallace, Ida. On Nov. 11, 1897, he was elected bishop of the see of central Pennsylvania, which in 1905 was divided, a new jurisdiction, the see of Harrisburg, being taken from it. Three years later the name of the old diocese was changed to the diocese of Bethlehem, Bishop Talbot continuing in charge. Under his direction the see of Bethlehem increased steadily in financial and numerical strength, until in 1923 it greatly exceeded in those particulars the strength of the combined dioceses of Bethlehem and Harrisburg in 1898. In 1923 the total baptized persons were 26,500, the communicants numbered 16,000, the value of church property was $5,000,000, and the total offerings $731,000. His efforts to promote Christian education along with his church work included the building of a dormitory at Lehigh University for students intending to enter the Episcopal ministry. In 1894 Bishop Talbot was a delegate to the missionary conference of the Church of England, where his eloquence and his recitals of missionary adventures on the western plains made a deep impression. Through the death of Bishop Alexander C. Garrett of Texas in 1924, he became by right of seniority primate of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, the highest position in the church. He was the last to be elevated to the office by succession, the triennial convention of the church in 1919 having decided to fill it by election after 1925. Bishop Talbot is a scholar and writer of acknowledged power and a churchman of broad sympathies and strong convictions. He is the author of "My People of the Plains" (1906); "A Bishop Among His Flock" (1914); "Tim—An Autobiography of a Dog" (1915); "A Bishop's Message" (1917), and numerous magazine articles and pamphlets. He was married Nov. 5, 1873, to Dora Frances Harvey of Roanoke, Mo., and has one child, Annie Harvey Talbot, wife of Francis Donaldson.

MARQUAND, Henry Gurdon, banker and art patron, was born in New York city, Apr. 11, 1819, son of Isaac and Mabel (Perry) Marquand and brother of Frederick Marquand (q.v.). Isaac was the son of Henry Marquand, who came from the Island of Guernsey about 1760. Henry G. Marquand passed his school days in New York and at Dr. Dillingham's school in Pittsfield, Mass., where he pursued various subjects which now form part of a regular college curriculum. In 1835 he left school and was employed by Marquand and Co., jewelers and goldsmiths. This business was established in 1813 by Isaac Marquand, in association with Erastus Barton & Co. In 1823 Isaac Marquand retired after having bought out the interest of Erastus Barton and transferred it to his son Frederick Marquand. Up early in the morning, often in the shop till late at night the young Henry obtained here the foundations of his business career. In 1839 Frederick Marquand retired and Henry G. Marquand entered the firm which now took the name of Ball, Tompkins and Black. He did not, however, find his career in this business. For some years he continued to serve his brother Frederick looking after his investments, chiefly in real estate. Later, he established himself as a banker and broker in New York, becoming an expert dealer in gold and foreign exchange. His knowledge of real estate made him a valuable director in the Equitable Life Insurance Co., and his foreign connections gained him power in railroad financiering. He devoted his energies to the development of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. R. from Jan. 12, 1867, until in 1881 it became absorbed by the Missouri Pacific. He had resisted the representatives of Baring Brothers who wished to control the Iron Mountain road, but was powerless under the ruthless Jay Gould who threatened to destroy it. This led to his virtual retirement from business and to his finding consolation in works of art and artistic enterprises. He interested himself in architecture and became the first honorary member of the American Institute of Architects. He made many friends amongst the American artists whose paintings he bought; he was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was a trustee from 1871–1902, treasurer, 1883–89, and president, 1890–1902. To the Museum he made many contributions which embraced whole collections like casts of sculpture, the Charvet collection of glass, reproductions of Russian antiquities, old iron work, etc. From his interest in American paintings he developed into a collector of European paintings and presented to the Museum a whole room full of Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, Italian and English paintings with a foundation to preserve and increase the collection. He was a benefactor also of Princeton College. In 1869 at the inauguration of Dr. McCosh when the first need was said to be a gymnasium he offered to give half the required sum, to which Mr. Robert Bonner quickly responded with the other half. About 1875 he purchased a portion of the Edward Howe property for a preparatory school; in 1881 he gave the chapel which was burned in 1920 and in 1889 he was a liberal subscriber to the Museum of Historic Art. With his brother Frederick Marquand he gave in 1877 the Marquand pavilion to the Bellevue Hospital in memory of their brother Josiah P. Marquand. He also was a benefactor of the Presbyterian Hospital and other charitable organizations, the American Fine Arts Society and the Metropolitan Opera. He was a member of the Century Association, the Metropolitan Club, the New York Historical Society and the American Geographical Society. On May 20, 1851, he was married to Elizabeth Love, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Allen of Pittsfield, Mass., and had six children: Linda, wife of Rev. Roderick Terry; Allan; Frederick Alexander; Henry; Mabel, wife of Henry Galbraith Ward; and Elizabeth Love, wife of Harold Godwin. He died in New York city, Feb. 26, 1902.

EATON, John, clergyman, soldier, journalist, educator, was born at Sutton, Merrimack co., N. H., Dec. 5, 1829, son of John and Janet Collins (Andrews) Eaton, and great-grandson of Nathaniel Eaton, an American officer, who served at Bunker Hill, and in numerous later engagements of the revolutionary war. He spent his early youth upon his father's farm, attending district schools, and at the age of sixteen taught school in order to obtain means to continue his studies. He prepared for college at Thetford Academy, under Dr. Hiram Orcutt, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854. For the following two years he was principal of Ward School in Cleveland, O., and during 1856–59 was superintendent of schools at Toledo, O., then resigning to study theology at Andover, Mass. In 1861 he enlisted in the civil war as chaplain of

the 27th Ohio infantry, and later served as brigade sanitary inspector. In 1862 Gen. Grant, finding the great number of ex-slaves pouring through his lines demoralized his army and spread disease, ordered Mr. Eaton to gather them into camps, where they could engage in self-supporting industries. In Gen. Grant's memoirs, referring to this service rendered by Mr. Eaton, he says: "Under him the freedman's bureau had its origin in the Mississippi valley." Pres. Lincoln commended it as furnishing the basis of legislation for the negro in the transition from slavery to citizenship. Out of his camps 70,000 troops were organized, and becoming colonel of the 63d regiment U. S. colored infantry, he was later made brigadier-general by brevet. When he tendered his first report of this service to Gen. Grant during the siege of Vicksburg, the general directed him to take it to Pres. Lincoln, giving him a personal letter. Thus he became the medium of communication between Gen. Grant and the president on the subject of the negro. Later, when Lincoln was bitterly assailed in connection with his second nomination, he sent Col. Eaton to learn Grant's views, and the general declared in reply that then Mr. Lincoln's re-election was as necessary as that the army should be victorious in the field. In April, 1865, he was ordered to Washington as assistant commissioner of the freedman's bureau, where he continued until December of that year, when he founded the Memphis "Post," and edited it until 1867. During 1867–69, as state superintendent of public instruction, he organized the free school system of Tennessee, securing in this period an attendance of 185,000. In 1870 he was appointed commissioner of the bureau of education. The department, then but recently established, met with great opposition; congress had reduced the salary of the commissioner, cut off his clerks to two of the lowest grades, refused to publish his reports, and made the independent department an office in the interior department. When, sixteen years later he resigned the office, it had thirty-eight assistants, a library of 18,000 volumes, a large collection of pamphlets, an educational museum; its publications were widely sought, and the issue of a single circular had reached as high as 100,000 copies, so that it has since been often declared to be the most influential educational office in the world. Opposition to the bureau gave way when it was seen to be only an educational exchange, and the commissioner had not only been called upon to give important information for shaping institutions and state and city systems, but had been consulted by educational authorities in England, France, Japan, Egypt, Bulgaria and South American states as to methods of education to be introduced into those countries. The bureau did not limit its collection of information to facts concerning the United States, but focused the educational experiences of the world and published them in reports, annual and special, and in circulars, bulletins and correspondence. The French government founded a national office on it as a model. The duties of the office as they extended brought the commissioner into relations with the societies dealing with public health, crime and other sociological questions He was prominently identified with all improvements in education from the kindergarten to the university. Through the American exhibit at Vienna and the international expositions in Philadelphia and New Orleans, he brought to the attention of the general public the development in educational conditions and appliances. He was a councilor of the American Public Health Asosciation, vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and twice president of the American Social Science Association. He was president of Marietta College in Ohio, 1886–91, and of Sheldon Jackson College, Salt Lake City, Utah, during 1896–99, resigning to become the first American superintendent of schools in Porto Rico. In this new territory the schools were made free to all residents between the ages of six and eighteen years; many school reforms were inaugurated and abuses corrected. This was his last public office, he being obliged to resign on account of failing health. Among the international recognitions which he received was the tender of honorary membership in the French ministry of public instruction and the order of the Commander of the Rose from Brazil. He was married Sept. 29, 1864, to Alice, daughter of James Shirley of Vicksburg, Miss., but a native of New Hampshire, and was survived by three children: James Shirley Eaton, a statistician and authority on railroad transportation; John Quincy Eaton and Elsie J., wife of Dr. C. William Newton of Toledo, O. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1906.

John Eaton

APPLETON, Thomas Gold, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Mar. 31, 1812, son of Nathan and Maria Theresa (Gold) Appleton, eighth in descent from Samuel Appleton, who came to America in 1635, and settled in Ipswich, Mass. His father (q.v.) was eminent in literary and political circles. Among the companions of his childhood were Wendell Phillips and John Lothrop Motley, and they continued to be his life-long friends; with them he attended the Boston Latin School, and when he entered Harvard in 1831, they were members of the same class. "Tom" Appleton, as he was affectionately called by his many friends, was of a genial and affectionate disposition, and became celebrated among his classmates for his exquisite witticisms. He inherited a large fortune, which enabled him to gratify his artistic tastes, and to travel extensively in Europe and the East. On his return to Boston he became an almost indispensable factor in the social circle of which his brother-in-law, H. W. Longfellow, Phillips and Motley and Oliver Wendell Holmes were the most brilliant of the many shining lights. Holmes afterwards affectionately described the way he influenced this Boston circle: "It is as a living presence in this Boston air which we breathe, in the bright salon, under the elms of the Common, amidst the flower-beds of the Public Garden, in the noisy street, the silent library, the memory-haunted picture-gallery . . . He was the favorite guest of every banquet. . . . Who was there among us, worth knowing whom he did not know? Who that knew Boston on its higher levels did not know him? . . . . There is no one at all like him. . . . His outline does not seem to have been traced by one of the regular patterns of humanity; it was as individual, as full of unexpected curves and angles, as the notched border of an in-

T. G. Appleton

denture. . . His mind coupled remote ideas in a very singular way. Sometimes it was imagination, glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven; sometimes fancy, sparkling like a firefly, one moment here, the next there; sometimes wit, flashing from the sudden collision of two thoughts that met like flint and steel; less frequently humor." He was a gifted amateur artist, and was extremely liberal in his patronage of the fine arts. He was the founder of the Boston Literary Club, and it was there that some of his famous witticisms were uttered, leading Holmes to say, "he was the 'onlie begetter' of the best sayings Boston ever heard since the days of Mather Byles, all whose pleasantries put together would count for nothing by the side of any one of our great wit's prose epigrams." Perhaps the best remembered of these was his saying that "Good Americans, when they die, go to Paris." Mr. Appleton was the author of "A Sheaf of Papers" (1874); "A Nile Journal" (1876); "Chequer Work: A Volume of Tales and Essays" (1879); "Syrian Sunshine: A Record of Six Weeks of Syrian Travels" (1877); "The Boston Museum of Fine Arts," pamphlet (1877); "Windfall" (1878), and a volume of poetry entitled, "Faded Leaves." His "Life and Letters" appeared in 1885, prepared by Susan Hale. He died in New York, April 17, 1884.

TRIEBER, Jacob, lawyer and politician, was born in Raschkow, German Poland, Oct. 6, 1853, son of Morris and Blume (Brodeck) Trieber. His maternal grandfather, David Brodeck, was a rabbi, having in turn succeeded his father in the office of teacher and minister. Mr. Trieber was educated at the gymnasium of Ostrowo, Germany, but in 1866, he accompanied his parents to the United States, and attended the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., for two years. The family finally removed to Helena, Ark., where Mr. Trieber engaged in mercantile pursuits until his twenty-first year, meanwhile continuing his classical studies in the evenings, and after a time beginning the study of law. In 1875 he entered the office of M. L. Stephenson, a former judge of the state supreme court, and while a student there earned his livelihood by working in the evening as assistant of the clerk of the circuit court. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar of Arkansas, and in 1880 to that of the U. S. supreme court. On commencing his legal practice he formed a partnership with Judge Stephenson, and for a number of years this firm administered the affairs of an extensive and wealthy clientage. Mr. Trieber was from the beginning of his career actively interested in politics, being a pronounced Republican. He was delegated to represent the state of Arkansas at the national Republican conventions in 1880, 1884 and 1896. In 1888 he was permanent chairman of the Republican state convention of Arkansas. At the convention of 1880, he was one of the 306 delegates who voted on every ballot for the nomination of Gen. Grant as president. In 1892 he was candidate for representative in congress from the first congressional district of Arkansas, and in 1896 was nominated for the office of chief justice of the supreme court. In 1890 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison supervisor of census for the first district of Arkansas; in 1891 he was the Republican caucus nominee for U. S. senator, receiving the united support of all Republican members of the legislature, and in 1892 he was elected treasurer of Phillips county. In 1897 he received an appointment as U. S. attorney for the Eastern district of Arkansas, and forthwith changed his place of residence to Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Trieber has won an extensive reputation as a painstaking and astute lawyer, and is a forcible and pleasing orator. By his conscientious loyalty to his convictions and his clients, and by the charm of his address, he has succeeded in overcoming various adversities and prejudices that threatened to impede his early progress. He was married, in 1882, to Ida, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Schradzki, of Peoria, Ill., where she was born. Her parents were natives of Germany. He has two children.

Jacob Trieber.

NORTON, Nathaniel Willis, lawyer, was born at Porter, Oxford co., Me., March 3, 1853, son of Ebenezer and Martha (Sargent) Norton. His father was a successful farmer, and his mother a daughter of Richard Sargent, of Brownfield, Me. They had thirteen children. His paternal grandfather was Nathaniel Norton, of Limington, Me. Until his seventeenth year he worked on his father's farm with but short intervals for attending school, and after that he continued his education by his own exertions, working on the farm in summer, and the rest of the year teaching and studying. In 1872 he entered the Nichols Latin School at Lewiston, Me., and preparing there for college, matriculated at Bates College in 1874. At the end of his freshman year he entered Dartmouth, and was graduated in 1878. He then served as principal of the high school at Ware, Mass., for a year, and at the end of that time became a student in the Albany Law School, where in 1880 he was graduated at the head of his class with the degree of LL.B. Establishing himself at once at Buffalo, N. Y., he practiced law alone for five years; then in 1885 received his brother, Rosewell M., into partnership, and in 1895 his youngest brother, Herbert F. J. also became a member of the firm of Norton Brothers. Mr. Norton has been, and is prominent in public affairs in Buffalo. In politics he is a Republican, and in support of his party he appears with frequency as a public speaker and orator. He held office from 1889 to 1891 as U. S. assistant district attorney of the northern district of New York. He was deeply interested in the Buffalo Library, and as its president in 1897 negotiated a liberal contract with the city to make the library public. He was a trustee of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum; life member of the Buffalo Historical Society, the Buffalo Library, the German Young Men's Association, and a member of the Merchants Exchange of Buffalo and the D.K.E. fraternity. He was twice married: (1) June 30, 1880, to Mary Estella, daughter of Julius F. Miner of Buffalo; she died in 1889, leaving one daughter, Martha M. Norton, and (2) in 1903 to Mary Louise Cilley. He died at Great Barrington, Mass., Sept. 12, 1920.

Nathl Willis Norton

BAKER, William Mumford, author and clergyman, was born in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1825. His father, Rev. Daniel Baker, D.D., a Presbyterian minister, was a man of strong personality, deep learning and considerable literary power, who spent his life in fruitful labors in connection with churches in several of the southern states. At an

early age the son determined also to enter the Presbyterian ministry, and his education was pursued with that end in view. He entered the College of New Jersey, where he was graduated with honors in 1846, after which he studied theology for two years under his father, and for one year at Princeton Seminary. His ministrations were marked by more than usual earnestness, which rendered his naturally fine delivery intensely impressive. He served as pastor in churches at Galveston and Austin, Tex., from 1850, throughout the period of the civil war; at Zanesville, O., after 1865, and subsequently removing to the North, held charges at Newburyport, Mass., and finally at South Boston. As an author Mr. Baker's chief claim to remembrance is his tale entitled "Inside: A Chronicle of Secession." The New York "Nation" (Vol. iii) describes it as "most readable, and really valuable, being rather a contribution to contemporary history than a work of fiction. . . . There is no other book which will give the student of southern history in the last five years a clearer understanding of the way in which southern white people were affected by the war." The story was written during the civil war, while Mr. Baker resided in Austin, and carried on his church there in unbroken connection with the general assembly at the North. The author, although surrounded by secessionists and himself an ardent southerner, nevertheless sympathized strongly with the Federal cause, and his work testifies with equal fervor to his love for his country and for the South. It appeared first as a serial in "Harper's Weekly," and was published in book-form in 1866, under the pseudonym of G. F. Harrington. His other works are: "Life and Labors of Rev. Daniel Baker" (1858); "Oak-Mot" (1868); "The New Timothy," a description of the young pastor's experiences in the rude frontier settlements of the Southwest (1870); "Mose Evans" (1874); "Carter Quarterman" (1876); "The Virginians in Texas" (1878); "A Year Worth Living" (1878); "His Majesty Myself" (1879); "Colonel Dunwoddie, Millionaire," and "Blessed Saint Certainty" (1881); "The Ten Theophanies; or, The Appearances of Our Lord to Men before His Birth" (1883); and "The Making of a Man" (1884). Mr. Baker died in South Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1883.

YOUNG, Robert Anderson, clergyman and author, was born in Knox county, Tenn., Jan. 23, 1824, son of Capt. John C. and Lucinda (Hyder) Young. His grandfather, Henry Young, a ship-carpenter, emigrated from England to Maryland, and settling at Baltimore acquired a large fortune. His father served with distinction under Gen. Andrew Jackson in the war of 1812, and on leaving the army he removed to Knox county, Tenn., where he cultivated a large estate. He died there in 1831. His wife was a daughter of John Hyder, a prosperous farmer of Carter county, Tenn., who removed early in life from Pennsylvania. He was of German extraction. Robert A. Young remained at home until his sixteenth year, working on the farm and attending a district school. In 1842 he entered Washington College, Tennessee, and was graduated there in 1844. On leaving college he entered the office of Dr. Brabson of Rheaton, and spent a few months in the study of medicine; but his heart was not in his work, and presently he turned to the ministry. In September, 1845, he was admitted on trial in the Holston conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and traveled Dandridge circuit for one year. In the autumn of 1846 he removed to Nashville, and uniting with the Tennessee conference was stationed at Cumberland Iron Works, where he remained until October, 1848. He then spent two years in Columbia, Tenn., where the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Jackson College, and two years more at Huntsville, Ala. In 1852 he declined election to the presidency of Huntsville Female College, and removing to Lebanon, Tenn., where he remained only one year, he was then transferred to the First Church, St. Louis. In 1855 he was made presiding elder of the St. Louis district, serving two years, and from 1857 to 1860 was presiding elder of the Lexington district, St. Louis conference. When war seemed immanent, he was, on account of his sympathy with secession, transferred to the Tennessee conference and stationed at Lebanon. One year later he was elected president of Wesleyan University, Florence, Ala., which at that time enrolled more students than any other southern institution except the University of Virginia, and remaining at its head until the fall of 1864 he was honored by it with the degree of D.D. In 1864–65 he was pastor of Tulip Street Church, Edgefield, Tenn., and in the last-mentioned year was elected to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In 1866 he became pastor of the McKendree Church at Nashville, and then was transferred to the Elm Street Church in the same city, where he remained for four years, closing his pastoral work. In 1874 he was elected financial secretary of the board of trust of Vanderbilt University, and held that office until May, 1882, when he was elected secretary of the board of missions, of his church. In this service he was engaged many years, and was also editor of the "Advocate of Missions," the official organ of the board. Dr. Young is a member of the book committee of the Southern Methodist Publishing House. He has been a member of every general conference of the church since 1865; was secretary of the Tennessee conference for twenty one years, and served three years on the Nashville board of education. Dr. Young is a prominent Mason, and has taken all the degrees up to Knight Templar. His literary labors date back to about the year 1847. While in St. Louis he contributed, to the "Home Circle" of Nashville, a series of articles which were published in book-form, with the title "Personages." While in Nashville he wrote a pamphlet in answer to one written from the anti-slavery standpoint, and entitled "Ariel." In 1886-87 Dr. Young spent eleven months in Europe and the Orient, and on his return published the record of his experiences in a volume entitled, "Twenty Thousand Miles." In 1891 he returned to the old world with his family, and made a tour of Spain, Russia and Scandinavia. An account of his tour may be found in "Sketchy Pages of Foreign Travel." In the summer of 1894 he visited Europe for the third time, and on his return published "Celebrities and Less." In 1895 he received the degree of LL D. from his alma mater. Mr. Young was twice married: (1) June, 1847, to Mary A. Kemmer of Bledsoe county, who died in 1879, and (2) Aug. 18, 1880, to Mrs. Anna (Green) Hunter of Nashville, daughter of Rev. Alexander L. P. Green. There were two children who died young. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1902.

CHENEY, Oren Burbank, first president of Bates College (1863–94), was born in Holderness, Grafton co., N. H., Dec. 10, 1816, son of Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney. His father was a member of the state legislature, a conductor of the underground railway, and a partner of the firm of Cheney & Morse, who owned one of the first paper mills in New Hampshire. His mother was a woman of rare strength of character. Both parents were ardent members of the Free Will Baptist faith, and the son grew up in an atmosphere of religious tolerance and respect for individual rights, irrespective of color or sex. He attended New Hampton (N. H.) Institute, Parsonsfield (Me.) Seminary, where he helped to organize a temperance society, and Brown University, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1839. For five years he was principal successively of the academies at Farmington (Me.), Greenland (N. H.), and Strafford (N. H.), and Parsonsfield Seminary. After devoting a year to the study of theology, he was settled over a church at West Lebanon where, with the coöperation of Mrs. Cheney, he established, within the next few years, Lebanon Academy. He was a pronounced abolitionist and in 1848 an active worker for the union of the several anti-slavery factions into the Free Soil party. In 1851 he was elected to the state legislature by a combination of the Free Soil, Independent and Whig parties, and during his term supported the original prohibitory law of the state and secured a state appropriation of funds for West Lebanon Academy. Dr. Cheney remained in Augusta, Me., as pastor of the Free Baptist church, strengthening the organization and erecting for it a new edifice. During this period (1852–56), he was active also in state and national politics, church organization, and editorial activity. He was a delegate from Maine to the National Free Soil convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1852, which nominated John P. Hale for president. He was delegate to the Free Baptist general conference at Fairport, N. Y., in 1853, which decided to endow the Bible school and establish it at New Hampton, N. H. When the Parsonsfield Seminary was destroyed by fire in 1854, he conceived the idea of a state institution. With rare insight and heroic courage, he secured the passage by the state legislature of a bill providing a charter and an appropriation of $150,000 for Maine State Seminary, to be located at Lewiston, and the bill was signed by Gov. Morrill, Mar. 16, 1855. Through his executive ability and the financial assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Hathorn of Woolwich, Me., the seminary was opened Sept. 1, 1857, as a co-educational institution, with 137 students and six teachers, and Dr. Cheney as principal. In 1862 a movement was inaugurated to convert the seminary into a college, a change with which Dr. Cheney was heartily in sympathy. After Benjamin E. Bates of Boston made a conditional gift of $50,000, the trustees voted to establish a college, and in January, 1864, the state legislature amended the charter of the seminary, made a conditional gift of 51,000 acres of land and rechristened the institution as Bates College. It was the first college in New England to graduate women. Dr. Cheney was its first president, and the institution prospered substantially, graduating its first class in 1867. Incidental to his efforts to raise money for Maine state seminary, he was instrumental in founding Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, which opened in 1866. At this time another educational institution of the Free Baptist church had its origin largely through his efforts. At the close of the civil war, both he and Mr. John Storer of Sanford, Me., saw the need of the negroes for educational opportunity, and on Dec. 7, 1867, after a series of conferences between the two men, Mr. Storer gave $10,000 to the Free Baptists, in recognition of their consistent efforts on behalf of the colored race, for the establishment of a Freedmen's College. This institution was located at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and after Dr. Cheney completed the preliminary arrangements, the development of the institution was left to Rev. N. C. Brackett, one of the pioneer workers from Maine State Seminary among the colored race. In addition to his long career as educational founder and executive, Dr. Cheney was a tireless worker in other fields. He was recording secretary of the Free Baptist foreign missionary society in 1848–53, and president in 1884–92; corresponding secretary of the Free Baptist Educational Society in 1849–53; president of the New England association of Free Baptist churches; one of the founders and, later, chairman of the board of directors of Ocean Park Free Baptist summer resort near Old Orchard, Me.; chairman of the conference board of the general conference, and delegate to fifteen annual general conferences, serving as president of three and moderator of two sessions. In October, 1878, he was representative to the conference of the General Baptist Church of Great Britain, held at Halifax, England, and was influential in committing this body to the cause of temperance. Since 1843 he had been a contributor to the "Morning Star," the official organ of the Free Baptist church, writing upon a wide range of religious and political subjects, and in 1853 he was made its assistant editor, remaining in this position until the merging of the "Baptist Union" with this paper. He was the founder in 1855 and editor of the "Seminary Advocate," established to advance the cause of the Maine State Seminary. In September, 1894, he resigned the presidency of Bates College. In his religious activities he was dominated by the desire for harmony within his church, harmony among all denominations, and the advancement of missionary work, both home and foreign. In his educational and public life, he was a pioneer exponent of equality of opportunity for all persons irrespective of race and sex, and a vigorous defender of prohibition. He was deeply interested in college extension work in the form of summer meetings and lectures at Ocean Park. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University in 1863. He combined in a rare degree the qualities of a friend and a successful executive. Among his fundamental traits were fineness of character, religious fervor, sympathy, patience, self-devotion, zeal, firmness, tact and persistence, and his unique success as founder and executive was due not to aggressive methods but chiefly to tact and persistence. He was thrice married: (1) Jan. 30, 1840, to Caroline Rundlett of Stratham, N. H., who died in 1846, leaving one child, Horace Rundlett Cheney; (2) July 29, 1847, to Nancy St. Clair, daughter of Rev. Thomas Perkins of New Hampton, N. H., by whom he had two children: Caroline, wife of Charles H. Swan, and Emeline, wife of J. Frank Boothby. Mrs. Cheney died in 1886, and Dr. Cheney was married (3) July 5, 1892, to Mrs. Emeline S. (Aldrich) Burlingame. He died in Lewiston, Me., Dec. 22, 1903. (Port. facing p. 396.)

CHASE, George Colby, second president of Bates College (1894–1919), was born in Unity, Me., Mar. 15, 1844, son of Joseph and Jane (Dyer) Chase. His first American ancestor was William Chase, who came to the American colonies in 1630, and settled at Roxbury, Mass. From William Chase and his wife Mary ———, the line of descent is traced through their son William; his son Joseph, who married Sarah Sherman; their son Stephen, who married Esther Buffington; their son Stephen, who married Hannah Blethen, and their son Hezekiah, who married Sarah Gilkey, and was the grandfather of Pres. Chase. From the same branch of the Chase family came Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Salmon P. Chase, chief justice. His father was a farmer of such integrity that he was known among his neighbors as "the honest man." The son's early education was interrupted by the illness of his father, necessitating his assuming almost the entire responsibility of the farm. After many struggles he completed his preparatory course in the Maine State Seminary, and was graduated at the age of twenty at the head of his class. Four years later, in 1868, he was graduated at Bates College, again leading his class. After serving two years as instructor in Greek and Latin in New Hampton Literary Institution, he was made tutor of Greek at Bates College, at the same time entering the theological department of the college, now known as Cobb Divinity School. At the end of the year he was appointed to the chair of rhetoric and English literature, spent a year in graduate work at Harvard University in preparation for the professorship and in 1872 entered upon his work at Bates. His department was a new one there, and the methods that he adopted were originated by himself. He was the first college professor in New England, if not in America, to use the laboratory method in teaching rhetoric, and the first to insist that student work in English literature be mainly a study of the works of the great authors rather than of their lives. His duties were laborious, the exigencies of the college requiring him to teach in other departments and to give over to tutors a share of his own work. Owing to financial losses of Bates College, in 1881, Prof. Chase devoted his vacations to raising money, and for ten years had scarcely a day's leisure. The amount raised by him aggregated fully $140,000 before he became president and almost $1,000,000 after he became president. In 1894 he was elected president. Under his administration the institution had large accessions of students, added several departments of instruction, and modified its methods and its curriculum in many important particulars. He combined with the duties of president those of professor of logic and psychology. Both as a professor and as president he did much toward securing at Bates the conviction that student ideals and customs should be higher, rather than lower, than those of the community. Pres. Chase was a diligent student of educational systems. For sixteen years he was a member of the Lewiston school board, and for two years its president. He delivered frequent addresses before educational associations, including the Maine Pedagogical Association and the American Institute of Instruction. Some of these were published, as also were his inaugural address on assuming his duties as president of the college and annual reports to the trustees. He was also the author of "Altruism," a part of "Modern Sermons by World Scholars" (1909); "The Disruption of the Home" (1912); and "Religion of a College Man" (1913). He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Education Association, the Religious Education Association, the American Economic Association and the University clubs of Boston and Providence. He received the degree of D.D. from Colby College in 1895, and that of LL.D. from the University of Colorado in 1895, the University of New Brunswick in 1898, and Bowdoin College in 1902. He was married June 12, 1872, to Emma Millett, and had five children: George M.; Emma, wife of Carl E. Milliken; Muriel; Elizabeth and Caroline W. Chase. He died in Lewiston, Me., May 27, 1919. (Portrait opposite page 396.)

HARKNESS, William, astronomer, was born in Ecclefechan, Scotland, Dec. 17, 1837, son of James and Jane (Weild) Harkness. His father (1803–78) was a Presbyterian minister who came to the United States in 1839, held pastorates in New York state and New Jersey and also practiced medicine among his parishioners. William Harkness entered Lafayette College in 1854, but owing to the removal of his father to Rochester, N. Y., became a student in the university there, and was graduated in 1858. He studied medicine in New York city, was graduated M.D. in 1862, and soon after enlisted as a surgeon in the Federal army. He retired from the army on his appointment as aide in the U. S. naval observatory, and in August, 1863, became professor of mathematics, with the relative rank of lieutenant commander. He was on the U. S. monitor "Monadnock" on a cruise around Cape Horn (1865–66) to study the effect of iron armor upon the compass and determine the magnetic elements at different parts. His report on terrestrial magnetism, subsequently published by the Smithsonian Institution, was an elaborate and authoritative discussion of the behavior of compasses on armored ships. Upon his return he was attached to the U. S. hydrographic office for one year (1867) and then until 1874 to the naval observatory. While observing the total eclipse of the sun at Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 7, 1869, he discovered the 1474 line of the solar corona. He was attached to the transit-of-Venus commission of 1871, for which he designed most of the instruments, and was director of the transit-of-Venus commission of 1874. He devised instruments for measuring accurately the relative positions of Venus and the sun, as shown on the photographs taken Dec. 9, 1874, at Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. After making a four-year tour of the world he was assigned to special duty in the naval observatory. In 1878 he was promoted to the rank of captain and placed in charge of the government party which observed the total solar eclipse of that year at Creston, Wyo. He edited the volume of reports containing the work of all the parties which coöperated with the naval observatory. In 1882 he was executive officer of the transit-of-Venus commission, and was charged with equipping the eight parties then sent out, four of which performed their work in the United States. The task of reducing the observations, and the hundreds of photographs taken, was assigned to him, and although eminent German and English astronomers had declared it impossible to obtain accurate results from photographs, he devised new instruments and methods, by means of which the reductions were accomplished. He defended the use of photography in astronomical observa-

tions and persuaded American and French astronomers to continue that method of recording observations. Seven years (1882–89) were devoted to the work of reduction. In September, 1894, he was appointed astronomical director of the U. S. naval observatory, and in July, 1897, was made head of the "Nautical Almanac," holding both positions until his retirement, Dec. 17, 1899, with the relative rank of rear admiral. From 1891 until his retirement he was principally occupied with the building of the new naval observatory, in devising and mounting instruments and in establishing a proper system of routine observation, and at that time there were few pieces of apparatus in the observatory which were not the result of his effort or suggestion. Throughout his career, Dr. Harkness was more deeply interested in devising and constructing instruments of precision than in developing analytical formulas. Among his inventions are the spherometer-caliper for measuring the inequalities in the pivots of astronomical instruments (1877) and the automatic indicating dials for facilitating the pointing of large telescopes. In 1879 he formulated the theory of focal curve of achromatic telescopes. Scientific inquiry and technical accuracy characterized his work, which was pursued with eager intensity and application. He wrote a brochure "On the Relative Accuracy of Different Methods of Determining the Solar Parallax" (1891). He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Lafayette College in 1865, and LL.D. from the University of Rochester in 1874. He was a founder of the Washington Philosophical Society (president, 1887) and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice-president in 1885, and president in 1893. He was unmarried, and died in Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 28, 1903.

HARKNESS, David Weild, lawyer and banker, was born at Matteawan, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1844, son of James and Jane (Weild) Harkness, and brother of William Harkness (q.v.), a celebrated astronomer. His father, who was a Presbyterian clergyman, came to the United States in 1839 and held pastorates in New York state and New Jersey and also practiced medicine. David W. Harkness was graduated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1866, and for five years was a clerk in the Ninth National Bank, New York city. He was graduated with the degree of LL.B. at Columbia law school in 1873; admitted to the New York bar in that year and began his professional career in New York city, his practice extending to all the courts. In 1888 illness forced him to end his active practice and he became cashier in the Clinton Bank, New York city. From 1890 to 1912 he was cashier of the National Bank of Cold Spring-on-Hudson, resigning because of ill health. In his work there he was exact, vigilant and of inflexible integrity, and contributed vitally to the prosperity of the institution. He was a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History and a member of the Carteret Club, Jersey City. He was the organizer and founder of Cold Spring Fire Co. No. 1. He was a Republican in politics, and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He was unmarried and died in Jersey City, N. J., Apr. 26, 1919.

FURNESS, Horace Howard, Shakespearian scholar, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1833, son of Rev. William Henry and Annis Puling (Jenks) Furness, grandson of William and Rebecca (Thwing) Furness, great-grandson of John and Ann (Hurd) Furness, and great-great-grandson of Jonathan Furness, who came to this country from Waldershire, England, about 1730, and settled in New England. His father was a minister of the Unitarian church. The son was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1854, receiving the degree of A.M. four years later, and after spending two years in Europe, studied law in Philadelphia and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He practiced his profession only a few years, having very early become interested in the study of Shakespeare, which he made his life work. In 1869 he completed his plans for his "Variorum Edition of Shakespeare," supplementing, as it does, Malone's edition of 1821, and presenting the results of Shakespearian study and investigation during the second half of the nineteenth century. It was accepted by Shakespeare students in America and England as the standard work of its kind. The first volume, "Romeo and Juliet," appeared in 1871, and was greeted with warm appreciation by the leading literary critics of England and America. Then followed "Macbeth" (1873); "Hamlet" (two vols., 1877); "King Lear" (1880); "Othello" (1886); "The Merchant of Venice" (1888); "As You Like It" (1890); "The Tempest" (1892); "Midsummer Night's Dream" (1895); "The Winter's Tale" (1898); "Much Ado About Nothing" (1899); "Twelfth Night" (1901); "Love's Labor Lost" (1904); "Anthony and Cleopatra" (1907); "Cymbeline" (1913). As the work progressed, he modified his manner of treatment. In the earlier volumes he constructed a text for himself by collation and comparison with others, giving other readings in his notes. Abandoning this system, he made his main text that of the first folio, unchanged, with all its errors and difficulties, and added subsequent readings at the foot. A reviewer in "Blackwood's Magazine" wrote in 1890: "In what is called 'The Variorum Edition of Shakespeare,' America has the honor of having produced the very best and most complete edition, so far as it has gone, of our great national poet. For text, illustration (happily not pictorial), commentary and criticism, it leaves nothing to be desired. The editor . . . combines with the patience and accuracy of the textual scholar an industry which has overlooked nothing of value that has been written about Shakespeare by the best German and French, as well as English commentators and critics; and what is of no less moment, he possesses in himself a rare delicacy of literary appreciation and breadth of judgment, disciplined by familiarity with all that is best in the literature of antiquity as well as of modern times, which he brings to bear on his notes with great effect." In the course of his work, Dr. Furness accumulated a collection of Shakespearian material unequaled elsewhere in America. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Halle in 1878; that of LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, by Harvard University in 1894, and by Yale in 1901; that of L.H.D. by Columbia University in 1887, and that of Litt.D. by the University of Cambridge, England, in 1899. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He contributed the article on "Homeopathy" in the American edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." He also served on the "Seybert" commission

for investigating modern spiritualism. He was married, June 12, 1860, to Helen Kate, daughter of Evans Rogers, of Philadelphia, Pa., and had four children: Walter R.; Horace Howard, Jr.; Dr. William Henry Furness; and a daughter, Caroline Augusta, wife of Dr. Horace Jayne. Mrs. Furness compiled a "Concordance to Shakespeare's Poems; an index to every word therein contained," which was intended as a supplement to Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's concordance to the plays, published in 1873, and accepted as a standard work. Dr. Furness died at Wallingford, Pa., Aug. 13, 1912.

MERRIAM, Augustus Chapman, educator, was born at Leyden, Lewis co., N. Y., May 30, 1843, son of Gen. Ela and Lydia (Sheldon) Merriam. His American ancestry is traced from Joseph Merriam, who emigrated from Kent, England, with his wife Sara Goldstone, in 1638 and settled at Concord, Mass., the line being through their son William and his wife Elizabeth Breed; their son John and his wife Rebecca Sharp; their son Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth Hulls; their son Nathaniel and his wife Martha Berry, and their son Nathaniel and his wife Eunice Curtis, who were the grandparents of Augustus C. Merriam. He was prepared for college at Columbia Grammar School, New York city, and was graduated at Columbia College, at the head of his class in 1866. He then taught for several months in the grammar school; in 1868 became tutor of Greek and Latin in the college; in 1876 was relieved from the duty of giving instruction in Latin; in 1880 was made adjunct professor of the Greek language and literature, and from 1890 held the additional position of professor of Greek archaeology and epigraphy. This chair was created especially for him, and in that field he became the leading American authority. He was president of the New York branch of the Archaeological Institute of America, and in 1887–88 was director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, and chairman of its committee of publications. During his directorship the explorations at Dionyso located Icaria, the birthplace of Thespis, and the excavations brought to light sculptures and inscriptions that added a new chapter to the history of the drama and made important contributions to the history of Greek art. He also carried on the famous excavations in the theater at Sicyon. He was especially interested in the antiquities of Crete, and it was through his influence that Prof. Halbherr made his explorations at Gortyna. The great inscription unearthed there was made the subject of a monograph, giving the text and a translation of the code and a commentary thereon, which ranks with the best publications on the subject by European writers. It was through Prof. Merriam's influence that Columbia University procured facsimiles of the engraved gems owned by the museum at Athens, no other university in the world having a similar collection. In 1883 Prof. Merriam discovered that the Greek and Latin inscriptions on the restored bronze crabs under the obelisk in Central Park were incorrect in several details, and their date wrong; these errors were thereupon corrected by the park commissioners. Prof. Merriam was editor of "Greek and Latin Inscriptions on the Obelisk Crab in Central Park, New York" (1883); "The Sixth and Seventh Books of Herodotus" (1885); "The Law Code of Gortyna in Krete" (1886), and "The Phaeacian Episode of the Odyssey" (1887). He also contributed numerous articles to classical and archaeological journals, including "Telegraphy among the Ancients" (1890), and "Geryon in Cyprus" and "Hercules, Hydra and Crab" in "Classical Studies" (1894). Among his most important addresses were "Aesculapia as Revealed by Inscriptions" in "Transactions of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine" (1885), and "Recent Discoveries in Crete," delivered before the American School of Classical Studies in Athens (1895), shortly before his last illness. He was associate editor of the "American Journal of Archaeology" and chief editor of the publications of the American School at Athens. He was married July 23, 1869, to Louise Oley, of Utica, N. Y.; they had no children. In 1894 Prof. Merriam entered upon a year's leave of absence, and after spending some months in study in Germany proceeded to Athens. A few days after his arrival he contracted a severe cold from which he never recovered. He died in Athens, Greece, Jan. 19, 1895.

WOLCOTT, Edward Oliver, U. S. senator, was born at Longmeadow, Mass., Mar. 26, 1848, son of Samuel (q.v.) and Harriet Amanda (Pope) Wolcott. He was thirteen years of age when the civil war broke out. In 1864 he enlisted in 150th O. volunteer infantry at Cleveland, O., where his parents then resided, and took part with it in the defense of Washington. In 1866 he matriculated at Yale College but soon afterward entered the Harvard law school where he was graduated in 1871. Settling in the state of Colorado, he taught school at Blackhawk for two months and then began the practice of law at Georgetown, Colo. While awaiting clients he contributed entertaining letters to the press of the territory and some of the leading eastern journals, and for a time edited the Georgetown "Miner." He did not begin to gain prominence as a lawyer until 1876, when he was elected prosecuting attorney for his district and thenceforward his rise at the bar was rapid. During his term of office he accomplished the unprecedented feat of clearing the docket of the district of all criminal cases. He resigned this position in 1878 on being elected state senator but in the following year he was appointed attorney for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad and removed to Denver, Colo. He built up a large private practice in Denver and became general counsel for the railroad in 1884. He was elected U. S. senator in 1888 to succeed Sen. Thomas M. Bowen and was reëlected in 1895. In 1892, at the Minneapolis convention, he made the principal speech nominating James G. Blaine for the presidency. In the senate he and his colleague, Henry M. Teller, were the spokesmen of the "free silver" advocates and Sen. Wolcott made a brilliant and earnest, but unsuccessful fight to have his party adopt that policy. He refused, however, to leave the party, as did Sen. Teller, in 1896, when the Republican national convention declared for the gold standard. He was the undisputed leader of his party in Colorado 1886–1901, when he was defeated for reelection as senator by Thomas M. Patterson, fusion candidate. Soon after his term expired he was sent by Pres. McKinley on an informal mission to Europe to sound the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany on the subject of bimetallism. Sen. Wolcott's mental vision was penetrating and comprehensive and his intellectual processes swift, independent and accurate. As an orator he was able to sway his audiences by the force of his logic as much as by the fluency of his utterances. As a lawyer

he was never surprised by the attack of an adversary for he prepared his cases with the greatest thoroughness. He was unusually successful in business, being an owner of important oil, mining and railroad properties in his state. In 1896 he received the degree of LL.D. from Yale University. He was married May 14, 1890, to Frances Metcalf, widow of Lyman K. Boss of Buffalo, N. Y., and they were later divorced. He died on the Riviera, France, Mar. 1, 1905.

KEATING, George James, merchant, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Jan. 7, 1840, son of William Henry and Eliza Walford (Forbes) Keating. He was educated in private schools. At the age of seventeen he left home to make his fortune in the world, and settling in Peoria, Ill., taught school for a time, worked on a farm and sold maps. He was later a traveling salesman for a wholesale agricultural implement dealer in Chicago, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with W. J. Smith to engage in the wholesale implement business in Kansas City, Mo. The new venture was successful, and the business grew in twenty years to be one of the largest firms of its kind in the country. He invested in real estate both in Kansas City and in San Diego, Calif., which he made his home in 1886. He was twice married: (1) in 1860 to Elizabeth Smith, sister of his partner; and (2) in 1882 to Fanny Letitia, daughter of Henry Thomas Woodward of Medina county, O. He died in San Diego, Calif., June 28, 1888.

UPHAM, Charles Wentworth, author, was born at St. John, N. B., May 4, 1802, son of Joshua and Mary (Chandler) Upham. His mother was the daughter of Hon. Joshua Chandler of New Haven, Conn. His father was born at Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 14, 1741, graduated at Harvard, 1763, practiced law at Brookfield, and at the outbreak of the revolution joined the Royalists. (See an excellent letter giving his views in "Force's American Archives," 4th ser., Vol. II., p. 852). At the close of the war he went with his family and a large body of emigrants to New Brunswick, where he was made one of the council and one of the first justices of the supreme court. He died, in London, Nov. 1, 1808, just as he had completed the work of obtaining the better establishment of the courts of the province. He was the son of Jabez Upham, born in Malden, Mass., Jan. 3, 1717, who removed to Brookfield, where he was a practicing physician until his death, Nov. 4, 1760. Dr. Upham was the great grandson of Lieut. Phinehas Upham, mortally wounded at the capture of the Narragansett Fort, Dec. 19, 1675. Lieut. Phinehas was the son of John Upham, the ancestor of all of that name in this country. John Upham sustained a high character, being much employed in the public affairs of Weymouth, Mass., where he was admitted as a freeman Sept. 2, 1635, and of Malden, Mass., to which town he removed about 1650 and where he died, Feb. 25, 1682. Charles Wentworth Upham (sixth in descent from the first emigrant, John) inherited none of the Royalist instincts of his father, Joshua, although it happened that the interest taken in him by friends of his father came near drawing him into the British service. One of these friends was Spencer Perceval, prime minister, and another Capt. Blythe of the British navy. The assassination of the former in 1812, and the death of the latter in a naval engagement, in 1813, cut off advancement in that direction. Determined to find for himself a means of livelihood, he made his way to Boston, where his cousin, Phinehas Upham, took him into his family and sent him to Harvard College. Graduating in 1821 with high honor, he prepared for the ministry at the Harvard Divinity School, and in 1824 was ordained as colleague-pastor with the Rev. John Prince, LL.D., over the First Church (Unitarian) of Salem, Mass. During his ministry at Salem he published a variety of discourses, lectures and tracts, and was then as through life a frequent contributor to newspapers and other periodicals. Inability to preach on account of an attack of bronchitis led him to resign his pastorate at Salem in 1844. He continued to worship at that church through life, and ever maintained a deep interest in its history as the first Congregational church organized in this country. Mr. Upham held many political positions with distinction and marked ability. He was a representative of his district in the general court several years; in 1852 was mayor of the city of Salem; in 1850, 1857 and 1858 he served in the state senate, being unanimously chosen president of that body the last two years. He was an active member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1853, and represented the Salem district in the thirty-third congress (1853–55), where he was recognized as an able speaker and debater, making many warm friends from all sections of the country. He was an eloquent exponent of the cause of the non-extension of slavery, and took an earnest and influential part in the nomination and support of Frémont for the presidency. His "Life of Frémont" was highly regarded and had a very extensive circulation. Mr. Upham took a deep interest in the cause of education. He introduced measures for its establishment as a regular department of the state government, and visited more than a hundred towns, in 1851–52, making addresses on that subject. His speeches and writings were rendered attractive by a warmth of sentiment and broad liberality of view, as well as by a certain dramatic skill in arranging his material. The work by which he is perhaps most widely known is his "Salem Witchcraft, with an Account of Salem Village," published in 1867, which will probably remain the standard history of that strange period. Among other writings may be mentioned the following: "Dedication Sermon, and Second Century Lecture," First Church, Salem; letters on the "Logos" (1828); discourse on the "Anniversary of the A. and H. Artillery Company" (1832); "Life of Sir Henry Vane" (1835); "Oration at Salem, July 4, 1842"; "Oration before the N. E. Society of the City of New York" (1846); "Speech in Massachusetts House of Representatives on the Compromises of the Constitution and the Ordinance of 1787" (1849); "Rededication of the First Church, Salem" (1867); "Records of Massachusetts under the First Charter" (1869); "Salem Witchcraft and Cotton Mather, A Reply" (1869). His last work was a continuation in three volumes of a "Life of Timothy Pickering," to which he devoted himself with affectionate regard for its subject, his fellow townsman, parishioner, and friend. Mr. Upham was married, March 29, 1826, to Ann Susan, daughter of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., and sister of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Two sons, William P. Upham and Oliver Wendell Holmes Upham, survive them. Mr. Upham died at Salem, June 15, 1875. Mrs. Upham died, April 5, 1877. (See memoir by George E. Ellis, 1877, from "Proceedings of Massachusetts Historical Society"). (See also "Upham Genealogy," "Allibone's Dictionary of Authors," "Appleton's Cyclopædia," "American Antiq. Society Proceedings" (Oct., 1875); "Necrol-

Charles W. Upham

ogy" N. E. Hist. Gen. Society (Jan., 1887); "Duyckinck's Cyclopædia," etc.)

GRINNELL, Josiah Bushnell, congressman, was born at New Haven, Vt., Dec. 22, 1821, and came of Huguenot ancestry; was also ninth in descent from John Alden of the Mayflower. His father, Myron Grinnell, was a man prominent in the public and educational life of the town. The son received his education in Castleton Seminary, Vermont, and at Oneida Institute, New York. In 1847 he was graduated at Auburn Theological Seminary, and became pastor of the Congregational Church at Union Village, N. Y., where he remained until 1850. He next spent a year in Washington, D. C., where he preached against slavery, and then lived in New York for two years. Chronic throat trouble caused him to remove to Iowa in 1854, where he founded the town of Grinnell, named after him, and labored assiduously for the establishment of Grinnell University, which was later merged into Iowa College, when that institution was removed from Davenport. After preaching for many years in the Congregational church, which he also founded at Grinnell, he retired from the ministry, and interested himself in the industrial and moral interests which have made the state of Iowa what she has become. In 1856 he was elected a state senator by the Republicans and secured the passage of the first free school laws for Iowa. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1860, and for two years was a special mail agent under Pres. Lincoln. From 1863 to 1867 he was a member of the famous war and thirty-ninth congresses, and was the close personal friend of Thaddeus Stevens, the "old commoner and tutor of the house." He became a warm friend of the celebrated John Brown, who one day introduced himself unannounced at Mr. Grinnell's door, and it was in the latter's parlor that the intrepid leader wrote a part of his Virginia proclamation. "He was always a friend of the slave and of the oppressed," writes his second daughter, Caroline, "and worked for their uplifting in conjunction with Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher, who were his life-long friends." For a time he filled the post of commissioner of the treasury department, and in 1884 was appointed a commissioner of the U. S. bureau of animal industries. He filled many responsible positions besides; among others that of director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, receiver of the Central railroad of Iowa, and for some time regent of Iowa College. Middlebury College, Vermont, conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. He was a man of many varied talents, which he devoted entirely to the good of his fellowmen, his life being closely identified with his adopted town, his college and his state, while he contributed to the support of the union and the nation by his efforts in behalf of the abolition of slavery. Religion was with him no mere fetish, but an earnest and lofty spiritual force actuating his conduct in life, and led him, after the negro's emancipation, to work with might and main for his moral and intellectual advancement. After his death, the "Iowa State Register" of Des Moines, said: "Mr. Grinnell by residence belonged to Grinnell, by faith to the Congregational church, and by politics to the Republican party; but in a wider, truer sense he belonged to no sect and no party, but to the people, to the state, and to the cause of the greatest good for all men." He was the author of "Men and Events of Forty Years," which received the highest commendation from the press. The "Literary World" said: "It is a veritable portrait gallery of many of the prominent actors in all departments of public life during two generations past, and might be called a readable treatise on how to succeed in life." He published two books besides that already mentioned, and numerous pamphlets and addresses. On Feb. 5, 1852, Mr. Grinnell was married to Julia Ann Chapin of Springfield, Mass., who survives him, with two daughters: Mary, wife of Rev. David O. Mears, D.D., of Albany, N. Y., and Caroline, wife of Richard Jones, Ph.D., professor of literature in Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania. Mr. Grinnell died at his home in Grinnell, March 31, 1891.

WILLARD, Edward Newell, jurist, was born at Madison, New Haven co., Conn., April 2, 1835, son of James and Susan (Clanning) Willard and descendant of Maj. Simon Willard through his oldest son Josiah. Maj. Simon Willard was a member of the general court of Massachusetts from 1634 until the time of his death in 1676. He emigrated from the county of Kent, England, in 1634, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in that year. In the following year he with others purchased land from the Indians and settled the town of Concord. Edward N. Willard was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Lee's Academy, and then taught school for two years. He then studied law with Ralph D. Smith, of Guilford, Conn., and completed his professional studies at the Yale Law School. He was admitted to the bar of New Haven county in the fall of 1857, and to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., on Nov. 17, 1857. He practiced his profession at Scranton, Pa., until 1864, when he was mustered into the military service of the United States as captain in the 127th U. S. colored infantry, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. After participating in the assault upon the Confederate lines at Petersburg and the engagements that resulted in the capture of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House he was appointed judge advocate of division on the staff of Gen. R. H. Jackson, and this position he retained until mustered out of service. Returning to his home in Scranton, he resumed the practice of his profession, forming the firm of Willard, Warren & Knapp. He became interested in politics but was never a candidate for public office until elected to the bench of the superior court of Pennsylvania on Nov. 5, 1895, which office he resigned on Sept. 1, 1897. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the western district of Pennsylvania and held that office until appointed by Gov. Hastings to the bench of the superior court. At the time he accepted the position of judge, according to a writer in a Scranton newspaper, "the firm of which he was senior member was the most famous in that part of the state. . . . In the trial of cases before juries, he was invincible. He was at his best in the rôle of a skilful examiner of witnesses, in the adroit selecting of jurors, and in brilliant, eloquent argument. He was a matchless pleader. . . . On the bench he brought all his splendid, varied and profound legal learning and knowledge into action. He sustained with becoming dignity the honors of the bench and wrote many opinions which will take high rank in the thoughtful and imperishable jurisprudence of the state, for accuracy of interpretation, precision of construction, nicety of reasoning, intellectual vigor and elegant legal, literary style." During his residence in Scranton Judge Willard was connected with various business associations, being president of several coal and other companies. On the election of Hon. John Handley to the bench, he succeeded him as president of the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Co., and held that position for twenty-two years, until, when appointed to the bench, he was succeeded by Hon. L. A. Waters. In the accumula-

E. N. Willard

tion of property Judge Willard was fairly successful, but was always disposed to share with his less fortunate fellow-men, and many a needy and despondent person was saved from utter destitution or despair by his personal help. His popularity with young men, especially those who were fellow-lawyers was great, due to the thoughtful consideration with which he treated them when they sought his advice or influence. He was married at Scranton, Pa., June 4, 1860, to Ellen C. Hower, and had one daughter, Ellen H., wife of Everett Warren. He died in Scranton, Mar. 2, 1910.

CAMERON, Sir Roderick William, merchant, was born at Glengarry, Canada, July 25, 1825, and is the son of Maj. Duncan and Margaret (McLeod) Cameron. The first American representatives of the family, Donald Cameron and his son Duncan, descendants of sturdy Scotch stock, sailed from Antwerp to the American colonies in 1767, settling near Schenectady, N. Y., where a colony of Scotch gentlemen had located. On the breaking out of the revolution, Donald's sterling Scotch loyalty to the mother country led him with his neighbor, Sir William Johnson, to remove to Canada to avoid taking part in the impending contest which would necessitate either taking up arms against the country of his birth or against the colonies, where he had made his home. He established his family at Glengarry, and his son Duncan, with a number of equally adventurous pioneers, most of whom were of the same Scotch brawn as himself, organized the North West Company and established trading-posts from the shores of Labrador to the Pacific coast. In 1815 the company was merged into the Hudson Bay Company. Duncan Cameron became a partner in the North West Company, and commanded Fort Gibraltar, a trading-post, afterwards Fort Garry, the seat of the present city of Winnipeg. In one of the sanguinary battles between the rival companies, Gov. Semple was killed; Maj. Cameron was taken prisoner, and the fort fell into the hands of the Hudson Bay Company. The Hudson Bay Company carried their prisoner by way of Hudson Bay on an eight months' voyage to England for trial. The English courts failing to find any bills against him, he was honorably released and the company was obliged to indemnify him for his loss of liberty and attendant suffering. Maj. Cameron on regaining his freedom made a tour of the highlands of Scotland, and in 1820 was married to Margaret McLeod, daughter of Capt. McLeod of Hamer and his wife Flora, daughter of Neil McLeod Gesto. Shortly after his marriage he returned to America and settled at his old home in Glengarry, Canada, where he represented his county in the Canadian parliament from 1820 to 1824. His son received the first elements of an education from a tutor, Dr. John Rae, who afterwards occupied an important place on the judicial bench of the Sandwich islands, and died on Staten Island at the home of his early pupil, now Sir Roderick Cameron, who saw that his declining days were free from care and befittingly paid the last of earthly tributes at his decease. Young Cameron studied under a tutor, and then took a course at the grammar school at Kingston, Canada, a curriculum as thorough and searching as any college course. In 1849, at the request of Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, Mr. Cameron accompanied Hugh B. Wilson to Washington, D. C., as a delegate from Canada, to advocate the passage of the famous Canadian reciprocity bill. He remained there during the last session of the thirtieth congress, which closed Pres. Polk's administration, and witnessed the inauguration of Pres. Taylor, March 4, 1849. Although the bill failed in the senate, it was finally passed and remained in force until 1861. In 1852, en route for Australia, Mr. Cameron stopped in New York, and there met Lewis W. Tappan of Boston, Mass., whose firm of Sampson & Tappan owned a large fleet of clipper ships. He induced the adventurous young man to remain in New York and establish a line of clipper ships to Australia and New Zealand, and open up the growing trade with the important trading-posts in the southern hemisphere. This was the beginning of the great house of R. W. Cameron & Co., which has (1898) continued successfully for forty-six years and become one of the most important branches of the American merchant marine service. From July 1, 1870, to Jan. 2, 1894, the only partner connected with Sir Roderick in his extensive business was William A. Street, who entered the concern June 28, 1858, as a boy. On Jan. 2, 1894, his son, Roderick McLeod Cameron, became a partner. At the call of the U. S. government for volunteers in 1861, Mr. Cameron, co-operating with other prominent Scotch-Americans in New York city, organized the 79th regiment, known as the "Highlanders." Companies 1, 2 and 3 were uniformed after the fashion of the 79th regiment of British Highlanders, wearing the Cameron tartan and kilts, and he, beginning as captain, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was prominent in the disastrous battle of Bull Run, being there commanded by Col. James Cameron, a brother of the secretary of war, who was killed while leading his men in a desperate charge in which his rallying cry, "Scots, follow me," were his last words. The regiment enlisted for three months, and then re-enlisted for the war and gallantly served until honorably mustered out in 1865. Sir Roderick was an honorary member from Australia to the expositions at Philadelphia in 1876 and Paris in 1878, and from Canada to those of Sidney and Melbourne in 1880 and 1881. His reports of these exhibitions were published as blue-books by the government. He is a member of the geographical societies of New York and England. He has done much by his judgment and liberality for the improvement of the thoroughbred horse, and maintains the Clifton stud farm on Staten Island, known to every turfman in America and Europe. Sir Roderick was married, first to Mary A., daughter of George Cuming of Quebec. She died in New York in 1859, leaving no children. In July, 1860, he was married to Ann, daughter of Nathan Leavenworth of New York city. Of this union six children survive: Duncan Erne, Roderick McLeod, Margaret Selina Erne, Catharine Natalie, Ann Fleming and Isabel Dorothy. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Tuxedo, Metropolitan, Down-Town, Manhattan and American Jockey clubs of New York, and of the Turf, Beefsteak, Junior Carlton and Wellington clubs of London. In 1863 he was elected an honorary member of the Jockey Club's Coffee Rooms at New Market, England. He was one of the original governors (or founders) of the American Jockey Club, and one of the first 1,000 members who founded the Manhattan Club, under the leadership of the late John Van Buren, son of Ex-Pres. Martin Van Buren and known as Prince John. He died in London, England, Oct. 19, 1900.

R W Cameron

PHELPS, Samuel Shethar, jurist and senator, was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 13, 1793. His education was begun at an early age, and at fourteen he was prepared to enter college. Being graduated at Yale in 1811, he spent some months in attendance at the Yale Law School, and in 1812 en-

tered the office of Horatio Seymour, at Middlebury, Vt. He served during a part of the war which commenced that year, as a private, and afterwards became a paymaster. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar of Addison county. In politics he supported the Democrats at the period of the war, but later joined the newly formed Whig party. In 1827 he was a member of the council of censors, and prepared the address of the people of the state, in which the council recommended the abolishment of the governor's council and the establishment in its place of a senate as a co-ordinate branch of the state legislature. This measure was not carried into effect until seven years later. In 1831 he was elected a member of the governor's council, and some months later he was made a judge of the supreme court, holding that position by annual re-elections until 1838. In this year he was returned to the U. S. senate, and was re-elected in 1844. Gov. Slade of Vermont accused him, previous to the election, of treachery to his party, and of being excessively intemperate, violent tempered and coarse of language, and from this a long controversy arose between the statesmen, each of whom made accusations and recriminations as discreditable to himself as to his adversary. In 1853 he again took his seat in the senate to replace Senator Upham, who had died unexpectedly, but at the next session he was refused readmission. He then returned home, and lived generally in retirement on his farm, although on occasions he appeared as counsel in important suits before the courts. While in the senate, in 1848, Mr. Phelps, in answer to Calhoun and Berrien on the bill for the exclusion of slavery from Oregon, made a memorable speech in condemnation of slavery, which was described by Henry Wilson in the "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power" as of "remarkable eloquence and power." Wilson says of Phelps that he was "a man of rare ability and equalled by few as a lawyer and forensic debater, but his unfortunate habits impaired public confidence." He was twice married and had a number of children; one of them being Edward J. Phelps, U. S. minister to England. He died in Middlebury, Vt., March 25, 1855.

SHEPARDSON, John, soldier and jurist, was born in Attleboro, Mass., Feb. 16, 1729. He served in the revolutionary war, presumably with the rank of major, since he was afterward known by that title. In September, 1761, he went to Guilford, Vt., where he was one of the earliest settlers, and at the first recorded town meeting, held May 19, 1772, he was chosen town clerk. When the new state was organized he, with Col. Benjamin Carpenter, supported the cause of Vermont against the claims of New York. He was elected second judge of the superior court in 1778, and re-elected in the following year. With Chief Justice Robinson he presided over the court at Westminster during the term of May, 1779, when was tried a celebrated cause that had resulted from the territorial disputes between Vermont and New York. A militia law had been passed by Vermont, authorizing the drafting of men for military service. Certain natives of New York refused to serve, and being fined refused to pay. The cows of some of the defaulters were then seized, and advertised for sale, but before the sale came off were recaptured. The original owners at this time were being tried for stealing back their own property. When there seemed a danger of their escaping, Ethan Allen appeared at court and in an angry speech warned the judges against allowing the prisoners to go unpunished. The prisoners pleaded that they belonged within the jurisdiction of New York, but this plea was not received, and they were fined. Judge Shepardson went out of office in 1780. In 1783, because of his activity in behalf of Vermont, he, with Col. Benjamin Carpenter, was attacked by New Yorkers, who had designed to kidnap them. Maj. Shepardson's name appears frequently in the Guilford records, and he appears to have been prominent in commercial and municipal affairs. The date of his death is unknown.

BUCK, Daniel, lawyer, was born about 1760, and some twenty years later became one of the earliest settlers in Vermont. By profession he was a lawyer, and from the first played a prominent part in the political affairs of Vermont. At the convention held at Bennington to discuss the adoption of the act of union, he vigorously opposed the measure, advocating the establishment of Vermont as an independent republic, and this policy of zeal rather for the interests of the state than of the entire country always influenced his political actions. In 1792 he was counsel for Ira Allen during the discussion in the legislature over his accounts. He represented Norwich for many years in the assembly, and was speaker from the time of Vermont's admission to the Union, until 1796. In 1794 he left the chair to make a motion refusing to pay the debts of the Tories, whose property had been confiscated by the state. From 1795 to 1799 he represented the state in the U. S. congress, and supported the policy of the Federalists. After the expiration of his term in congress he resumed his seat in the state legislature, and there was a zealous advocate and one of the original drafters of the resolution to join with Kentucky in amending the jurisdiction of the United States courts by excluding causes between citizens of different states. He is said to have served as attorney general of the state in 1814. During the closing years of his life he lived in the prison at Chelsea, where he was confined for debt, but obtaining the liberties of the prison, he continued legal researches. He died at Chelsea, Vt., in 1817.

HARRIS, James Alexander, comptroller of the state treasury of Tennessee, was born in Washington county, East Tennessee, Dec. 3, 1863, the son of John Edwin Tivis and Katharine (Miller) Harris. His father was a lawyer and prominent local politician before the civil war, and after it served several terms in the state legislature. John Edwin Harris lost his fortune during the war, and subsequently followed the occupation of a farmer. The farm was one on which his own father, John Crampton Harris, had settled in the earliest days of the county's development, and James Alexander Harris was born in the house built by his grandfather seventy-five years before. The grandfather was a Methodist minister, as well as a farmer, and the first school teacher of East Tennessee. Through his mother, Mr. Harris is also of pioneer descent, her parents having been amongst the earliest settlers in Washington county. He spent his early years on his father's farm, attending the schools of the neighborhood, and while still young entered political life. When thirteen years of age, he was elected page of the senate, and was re-elected for the terms of 1879 and 1881. He subsequently filled in rotation every position in that body up to and including that of chief clerk. While holding positions in the senate, he also pursued an academic course at Vanderbilt University, and within four years fulfilled the requirements of a six years' course, taking the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. at the same time. He took part at college in many of the oratorial contests held by the student body, and was chosen representative of the graduating class in 1886. In the meantime he had performed his duties at the

capitol with such satisfaction that at the extra session of 1882 he was elected sergeant at arms. He twice served as assistant clerk (1883 and 1885). He was elected to the office of chief clerk successively from 1887 to 1891. In 1893, after an exciting contest, he was elected comptroller of the state treasury, and in 1895, notwithstanding his strong Democratic sympathies, he received the unanimous support of all parties in his reëlection. He was elected for the third time in 1897. At the expiration of his term he removed to Denver, Colo., where his last years were spent in retirement. He was married, in 1889, to Maggie, daughter of Horace Rice, a native of East Tennessee, and colonel of the 29th Tenn. Confederate regiment in the civil war. He died in Denver, Colo., Apr. 27, 1914.

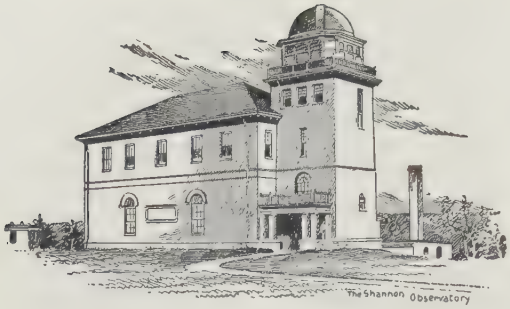
SIMONTON, Charles Bryson, congressman, was born in Tipton county, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1838, son of William and Catherine (Ferguson) Simonton, and grandson of John Simonton, a native of Ireland who emigrated to South Carolina in 1765, and taking part in the revolutionary war, was wounded in one of the engagements in the York district. He reared a large family of sons and daughters. He was graduated at Erskine College in Abbeville district, S. C., in 1859, and had charge of a school at Portersville, Tenn., until the civil war broke out. He enlisted in the first company raised in Tipton county for the Confederate service and was elected second lieutenant. This became company C, 9th Tenn. infantry, and on its reorganization twelve months later he was elected captain. At the battle of Perrysville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, he was wounded and taken prisoner, but escaped six months later and went south through the lines. He was permanently disabled, however, and resigned from the army, returning to Portersville, where he taught until 1870. In that year he was elected clerk of the circuit court, reëlected in 1874, and in 1876 resigned to accept an election to the state legislature. Meantime he had read law and had been admitted to the bar. In 1878 he was elected to the forty-sixth congress. In 1875 Mr. Simonton became the editor of the Tipton "Record," and five years later was returned to congress—the forty-seventh—from the same district. In 1886 he presided over the state Democratic convention at Nashville, and in 1892 made an active canvass as Democratic elector in the tenth congressional district on the national Democratic ticket. In 1895 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. attorney for the western district of Tennessee. Capt. Simonton was married at Portersville, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Robert McDill, and had five children. Capt. Simonton was a Presbyterian, a Knight of Pythias, a Knight of Honor and a member of the A. O. U. W. He was one of the leading members of the bar of west Tennessee, and had an able partner in his son, William M. Simonton. He died in Covington, Tenn., June 10, 1911.

CHIPMAN, Daniel, congressman, was born at Salisbury, Conn., Oct. 22, 1765, son of Samuel and Hannah (Austin) Chipman, the youngest of seven brothers, each of whom attained some distinction in military affairs. In 1775 his father settled on a farm at Tinmouth, Vt., and there he assisted in the work on the estate while preparing for college under the tuition of his brother, Nathaniel. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1788, and then commenced his legal studies in Nathaniel Chipman's law office at Rutland, Vt. He opened a law office at Poultney, Vt., in 1790, and in 1794 removed to Middlebury. He attained success as a lawyer, was state's attorney for Addison county from 1797 to 1817, and, from 1806 to 1816 performed, in addition to his labors as a practitioner, the duties of professor of law at Middlebury College. Of this institution he was always a liberal supporter, and it conferred upon him, in 1849, the degree of LL.D. Entering political life, he repeatedly represented Middlebury in the state legislature; was elected to the governor's council in 1808, and in 1812–14, 1818 and 1821 was speaker of the house. In 1814 he was elected a member of congress, but had to resign because of ill health after one session. In 1823 he was appointed by the legislature the first reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Vermont, but was obliged to resign this office also on account of ill health. He was a member of the constitutional conventions held in 1793, 1814, 1836, 1843 and 1850. He was not more successful in law and politics than as a writer. He published, in 1822, a treatise on the law of contracts for the sale of specific articles, which won commendation from Kent, Story and other eminent jurists. After having persuaded the legislature of the necessity for preserving the decisions of the Vermont supreme court, he compiled one volume of "Reports" in 1825, which amply justified their preparation. He also published biographical works on his brother, Nathaniel Chipman, Gov. Chittenden and Seth Warner. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1849. After 1828 his place of residence was Ripton, Vt. He was married, in 1796, to Elatheria Hedge, a native of Vermont, and died at Ripton, Vt., Apr. 23, 1850.

PRENTISS, Samuel, jurist, and U. S. senator, was born in Stonington, Conn., March 31, 1782, son of Samuel and Lucretia (Holmes) Prentiss, grandson of Samuel and ——— (Billings) Prentice and great-grandson of Jonas and Lucy(———) Prentice. Jonas Prentice fought for the King in the French and Indian war, and his son, Col. Samuel Prentice against the King in the American Revolution. Samuel Prentiss, the father of the senator, was the first to change the spelling of the family name. Having studied medicine in Norwich, Conn., he entered the army with his father as assistant surgeon, and subsequently practiced his profession in Worcester, Mass., Keene, N. H., Saratoga, N. Y., and Northfield, Mass., becoming celebrated throughout New England as a skillful surgeon. His son, the subject of this biography was educated in the classics by Rev. Samuel C. Allen, of Northfield, and read law in the offices of Solomon Vose, of Northfield, and John W. Blake, of Brattleboro, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1802 and began the practice of his profession in Montpelier, Vt., which became his permanent home, and where he rapidly won distinction. In 1822 he was offered the associate judgeship of the supreme court but declined to serve. Entering politics he was elected to the state legislature in 1824 and was re-elected in the following year. As a representative he introduced the act for the reorganization of the judiciary system of Vermont. He was a judge on the supreme court bench from 1825 to 1830, serving in the last year as chief justice. In 1830 he was sent to the U. S. senate and was reëlected in 1836.

There he held an equally prominent position with his distinguished colleagues, Calhoun, Clay and Webster, who repeatedly expressed admiration for his administrative wisdom, and he became the third leader of the Whig party. Calhoun once described him as the best lawyer in the senate, and while Justice Story was sitting at the height of his fame on the bench of the U. S. supreme court, Chancellor Kent declared that he regarded Judge Prentiss as the first jurist in New England. While in the senate he presented resolutions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also those against the annexation of Texas. He originated and successfully carried through the law to suppress dueling in the District of Columbia. On April 8, 1842, he was appointed judge of the U. S. court for the district of Vermont, and being unanimously confirmed by the senate held that position during the remainder of his life. In an address before the Vermont Historical Society, Hon. Edward J. Phelps, his friend and associate thus referred to his personality and services on the bench: "He felt and acted upon the conviction that the lawyer as well as the judge is a sworn officer of the court; that the administration of justice is his business, and not its perversion; and that he is charged with his share of its duty, its responsibility and its repute. No mean cause, no disreputable client, no fraud to be vindicated, no wrong to be achieved, no right to be defeated, no assassin to be let loose upon the community, ever engaged the services of Judge Prentiss. He came to be regarded by many as the best jurist in the senate. He was a man of an independence of character that nothing could swerve. When the bankrupt law was passed in 1840 by the Whig party to which Judge Prentiss belonged, he opposed it. He stood out against the almost universal demand; and he made a speech against it, which was said on all hands to be the ablest speech in the whole debate. He was a man of rare and fine powers, of complete attainments in jurisprudence, a student and a thinker all the days of his life." In early life Judge Prentiss was in the habit of writing frequently for periodical publications on social and moral questions, but in later life the pressure of public duties prevented a continuance of his work as a writer. His many speeches, however, were models of literary production, combining happily a tempered eloquence with dignity of language and profound information on the subject of which they treated. He was a man of impressive appearance, nearly six feet tall, well formed, with unusually expansive forehead, striking features and pleasing expression and of an affable, gentle and courtly bearing. He was married Oct. 3, 1804, to Lucretia, daughter of Edward Houghton, of Northfield, Mass., and had twelve children. He died in Montpelier, Vt., June 15, 1857.

MILLS, Roger Quarles, U. S. senator, was born in Todd county, Ky., Mar. 30, 1832, son of Charles Henley and Tabitha Buckner (Daniel) Mills. His father, a native of Orange county, Va., removed to Kentucky when it was yet a wilderness. After a limited education the son removed to Palestine, Tex., in 1849, and while employed in the post office, studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Reuben A. Reeves (q.v.), later a supreme court judge in both Texas and New Mexico. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty, by special act of the legislature, and at once began the practice of his profession at Corsicana, Tex. He was successful as a lawyer and in 1859 became a member of the state legislature. At the outbreak of the civil war he was quick to respond to the call of the Confederate states for volunteers, and after brief service in the cavalry, during which he participated in the battle of Oak Hill, Aug. 10, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 10th Texas infantry. At the battle of Arkansas Post he defended its garrison most gallantly but was overcome by superior numbers and was taken prisoner. Exchanged soon afterwards, he was made colonel of his old regiment and took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga and Atlanta, being twice wounded at the last. He commanded a brigade at the close of the war and was retired with the rank of colonel. With the restoration of peace he resumed the practice of law at Corsicana. By 1872 he had built up such a reputation for honesty and ability that he was nominated by acclamation for the congress, as a representative at large from Texas. He was elected and began a service in the house that continued for twenty years and brought him nation-wide distinction. A staunch Democrat, he was an ardent believer in free trade and he fought constantly and fearlessly for that cause as long as he was a member of congress. He contended that the existing regulations were working against American producers and consumers alike and were, moreover, driving American shipping from the seas. As chairman of the powerful ways and means committee of the house, he introduced the tariff bill known as the Mills bill, upon which the presidential campaign of 1888 was largely contested, and which undoubtedly contributed much to Pres. Cleveland's defeat for reëlection. In 1891 he was a candidate for speaker of the house but was defeated by Charles F. Crisp of Georgia, and he felt this blow so keenly that he withdrew from the chairmanship of the ways and means committee. In March, 1892, he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Horace Chilton and in the following year was re-elected for the full six-year term. In the senate Mr. Mills was one of its ablest and most influential members. He was one of the first advocates of freedom for Cuba and in 1897 made a striking speech criticizing Pres. Cleveland for opposing the independence of the island. His name did not appear in the Democratic primaries in Texas in 1898, and he was succeeded by Charles A. Culberson. Retiring to his home at Corsicana, he enjoyed the leisure and comforts afforded by the development of rich oil deposits on his estate during the closing years of his life. Sen. Mills was a man of strong convictions and unquestioned courage. In debate he was dignified and deliberate and reasoned with convincing logic. As an orator he had no superior in either branch of congress. The announcement that he would speak at any certain time was sufficient to fill the galleries with eager spectators on that day. In conversation he was extremely pleasant, candid, liberal in his opinions, modest in stating his views of men and measures and always ready to listen patiently and courteously to the views of his opponents. He was married Jan. 7, 1858, to Carrie R., daughter of Col. Henry Jones, a well known ranch owner and Indian fighter in Texas and had five children: Sarah Lula; Nancy Buckner, wife of E. S. Maloney; Carrie R., wife of James D. Wood; Charles H., and Fannie Halbert Mills, wife of George Richards. He died at Corsicana, Tex., Sept. 2, 1911.



COLBY, Gardner, railroad developer, philanthropist, and founder of Colby University, was born at Bowdoinham, Me., Sept. 3, 1810. His father, a wealthy merchant of Maine, lost his fortune in consequence of the second war with England, and dying soon after, left his infant children to the care of their mother. She removed to Charlestown, Mass., and there bravely undertook to provide for the needs of her growing family by her own industry. Gardner Colby received a good common-school education, and began his business life by a year's employment as clerk in a grocery store. He then entered the dry-goods business, opening a store of his own when but twenty years of age. Later embarking extensively in the manufacture of woolens, he laid the foundations of his great wealth. During the civil war he was one of the largest contractors to supply clothing to the Federal army. His prudence and industry caused his rapid advance in prosperity, while his watchfulness and enterprise led him to branch out into many lines of activity and investment outside his regular occupation. At one time he was largely interested in navigation, engaging extensively in the China trade. He also made profitable investments in real estate, especially at South Cove, near Boston. Later his interests were most particularly attracted to railroads, the building of the transcontinental lines rendering that field especially attractive to enterprising capitalists. He became first prominently identified with railroads in 1870, when he was elected president of the Wisconsin Central, at the start showing his great executive ability and courage by undertaking the construction of 340 miles of road through primeval forests and unsettled territory. With this initial achievement he became one of the most extensive railroad developers and executives throughout the northwestern part of the United States, becoming connected in prominent official capacities with one after another of the great companies operating in that region. Amid all his vast and well-earned successes he was, first place, the philanthropist, even from early life, when a clerk on a moderate salary, regularly devoting a proportion of his income to charity. As a devout Baptist he became one of the most generous benefactors of the institutions of his denomination, but such was his largeness of heart and breadth of human sympathy that he allowed no worthy object to suffer for want of assistance. Brown University benefited much by his generosity, and from 1855 until his death, he was annually chosen trustee. His donations were also liberal and unfailing to the Newton Theological Institution, of which he was for many years treasurer, and "flowed in a perennial stream to the Missionary Union and other agencies for Christian work at home and abroad." In 1864 the trustees of Waterville College, Maine, realizing the great difficulty of longer continuing work with the meagre funds which had so long handicapped the institution, appealed to Mr. Colby for assistance. He responded at once, and making a visit to Waterville to ascertain the real condition of affairs, he unhesitatingly pledged $50,000, subject only to the subscription of an additional $100,000 by other friends of the college. This act of his was its real salvation, and by unanimous consent the name was changed to Colby University. Mr. Colby's business life was passed in Boston, Mass. His two sons, Charles Lewis Colby, who succeeded him in the management of his railroad interests, and Rev. Henry Francis Colby, a noted Baptist preacher, have nobly continued his activities in the cause of religion and humanity. Mr. Colby died at his home in Newton Centre, Mass., Apr. 2, 1879.

CHAPLIN, Jeremiah, first president of Waterville College, now Colby University (1820–33), was born in Rowley (Georgetown), Mass., Jan. 2, 1776. In his boyhood he was inured to hard labor on his father's farm, but with the characteristic energy of the sons of New England, devoted himself also to acquiring a thorough classical training. He entered Brown University at the age of nineteen and was graduated at the head of his class in 1799. He immediately received an appointment as tutor to his alma mater, but at the end of a year began theological studies with Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D.D., the famous pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Boston, and in the summer of 1802 accepted a charge in Danvers, Mass. Here he continued for sixteen years, engaged in pastoral labors and the instruction of young men preparing for the ministry, and in the meanwhile his reputation as a profound scholar and theologian constantly increased. In 1818, upon the inauguration of the theological department of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, chartered by the Massachusetts legislature in February, 1813, he accepted an invitation to become its principal and professor of theology. He removed at once to Waterville, bringing with him several young men formerly under his private instruction, and at once began successful work. In October, 1819, Rev. Avery Briggs assumed the duties of professor of languages, thus inaugurating the first beginnings of the college. The power "to confer such degrees as are usually conferred by universities" was granted by the first legislature of the state of Maine in June, 1820, and in the following February the name of the institution was changed to Waterville College. The presidency was offered to Rev. Daniel H. Barnes of New York, a well-known and successful teacher of theology, and upon his refusal Dr. Chaplin was elected to the post, and the faculty increased by the

accession of Rev. Stephen Chapin of North Yarmouth, Me., as professor of theology. The college graduated as its first class in 1822, two students, one of them Rev. George D. Boardman, Sr., the celebrated missionary. An academy was soon started, still known as the Waterville Classical Institute, and also a mechanics' shop, which, however, was discontinued at the end of a few years. In spite of its many struggles, privations and sacrifices like all infant institutions of learning, the college grew steadily during Mr. Chaplin's wise and efficient administration. He labored earnestly in its behalf, and was finally rewarded by seeing the funds largely increased, and the much-needed buildings erected one by one. At the end of thirteen years he resigned

the presidency; and, freed from the weighty cares and responsibilities which had pressed so heavily and been borne so cheerfully, he returned to pastoral work. He held successive charges in Rowley, Mass., and Wilmington, Conn., and then removed to Hamilton, N. Y. Dr. Chaplin was noted for the clearness and precision of his thought. As was said by James Brooks, a graduate of the college, "His discourses were as clear, as cogent, as irresistibly convincing as the problems of Euclid." His character was simple and lovable, evoking respect and reverence. He held firmly to the profound principles of Calvinism, but was original and forcible in the method of setting forth his beliefs, lending them a logic which was more than "formal." He published one book, "The Evening of Life," which has gone through several editions. He died in Hamilton, N. Y., May 7, 1841.

BABCOCK, Rufus, second president of Waterville College, now Colby University (1833–36), was born in Colebrook, Conn., Sept. 18, 1798. His father, for whom he was named, was pastor of the Baptist Church of Colebrook, and the first minister of any denomination settled in that town. His early education was received under his father's auspices, and at the age of nineteen he entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1821. Soon after graduation he was appointed tutor in Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and during his two years' connection with this institution, pursued the study of theology under Rev. William Staughton, D.D., its gifted president. In 1823 he was ordained to the ministry by the Hudson River Baptist Association, and shortly became pastor of the church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., remaining there until invited to Salem, Mass., in 1826, as assistant to Rev. Lucius Bolles, D.D. After seven years of successful ministry in Salem, he accepted a call to the presidency of Waterville College, which, however, he resigned in 1836 on account of failing health. Resuming parish work, he was for three years and a half pastor of the Spruce Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa. He was afterward settled over the First Baptist Church of New Bedford, Mass., then over his old charge at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and finally in Paterson, N. J. Dr. Babcock was a man of great energy, alive to the highest interests of humanity and the cause of religion. Although a most efficient college president, his activities were not limited even in discharging the grave responsibilities of that office. Faithful to all trusts and specially adapted for leadership, he ever took a prominent part in the work of all institutions for the help and religious instruction of the destitute, and was an ardent advocate of missions and evangelistic effort. For many years he was president of the American Baptist Publication Society; also its district secretary for Philadelphia. He was three times elected corresponding secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, in whose interests he traveled extensively; was corresponding secretary of the American Sunday-School Union, and of the Baptist Colonization Society. In the intervals of official and pastoral labor he was unremitting in his efforts in the cause of the Gospel, writing extensively for periodical and controversial literature. In 1841 he founded the "Baptist Memorial," a monthly magazine of biography and current religious intelligence, and continued its editor until 1845. He corresponded with the "Watchman" during almost the entire period of its existence; and also contributed largely to Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit." Among the volumes from his pen may be mentioned: "Claims of Education Societies" (1829); "Review of Beckwith on Baptism" (1829); "Making Light of Christ" (1830); "Memoir of Andrew Fuller" (1830); "Memoir of George Learned" (1832); "Memoirs of Isaac Backus and Abraham Booth" and "History of Waterville College" (1836); "Tales of Truth for the Young" (1837); "Personal Recollections of Dr. John M. Peck" (1858), and the "Emigrant's Mother" (1859). His enthusiasm in well-doing was intense and untiring, and his devotion to the truth faithful and unfaltering. He was one of the most valued members of his denomination, and by his death left a vacancy not to be easily filled. He died at Salem, Mass., whither he had gone for a brief period of rest, on May 4, 1875.

PATTISON, Robert Everett, third and sixth president of Waterville College, now Colby University (1836–39; 1854–57), was born in Benson, Rutland co., Vt., Aug. 19, 1800. His father was a Baptist minister, and the lad's early life was surrounded with religious influences of the best and purest kind. After completing his school education he entered business, but his thoughts being powerfully enlisted in the cause of religion, he prepared for Amherst College, with view to a ministerial career. After graduation, in 1830, he was for a year tutor in Co-

lumbian College, Washington, D. C., later accepting the professorship of mathematics in Waterville College. In the meanwhile he pursued theological studies, and was ordained in 1833; being settled first over the Baptist Society of Salem, Mass., and then over the First Church of Providence, R. I. In 1836 he became president of Waterville College, and continued incumbent until 1839, when its sessions were discontinued for want of means. The friends of the institution made heroic effort to prevent the catastrophe, but the financial depression of the period affected almost every business and vested interest, and it was finally found impossible to meet expenses. After this unfortunate conclusion of his first presidency, Dr. Pattison, for one year, preached in the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, Mo., and then returned to his former charge in Providence, R. I. In 1842 he resigned his pastorate and accepted the secretaryship of the home department of the American Baptist Missionary Union. After three years of able service he was re-elected, but accepted instead the presidency of the Western Baptist Theological Seminary at Covington, Ky. In 1848, when the institution was obliged to close its doors on account of financial difficulties, Dr. Pattison accepted a professorship in the theological seminary at Newton, Mass., and there continued for six years. In 1854 he was recalled to succeed Rev. David N. Sheldon in the presidency of Waterville College, which had been reopened in 1841, with Eliphaz Fay as president, and had made a new start in the direction of usefulness and prosperity. The duties of the office he discharged faithfully until failing health obliged him to resign in 1857, and retire from public activities to Worcester, Mass. At the end of two years, however, he accepted the principalship of Oread Seminary, remaining there until the fall of 1864, when he became professor of theology in Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill. In 1870 he began his last incumbency as professor in the Union Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago. Dr. Pattison was an able teacher, one who possessed, to a remarkable degree, the power to communicate his ideas. "Under all circumstances he displayed a resolute hopefulness and firmness in adhering to his convictions of right and duty." He published one book, "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians" (Boston, 1850), a work remarkable for its profound scholarship and masterly treatment, and to an eminent degree reflecting the author's devoted piety. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1838 by Brown University. He died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1874.

R. E. Pattison

FAY, Eliphaz, fourth president of Waterville College (1841–43), was a resident of Westboro, Worcester co., Mass., at the time of his matriculation in Brown University in 1817. After graduation in 1821 he studied law, and later became a minister of the Baptist church. He was for some time principal of Dutchess Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and went direct from there to assume the presidency of Waterville College, to which he was highly recommended as a teacher of experience. The published report of the first commencement, over which he presided, speaks in warm terms of his "urbane and dignified manner" and of the "efficiency and amenity" with which the responsible duties of his office had been discharged. His administration was, however, not a success; a disagreement with the faculty leading to his resignation, although the students, who held him in high esteem, petitioned him to remain. He was subsequently pastor of a Baptist church near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and died there March 19, 1854.

SHELDON, David Newton, fifth president of Waterville College (1843–53), was born at Suffield, Conn., June 26, 1807, son of David and Elizabeth (Hall) Sheldon. The father was a farmer, but knowing the value of a thorough equipment for any walk in life, afforded his son the best educational advantages. He was prepared at the Westfield Academy, Westfield, Mass., and thence entering Williams College, was graduated in 1830, valedictorian of his class. After graduation he was for one year tutor at Williams, and then took the three years' course at Newton Theological Institution, being ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1835. In the same year he was sent as a Baptist missionary to France, where he labored during the next four years, mostly in Paris. Returning to America in November, 1839, he accepted a call to Halifax, N. S., in 1840, and in 1842 settled in Waterville, Me. From 1843 to 1853 he was president of Waterville College, and at the same time filled the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy with great success. After resigning this office he became a member of the board of trustees of the institution. In 1853 he accepted a call to the Baptist Church in Bath, Me., and continued pastor there until 1856, when he became a Unitarian. In his new connection he preached at Bath, until 1862, and then, returning to Waterville, was pastor of the Unitarian Church until 1878. In addition to his acceptable pastoral work he did much to improve the schools of Waterville. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Brown University in 1847. Dr. Sheldon was an able preacher, a profound scholar, and possessed of a singular grace of mind and character. In addition to numerous sermons and other papers printed at different times, he published "Sin and Redemption," a series of sermons (New York, 1856), to which was added an oration on moral freedom. He was married, in 1835, to Rachel Hobart Ripley of Chelsea, Mass., a descendant of early colonial and Huguenot stock: she was a native of Boston, born Dec. 3, 1809. They had four sons and one daughter. One son is Prof. Edward S. Sheldon of Harvard University. Dr. Sheldon died at Waterville, Me., Oct. 4, 1889.

CHAMPLIN, James Tift, seventh president of Waterville College, first president of Colby University (1857–73), was born in Colchester, Conn., June 9, 1811. At the age of nineteen he entered Brown University, and was graduated with high honors in the class of 1834. For three years from 1835 he was a tutor to his alma mater, and in the meanwhile pursued the study of theology. In 1838 he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church, and accepted a call to the First Church, Portland, Me. He became professor of ancient languages in Waterville College in 1841, and so continued for sixteen years. Upon the resignation of Pres. Pattison in 1857, he was called to the presidency, and the college forthwith emerged upon the most important epoch in its history. Hitherto, by the devoted self-sacrifice of its friends and officers, it had been enabled to continue work with minor facilities and an absurdly small ready surplus, but Dr. Champlin speedily determined upon heroic exertions for securing much needed enlargements. The financial depression at the time of his accession to office and the civil war, closely following in its wake, made the success of his attempt largely dubious for many years. In the meanwhile, class after class enlisted in the army, and scarcely a corporal's guard remained in the college halls. But in 1864, the decisive movements of Gens. Grant and Sherman having promised a speedy termination of hostilities, the necessity of providing for the probable return of an

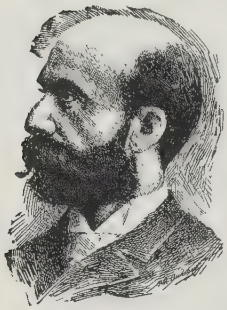
added number of students daily became more immediate. The total endowment of the college was at that time $11,000, but by a timely suggestion in the summer of 1864 he was moved to call on Gardner Colby of Boston, a native of Maine, and a devoted Baptist, to head a subscription for providing enlarged advantages. Mr. Colby attended the commencement exercises in August, and after a thorough inquiry into the needs of the college addressed a note to Dr. Champlin offering to donate $50,000, provided an additional $100,000 be raised by other friends. The challenge was at once accepted, and Pres. Champlin, Prof. Hamlin, Prof. Lyford and others set about the task, which was finally accomplished after great efforts and exertions. In acknowledgement of this large-hearted benefaction, the name of the institution was changed, by special act of legislature, dated Jan. 23, 1867, to Colby University, thus perpetuating the memory of one of the foremost patrons of education of the time. Mr. Colby later donated $10,000 to the erection of the scientific laboratory building, Coburn Hall, and at his death left an additional $120,000. He also did inestimable service in securing the interest of other benefactors of the college. With the establishment of an endowment came numerous gifts from other quarters, and new and commodious buildings began to replace the older structures. Memorial Hall for the library, chapel and alumni was first erected at the cost of $40,000; then followed Coburn and Chaplin halls, and another devoted to recitation and lecture rooms, and named Champlin Hall in honor of the president's worthy efforts in behalf of the college which his genius, quite as truly as the benevolence of friends, had raised into one of the important seats of learning of the country. Pres. Champlin resigned the presidency in 1873, and removed to Portland, Me., where he devoted himself to literary pursuits until his death. He published a large number of educational works, among them editions of "Demosthenes on the Crown" (1843); "Demosthenes' Select Orations" (1848); "Æschines on the Crown" (1850); "Text-Book of Intellectual Philosophy" (1860); "First Principles of Ethics" (1861); "Text-Book of Political Economy" (1868); "Constitution of the United States, with Brief Comments" (1880); also a Greek grammar. He was a frequent contributor to the "Christian Review" and other periodicals. He died in Portland, Me., March 15, 1882.

J. T. Champlin

ROBINS, Henry Ephraim, second president of Colby University (1873–82), was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 30, 1827. He was educated at the Literary Institute, Suffield, Conn., and began his preparations for the ministry at Fairmount Theological Seminary. He subsequently passed three years at the Newton Theological Institution, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1861. In the following December he was ordained to the ministry, and in 1862 accepted the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church, Newport, R. I. He left Newport in 1867, and became pastor of the First Church, Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until he accepted the presidency of Colby University six years later. During his administration of nearly ten years, the prosperity of the university continued to increase, and funds for the endowment of scholarships, the erection of new buildings, and enlargement of the preparatory schools connected with the college, continued to be received. The number of students also steadily increased. Pres. Robins resigned in 1882, and accepted the chair of Christian ethics in the theological seminary at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained until 1904. He was the author of "Harmony of Ethics with Theology" (1891); "Christian as Distinguished from Secular Education" (1895); "The Ethics of the Christian Life" (1904), and "Faith Rational" (1913). He was thrice married, and left two children: Martha J. Esleeck and Kingman Nott Robins (q.v.). He died in Greenfield, Mass., Apr. 23, 1917.

PEPPER, George Dana Boardman, third president of Colby University (1882–89), was born in Ware, Mass., Feb. 5, 1833, youngest son of John and Eunice (Hutchinson) Pepper. Both parents were members of the Baptist church, which he also joined in his twenty-third year. After a thorough academic training he entered Amherst College, where he was graduated third in his class in 1857. He then began theological studies at the Newton Seminary, completing the course in 1860, and upon accepting a call to the First Baptist Church, Waterville, Me., was ordained to the ministry in the following autumn. After five years of acceptable service in this pastorate he became professor of ecclesiastical history at Newton. When, in 1867, the theological seminary at Upland, Pa., was incorporated upon the foundation established by Mr. J. P. Crozer, Prof. Pepper was invited to the chair of systematic theology, and, after a year of preparation for the duties of his new position, entered upon the work in September, 1868. He remained at Crozer Seminary fourteen years, in that time doing noble service in molding the minds and characters of the many students who came under his instruction. In the department of theological science he is noted for breadth of research, great facility in expounding difficult and recondite points, and has earned the reputation of being one of the most successful educators in the country. In 1882 he was called to the presidency of Colby University, and gladly returned to the scene of his first ministerial labors to enter this new field of work. In his seven years' incumbency he proved himself eminently fitted to continue the broad and aggressive policy of his two immediate predecessors, giving himself, with enthusiasm and persevering devotion, to the onerous and delicate duties of his office. The funds of the university were largely augmented by the bequest of Gov. Coburn and other generous gifts and devises. The endowments of Hebron Academy and other allied preparatory schools were also brought to more favorable dimensions, making possible the full development of the academy system. Pres. Pepper, however, was preëminently an educator, and his first and dearest concern was the increased scope and efficiency of the several departments of study. The systemization of the scientific courses received his special attention, and by the erection of the Shannon observatory and the physical laboratory, and the accession of William A. Rogers, professor of physics and astronomy, and William S. Bayley, professor of mineralogy, the available working force of the university was greatly increased. He resigned in 1889, on account of impaired health, leaving the college to his able successor in a prosperous and hopeful condition. After three years his health was so far restored that he was able to resume active work. He accepted the chair of Biblical literature at Colby, and still (1897) continues one of the leading spirits of the faculty. Upon the resignation of Pres. Benaiah L. Whitman, in 1895, he became acting president, and managed the affairs of the institution until the accession of Pres. Nathaniel Butler. Pres. Pepper has been a prolific contributor to the religious press. For eight years he wrote monthly expositions of the "International Sunday-

School Lessons" for the "Baptist Teacher," which, although displaying great learning, were given in wisely simple terms, adapted to popular comprehension. He also published occasional sermons and numerous essays on theological and denominational subjects and Biblical themes. In 1873 he printed for private circulation "Outlines of Systematic Theology," the basis of his lectures at Crozer Theological Seminary. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Colby University in 1867, and by Amherst College in 1882, and that of LL.D. by Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University in 1882 and by Colby in 1890. Dr. Pepper was married Nov. 29, 1860, to Annie, daughter of George Grassie of Bolton, Mass., and had four children: Charles H., George F., Jessie E., and Anne H. Pepper. He died in Waterville, Me., Jan. 31, 1913.



Albion W. Small

SMALL, Albion Woodbury, fourth president of Colby University (1889–92), was born in Buckfield, Me., May 11, 1854, son of Rev. Albion Keith Parris and Thankful (Woodbury) Small. His father is a noted Baptist minister, and for many years a trustee of Colby University, where he was graduated B.A. in 1849, and D.D. in 1879. The son received an excellent common-school training, and at the age of fourteen entered the high school of Portland, Me., where he completed his studies as a medal scholar. From 1872 to 1876 he was a student in Colby University and then took the course at Newton Theological Institution. After graduation in 1879, he went to Germany for the purpose of studying history and philosophy, spending one year at the University of Berlin and the next at the University of Leipsic. In 1881, while at Leipsic, he received the news of his appointment to the chair of history in Colby University, which he at once accepted, but during an additional six months thoroughly prepared himself upon the authorities in early English history at the British Museum. In the fall of 1881 he began his professional work, at once achieving success and popularity with the students by his original methods of teaching, and the qualities of character marking him a natural leader. He was at the time of his appointment the youngest member of the faculty, but rapidly became noted as one of the most active and efficient, both as teacher and counselor. His career in Germany having been interrupted by the unexpected invitation to Colby, he obtained, in 1888, a leave of absence, and for a year was reader in history and sociology in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., in the meanwhile instructing advanced classes in English and American constitutional history in the university, and preaching and lecturing extensively. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1889, and immediately afterward, upon the resignation of Pres. Pepper, was elected to the presidency of Colby University, the first alumnus and the youngest incumbent of the office to that time. He also assumed the Babcock professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy, at the same time writing and lecturing on sociology, which he had determined to adopt as a life study. After a successful and acceptable administration of three years he resigned in 1892, and, upon the invitation of Pres. William R. Harper, became head of the department of sociology in the University of Chicago, where he still (1897) remains. Prof. Small has already become a notable authority in sociological science, his numerous contributions to periodical literature and in lecture form exhibiting great grasp and comprehension of the subject. He is at present editor of the "American Journal of Sociology," a well-made and valuable periodical, and has appeared as an author in conjunction with George E. Vincent, vice-principal of the Chautauqua schools, in the preparation of "Introduction to the Study of Society" (1894), one of the handiest and best-arranged textbooks published in many years. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the American Economic Association, the Political Science Association of the Central States, and other organizations and learned bodies. As a lecturer and preacher, Dr. Small is widely noted, and has repeatedly declined flattering calls to the pulpit of prominent Baptist churches. He was married, in 1881, to Valeria Von Massow of Berlin, Germany, and has one child, a daughter.

WHITMAN, Benaiah Longley, fifth president of Colby University (1892–95), was born in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, Nov. 21, 1862, of New England parents. He was educated in the schools of his native place, and when about fifteen years of age began to teach. While he was thus engaged, his parents removed to Marlboro', Mass., where he joined them in 1879. He was fitted for college at Worcester Academy and entered Brown University in 1883, soon giving evidence of great power of mind and of remarkable capacity for work. He was awarded the entrance prize in Latin, the Howell premium for first rank in mathematical studies, the Dunn premium for rhetorical studies and the Foster premium for the best examination on "De Corona"; in his senior year, one of the two Carpenter premiums for the best standing in "ability, character and attainment," and at graduation, in 1887, special honors in Greek, philosophy, rhetoric, and English literature. In the beginning of his sophomore year Mr. Whitman began to supply the pulpit of one of the Providence churches, and preached every Sunday during the rest of his course, also performing all pastoral duties. After graduation he entered Newton Theological Institution, and, during his course here, preached at Newton Upper Falls, where he was ordained in 1887, and at North Grafton and Hyde Park. In December, 1889, Mr. Whitman went abroad, and upon his return, in June, 1890, became pastor of the Free Street Baptist Church, in Portland, Me. Here his ministry was highly successful. His sermons were eloquent and scholarly—large congregations felt the power of his clear thinking and spiritual insight, and his abilities were recognized not only in his church, but throughout the city and the state. In 1892 he was elected to the presidency of Colby University to succeed Pres. Small. His administration was marked by a notable growth of the institution in both temporal and spiritual welfare, and from the start he showed himself in every way able to duplicate his notable career in the ministry; albeit he was at his accession younger by five years than Pres. Small, who had become president at an earlier age than any of his predecessors. Dr. Whitman owes his eminent success not alone to his brilliancy of mind and great scholarship, but also to the simplicity and attractiveness of his character, which lends a charm and magnetism to his preaching

B. L. Whitman

and conversation. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1894. In 1895 he resigned the presidency of Colby, and at once became president of Columbian University, a position he held for five years. He was married Dec. 6, 1888, to Mary J. Scott of Newton, Mass., and had four children: Laurence, Lucy, Mary and Elizabeth Whitman. He died in Seattle, Wash., Nov. 27, 1911.

BUTLER, Nathaniel, sixth president of Colby University (1896–1901), was born in Eastport, Me., May 22, 1853, son of Nathaniel and Jennette (Emery) Butler. His father was a Baptist minister in Maine and Illinois, and his grandfather, Rev. John Butler, was a clergyman and educator and one of the most learned men of his day. He attended Waterville Academy and was graduated at Colby University with the degree of A.B. in 1873, receiving that of A.M. three years later. He was a teacher and associate principal of the Women's College at Lake Forest, Ill., for three years; principal of the Yale School, Chicago, for one year, and of Highland Hall Ladies' Seminary, Highland Park, Ill., for seven years. In 1884 he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and soon afterward accepted the chair of rhetoric and English literature in the old University of Chicago, and when the institution was closed in 1886, he became professor of Latin, and later of English literature, in the University of Illinois. He was appointed associate professor of English literature in the reorganized University of Chicago in 1892, and the following year became director of the university extension department and as such was one of the most widely known and best loved men in the Mississippi valley. He represented the University of Chicago at the international congress of the university extension movement in London in 1894. In 1896 he succeeded to the presidency of Colby University, made vacant by the resignation of Pres. Benaiah L. Whitman, and retained this office until 1901, when he returned to the University of Chicago as member of the department of education. He was the author of: "Bellum Helveticum," a preparatory Latin book (1889); "The Study of Latin" (1886); "University Extension," an article in "Johnson's Cyclopaedia" and the Cyclopedia of Education; and numerous syllabi for the study of American and English literature. He received the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. from his alma mater. He was twice married: (1) in 1881, to Florence Reeves, daughter of Albert N. Sheppard of Chicago, who died in 1902, and (2) Dec. 12, 1903, to Lillian M. Googins of Chicago. (Portrait opposite page 411.)

DILLARD, John Henry, lawyer, was born near Leaksville, N. C., Nov. 29, 1819, son of James and Lucy Christian (Moorman) Dillard and grandson of Gen. John Dillard, who won distinction at the battle of Guilford Court House in the revolutionary war. He was educated at the University of North Carolina and at William and Mary College, receiving the B.L. degree at the latter institution in 1840. For five years he practiced law at Stewart, Va., being the county attorney part of that time, and in 1846 he removed to Rockingham Court House, N. C. From 1848 to 1870 he was the law partner of Judge Thomas Ruffin and the firm was one of the most prominent in the state. He was county attorney for many years, and was also clerk and master of the court of equity. In 1862 he organized a company, of which he was elected captain, and at the head of which he served in the Confederate army until February, 1863. In 1868 he removed to Greensboro, N. C., which became his permanent home. In 1878 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of the state, serving in that position from Jan. 15, 1879, until June 1, 1881, when he resigned because of ill health. During his service in the supreme court he gained the reputation of being one of the ablest members of that body, as he had been one of the foremost lawyers in the state. For many years he and Judge R. P. Dick (q.v.) conducted a successful law school at Greensboro. He was a lover of outdoor exercise and was particularly fond of fox-hunting, keeping a horse and pack of hounds to the day of his death. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for twenty-five years. He was married Jan. 13, 1845, to Anne Isabel, daughter of Col. Joseph Martin of Martinsville, Va., and was the father of five children: Lucy, wife of John T. Paunill; Thomas Ruffin; Annie M., wife of E. A. Hall; John Henry, and Drury Dillard. He died at Greensboro, N. C., May 6, 1896.

PEIRCE, Charles Santiago Sanders, scientist and philosopher, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1839, the second son of Benjamin and Sarah Hunt (Mills) Peirce. His father (q.v.), was one of the greatest of American mathematicians, and his mother was the daughter of U. S. senator Mills of Massachusetts. Coming of a family devoted to the exact sciences, he inherited academic traditions and needed no stimulus to direct his mind into the scientific channels he chose to follow. His early tuition, chiefly in mathematics, was acquired under his noted father at home, and in the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge. He said of himself that he grew up in a laboratory. He was graduated at Harvard in 1859, and in 1863 took the additional degree of B.Sc., which embraced honors for distinctive work in chemistry, summa cum laude, an encomium never before attached to any degree in science conferred by that university. In 1880–81 he was a lecturer at Johns Hopkins University, where he impressed his influence upon his handful of students as a profound, original and single-minded seeker after truth rather than by the assertion of what may be called an inspiring personality. There he issued, jointly with his pupils, "Studies in Logic" (1883). For more than thirty years he was in the service of the U. S. coast survey and conducted numerous statistical researches for the bureau. He was early familiar with exact measurements and with the theory and practice of the determination of errors of computation in the measuring sciences. In the course of his career he accumulated a voluminous bibliography, which included papers on the philosophy of discursive thought, medieval realism, logic, metaphysics, religion, mathematics, astronomy, measurement, geometry and gravitation. After his death this library was presented to Harvard University. He was a lecturer at Harvard in 1903 and at the Lowell Institute, 1903–04. Prof. Peirce was a philosopher but had no interest in founding a school, belonged to none of the existing schools, had a wide range of appreciation of other minds and a strong disposition towards uniting inductive methods with speculative interests. He approached philosophy through the doors of mathematics and physics. Though an evolutionist, he was not markedly influenced by Darwin, nor was he ever a follower of Spencer. He was more trained in physics and chemistry and in the use of delicate instruments

of super-refined precision than in the biological sciences. When his mind turned to evolution he was drawn most to its bearings that appealed to him as a logician. He sought enlightenment not merely on the evolution of physical phenomena but on how the laws of nature came to be what they are. For him the doctrine of evolution must be the doctrine of the evolution of the laws of nature. His speculations thereon extended over many years and greatly attracted William James (q.v.). His view of evolution made him a radical empiricist, and his unquestioning belief in eternal and unalterable laws of nature and that everything that happens does so precisely in accordance with those laws, was one of the main tenets of his empiricism. From a scientific viewpoint the most important of his published works were deemed to be his photometric studies of a group of stars selected by Prof. Pickering and published by the Harvard observatory, the results of his astronomical researches being still valuable after his death. In the algebra of logic many recent researches, including those of the English philosopher, Bertrand Russell, were due to his influence. William James considered Peirce the father of the modern philosophy of pragmatism, though there appears to be little in common between Peirce's pragmatism and that of James. The latter, in his published lectures, "What Pragmatism Means," credited Peirce with introducing the term into philosophy in 1878 in an article in the "Popular Science Monthly," entitled "How to Make Our Ideas Clear." In elucidating Peirce's pragmatic conceptions, James said: "To attain perfect clearness in our thoughts of an object then, we need only consider what conceivable effects of a practical kind the object may involve —what sensations we are to expect from it, and what reactions we must prepare. Our conceptions of these effects, whether immediate or remote, is then for us the whole of our conception of the object, so far as that conception has positive significance at all." This James called the principle of Peirce, the principle of pragmatism, which lay entirely unnoticed for twenty years until he (James) in 1898 made a special application of it to religion. Yet Peirce always insisted upon the independence of his thought from the pragmatism of James or the humanism of Schiller. Josiah Royce (q.v.), pointed out that the word "practicism" seemed to Peirce more suitable as designating the philosophy of those two thinkers, while he, fearing that his pragmatism was menaced by too much popularity, hit upon a new name for it and called it "pragmaticism." He made the change after his original term had been utilized as a theory of truth, while he, to demonstrate what he meant by pragmatism, put more emphasis upon "practice" (or conduct). His notable expositions on this subject are to be found in Baldwin's "Dictionary of Philosophy," vol. 2, and in the "Monist," vol. 15. Peirce's posthumous papers were placed under the joint care of the Harvard department of philosophy and the Harvard library. Many of them are fragmentary, and like much that he published, are not readily understandable, a condition of his writings he viewed with serenity, preferring that his studies of highly technical subjects should be secure from the intrusion of the "uncalled." He lacked the gift of keen self-criticism, which would have enabled him to dissect the wheat from the chaff in much that he produced. He projected and began two works: a "History of Science" and a "Comprehensive Treatise on Logic," intended to embody the fruits of his studies, but both were left unfinished. Equipped with almost infinite erudition and inventiveness, he was regarded as unapproachable among American philosophers in respect to the possession of the powers needed for the writing of such works. Many of his contributions to scientific thought were scattered and found publication in such periodicals as the "Journal of Speculative Thought," "Hibbert Journal," "Open Court," "Nature," "Science," "Mind," "Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences," "American Journal of Mathematics," "North American Review," and "American Journal of Science." A selection of his essays was published in 1923 under the title of "Chance, Love and Logic." He was twice married: (1) in 1862 to Harriett Melusina Fay, and later to Juliette Froissy. In 1887 he retired to his wife's country seat near Milford in Pike county, Pa., where, while devoting much of his studies to logic, he exercised the professions of chemist and engineer and conducted a free school of philosophy. He died of cancer in Milford, Pa., Apr. 20, 1914.

COCHRAN, John, surgeon in the revolutionary army, was born at Sudsbury, Chester co., Pa., Sept. 1, 1730, son of James Cochran, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. His education was obtained at a local private school, and he afterward studied medicine with Dr. Thompson, of Lancaster, Pa. At the beginning of the French and Indian war in 1755, he obtained an appointment as surgeon's mate in the hospital department, and served through the war, winning high reputation as a skillful surgeon. Having become an intimate friend of Maj. Gen. Schuyler during the war, he settled near him at Albany, N. Y., and was married to his only sister, Gertrude Schuyler. Shortly afterwards he removed to New Brunswick, N. J. During the early part of the revolution he became known to Gen. Washington; and, having offered his services as a volunteer surgeon, was appointed on Washington's recommendation, physician and surgeon general in the middle department, Apr. 10, 1777. The recognition on the part of the government of Dr. Cochran's great ability and experience caused his promotion in October, 1781, to be director general of the hospitals of the United States. At the close of the war he removed to New York city, and was appointed by Washington commissioner of loans for the state. He was at one time president of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Dr. Cochran died at Palatine, Montgomery co., N. Y., Apr. 6, 1807. (Portrait facing page 411.)

COCHRAN, John, soldier and lawyer, was born at Palatine, Montgomery co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1813, son of Walter Livingston and Cornelia Wynchie (Smith) Cochran and grandson of John Cochran, surgeon general in the revolutionary army. He attended both Union and Hamilton colleges and was graduated at the latter in 1831. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in Oswego, Schenectady and New York city. He acquired a reputation as an able lawyer and gifted orator; one who could sway juries and had great power with mixed assemblies. He was interested in politics, and made many able and historical campaign orations. In 1852 he was appointed by Pres. Pierce surveyor of the port of New York, and thereafter

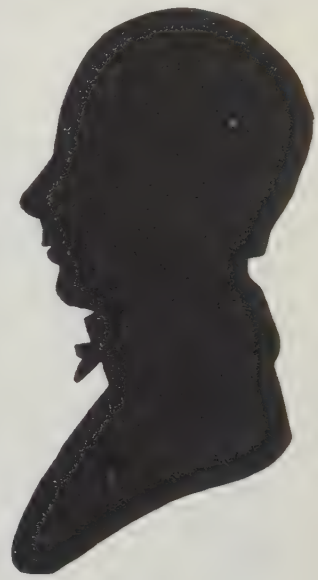
gradually withdrew from the active duties of his profession for the more exciting pursuit of politics. Upon the expiration of his term as surveyor of the port in 1857, he was elected to congress and held his seat for two terms. Here he took part in the debates on land reform, revenue and other public questions, and was most emphatic in his opposition to secession. He was chairman of the committee on commerce and of the Democratic caucus in the 36th congress. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was active in the cause of the Union, delivering orations in various parts of the country. He raised the 65th N. Y. regiment, better known as the 1st U. S. chasseurs, and was commissioned its colonel. On Nov. 13, 1861, he delivered a speech before his command near Washington, advocating the arming of slaves. It was called in the North, the "key note of the war," but excited widespread indignation in the South, occasioning orders of some of the Confederate commanders that he should be shot in battle and not taken prisoner. He commanded his regiment in many of the battles of the Peninsular campaign, where he won praise, and on July 17, 1862, he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, and led his brigade at the battle of Antietam. Severe physical disabilities, however, compelled him to resign, and he left the army Feb. 25, 1863. He was attorney general of the state of New York during 1863–65, and in that capacity established the long-disputed title of New York to Staten Island by the discovery of historic proof that when New Jersey was separated from New York the "kills" were known as the waters of the Hudson river, which being by her charter declared to be her eastern boundary, effectually excluded Staten Island from her limits. He was nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States in 1864 on the ticket with John C. Frémont for president, but withdrew, with Gen. Frémont, before the close of the canvass. In 1872 he was president of the common council of New York city, being for a time acting mayor, and in May of that year was leader of the New York delegation to the Cincinnati convention, and was chiefly instrumental in the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was again a member of the common council in 1883. In 1890 he was appointed a city magistrate, but resigned in the following year. Gen. Cochran was a member of the New York chamber of commerce; a sachem and chairman of the Tammany Hall general committee for three years, and a member of the New York Historical and St. Nicholas societies, and the Society of the Cincinnati. After the death of Hon. Hamilton Fish, he was elected president of the New York society, so continuing until his death. He was also president for one year of the New York state commandery of the Loyal Legion and a member of the G. A. R., the Army of the Potomac and of the Sons of the Revolution. He devoted much time and study during the latter portion of his life to the origin and history of the Society of the Cincinnati, first calling attention to the subject in an article published in the "Magazine of American History" (September, 1883), entitled "The Centennial of the Cincinnati." He was unmarried and died in New York city, Feb. 7, 1898.

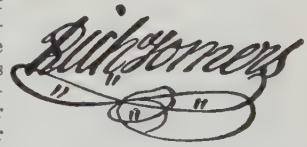
DILLINGHAM, William Paul, U. S. senator, was born at Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 12, 1843, son of Paul and Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham and a descendant of John Dillingham who came over with the Winthrop colony to America in 1630, the line being traced through his son John, John's son John and his wife Esther Paull; their son Paul and his wife Annie Paull, and their son Paul, and his wife Hannah Smith, who were the grandparents of Sen. Dillingham. Paul Dillingham (q.v.), his father, was governor of Vermont from 1865 to 1867. William Paul Dillingham attended Newbury Academy and later Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. After reading law with his brother-in-law, Matthew H. Carpenter, at Milwaukee, Wis., and with his father at Waterbury, Vt., he was admitted to the bar in 1867 and began his legal career as a member of his father's firm. In 1866 he was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs of Vermont, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles M. Gay; in 1872 and 1874 he was elected state's attorney for Washington county, the office in which his legal talent was demonstrated, and in the latter year he was again appointed secretary of civil and military affairs during the administration of Gov. Asabel Peck (1874–76). He was a member of the general assembly in 1876 and 1884 and state senator in 1878 and 1880. Early in his career he gave attention to the reform of the state tax laws and in 1882 he was appointed commissioner of taxes under a new law, for six years. As Republican candidate for governor he did effective campaign work for Harrison and Morton and was elected by a larger majority than any given a candidate for governor previous to that time. In the gubernatorial chair he was able to carry on the work of his father, who had been a pioneer in the reform of the criminal and penal law of the state and a leader in the establishment of a correctionary institution for juvenile offenders. In his turn Gov. William P. Dillingham worked for the reform of criminal law and prison administration and for the improvement of the public school system of the state. Upon his retirement from office in 1890, he returned to the practice of law, forming a partnership with Hiram H. Huse, which was joined later by Frederick A. Howland. In October, 1900, he was elected to the U. S. senate to complete the unexpired term of Justin S. Morrill, and served by subsequent reëlections in 1902, 1908, 1914 and 1920, until his death, having become senior senator from his state. As a member of the committee on the District of Columbia he introduced a bill (Apr. 8, 1909), to establish a probate commission for the district. As chairman of the committee on privileges and elections he submitted a report (June 19, 1911), on the investigation of political campaign contributions. As a member of the committee on territories he submitted a report (Jan. 12, 1914), on the investigation of conditions in Alaska, and introduced his bill providing for the statehood of the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. As member of the committee on judiciary he introduced a bill amending the admiralty laws and a bill to permit suits against the United States for vessels damaged in collision. It was in the field of immigration that Sen. Dillingham rendered his greatest service to statesmanship and social science. The act of 1907, originally introduced by him, provided for the creation of an immigration commission to make a complete investigation and to report its findings to congress, and of this body he was chosen chairman. Under his direction, the commission and its experts devoted three years (1907–1910) to securing authentic and impartial

information relative to the conditions and standards of living prevailing in the emigrant countries as well as the economic, industrial and social problems of the immigrant in America, Sen. Dillingham personally procuring data from England, Austria, Hungary, Russia and other emigrant countries. The exhaustive "Report of the Immigration Commission, with Recommendations and Conclusions" (1910), consists of 42 volumes and constitutes one of the most expert and authoritative contributions of the government to political and social science. It presents exhaustive data upon immigration in relation to wages, sweat-shop labor, employment of women and children, juvenile and adult delinquency and numerous allied social problems. A majority of the commission recommended the regulation upon some equitable selective principle, preferably the literacy test, and in accordance with the conclusions and recommendations of the commission, Sen. Dillingham, in 1910, introduced a bill providing for the selective literacy test, consisting of the reading and writing each of twenty words in any language chosen by the applicant. This bill was passed by congress, vetoed by Pres. Taft, and failed of passage over his veto by a narrow margin in the lower house. In 1913, a similar bill was vetoed by Pres. Wilson, and one of the most notable speeches in Sen. Dillingham's whole career was delivered at this time. In 1917, Rep. John L. Burnett, an active colleague on the commission, introduced a similar immigration bill which was passed Feb. 5, 1917, over the second veto of Pres. Wilson by a two-thirds majority vote. The act of 1917 contained a new and complete enumeration of all excluded classes of aliens, imposed fines upon steamship companies violating the law, and made them responsible for the return of aliens brought to America by them and belonging to the excluded classes. The operation of the law of 1917 was interrupted and defeated by the outbreak of the European war, and its sound principle of discriminate selection was violated by the act of May 19, 1921, known as the "three per cent. law," providing that the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted to the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to three per cent. of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the country in 1910, a date which, by terms of the law, has been superseded by 1922. Sen. Dillingham was interested in educational, business, patriotic and social activities. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont and the State Agricultural College, president of the board of trustees of Montpelier Seminary, and director of the National Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars (governor); the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution and the Vermont State Historical Society, and attended the Methodist church. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Norwich University and Middlebury College, and A.M. by the University of Vermont. He was married Dec. 24, 1874, to Mary Ellen, daughter of Rev. Isaiah H. Shipman of Lisbon, N. H., and had one son: Paul Dillingham. He died in Montpelier, Vt., July 12, 1923.

LODGE, Henry Cabot, U. S. senator and author (see Volume XIX).

SOMERS, Richard, naval officer, was born at Great Egg Harbor (Somers Point), Gloucester co., N. J., Sept. 15, 1778, son of Richard and Sophia (Stillwell) Somers, grandson of Richard and Judith (Letart White) Somers, and great-grandson of John Somers, who emigrated from Worcester, England, in 1681 or 1682 and settled first in Pennsylvania and about ten years later in New Jersey. John Somers' wife was Hannah Hodgkin, also a native of Worcester. Richard, father of Com. Somers, was colonel of the Egg Harbor militia, judge of the local court and member of the provincial legislature. An active Whig during the revolution he was so obnoxious to the British and Tories that he feared seizure and removed his family to Philadelphia, Pa. The son was educated in that city and at Burlington, N. J. He went to sea when quite young and at the age of nineteen joined the American navy, being commissioned midshipman Apr. 30, 1798. His first ship was the "United States," on which he sailed from Philadelphia in a squadron sent to cruise in the West Indies and he soon became distinguished for great courage. On May 21, 1799, he was promoted third lieutenant, and in the autumn sailed from Newport, R. I., for Lisbon, Portugal, the frigate having on board an embassy to France. In 1800 he rose to the rank of second lieutenant, and in 1801 was transferred to the "Boston" and again crossed the ocean, the ship having on board Chancellor Livingston and his suite, the newly appointed legation to France. After a cruise in the Mediterranean, the "Boston" returned at the close of 1802. In 1803 Somers was once more afloat, in command of the schooner "Nautilus," one of the vessels of Preble's squadron, which assembled at Gibraltar early in September and proceeded to Tangiers to awe the emperor of Morocco into signing a treaty and to put an end to the depredations upon American ships committed by his subjects. The squadron then went on to blockade Tripoli. In the first attack on the harbor of Tripoli, Aug. 2, Somers commanded a gunboat and during the engagement fought five Tripolitan vessels at close quarters. He pursued them to within one hundred yards of a battery of twelve guns and his position was very precarious until a fortunate shot from a gunboat exploded in the battery and drove the gunners under cover, giving Somers time to move out of range. On Aug. 7, 1804, another attack was made and for three hours the American fleet was under heavy fire. During this conflict the "John Adams," Capt. Chauncey, arrived to join the squadron and brought a commission dated Feb. 16, 1804, promoting Richard Somers to master commandant. In the last attack,





Sept. 3, 1804, Preble sent Decatur and Somers into the harbor's mouth, covered with brigs and schooners, on which occasion he was desperately engaged for more than an hour. His gunboat was smaller than any of the enemy's, but so true was his fire that not one of the Tripolitans succeeded in getting alongside to board. Meanwhile a plan was being perfected (according to some authorities conceived by Somers himself), to convert the "Intrepid," which had been used by Decatur to destroy the "Philadelphia," into a floating mine and send her into the harbor to be exploded amidst the enemy's shipping. Capt. Preble was fully aware of the hazardous nature of the enterprise and superintended every detail of the preparations, selecting only men of tried ability and good judgment. The "Intrepid" was loaded with one hundred barrels of powder, one hundred nine-inch shells, fifty thirteen-and-a-half-inch shells and a quantity of shot, kentledge and pieces of iron and in charge of Com. Somers and twelve picked men started for the harbor at 8 P.M., Sept. 4, 1804, convoyed by the brig "Siren." For two hours no sound was heard by the anxious Americans. At ten o'clock a dim light was seen in the inner harbor and suddenly the sky was illuminated by an awful explosion. None of the brave volunteers returned to tell what happened, but it was surmised that either the "Intrepid" was hit by an enemy shot and blew up prematurely or that she was about to be boarded and Somers, who vowed that the ammunition would never fall into the hands of the enemy, deliberately fired the powder with his men still on board. Their bodies were found in the water some days later and were buried on the beach outside the town. Although the explosion did not damage the enemy's shipping, it is believed that it hastened the negotiations by which Tripoli acceded to the terms of the United States. Congress passed a resolution of condolence with the families of the "Intrepid's" crew and erected a monument to Com. Somers in the navy yard in Washington, which was later removed to Annapolis. He was distinguished for his energy, his courage and his manly sense of honor.

PRATT, Pascal Paoli, banker, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1819, son of Samuel and Sophia (Fletcher) Pratt and grandson of Capt. Samuel Pratt, who first visited Buffalo in 1803. He was educated at Hamilton Academy, Madison county, N. Y., and at a school in Amherst, Mass. Early in 1836 he entered the hardware store of his brother, Samuel F. Pratt, in Buffalo, and five years later became a partner in the business, the firm name being changed to Pratt & Co. The business, prospering and increasing, became one of the largest and best-known wholesale and retail hardware houses in the country. In addition to this business was added that of manufacturing iron. A blast-furnace with rolling mill was built at Black Rock, and successfully operated from 1857 to 1885, giving employment to from 500 to 800 workingmen, and to several large vessels used for bringing ore and coal from Lake Superior. He was one of the originators of the Buffalo park system; was the first president of the park commission, 1869–79, during which the plans of the commission were formed, and the park property purchased. The system he inaugurated at that time was probably unsurpassed in any of the cities of the United States. In 1883 Mr. Pratt, Luther R. Marsh and Matthew Hale were chosen a commission to appraise the land at Niagara Falls to be taken as an international park. He was a presidential elector in 1872. He was vice-president of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank from the time of its organization in 1856 until 1885 and president 1885–1900, and he was president of the Buffalo Iron & Nail Co., the Y.M.C.A., and the Buffalo Seminary. He was for forty-seven years a member of the firm of Pratt & Letchworth, which was founded by Mr. Pratt and his brother, Samuel F. Pratt, and William P. Letchworth (q.v.) as dealers in malleable iron and steel castings. The business was later incorporated as the Pratt & Letchworth Co. He was married Sept. 1, 1845, to Phoebe, daughter of Frederick Lorenz of Pittsburgh, Pa., and had seven children: Catherine, wife of John M. Horton; Frederic L.; Annie, wife of John S. Chittenden; Melissa D., wife of Robert L. Fryer; Emma, wife of Dr. Sumner Jones; Samuel F., and Edward F. Pratt. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., June, 18, 1905.

TINCKER, Mary Agnes, author, was born in Ellsworth, Me., July 18, 1837, daughter of Richard and Mehitabel (Jellison) Tincker, and a descendant of Thomas Tincker, one of the pilgrims who came to America in the "Mayflower." Her father was deputy sheriff and subsequently high sheriff of Hancock county, and at the time of his death was warden of the Maine state prison. She received her early education in public schools, in the private high school at Ellsworth, and at an academy at Bluehill, Me. She also studied languages under private tutors. Beginning at the age of thirteen, she taught for a number of years in the public schools, and at the same time made her first attempts at authorship, in the form of a great deal of anonymous newspaper and magazine fiction. Of an enthusiastic and ardent temperament, often gay, yet quite as often given to a not unpleasing melancholy, her writings appealed to the sympathies; and as she became more and more successful in literature, she gave up teaching to devote herself entirely to the more artistic calling. In 1855 she entered the Roman Catholic church. During the civil war she procured a recommendation from Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts as a volunteer nurse for the wounded of the civil war, and served in ward 6, Judiciary Square Hospital, at Washington, D. C., until she herself fell ill. Settling in Boston, Mass., upon her recovery, she was wholly engrossed by journalistic and literary work, writing chiefly for the "Catholic World," and in that period she wrote her first novels, "The House of Yorke" and "Grapes and Thorns," both of which were in the fourth edition in 1872, and "A Winged World, and other Sketches" (1873). She lived in Italy for fourteen years, visiting Spain, France and England. "Six Sunny Months" (1878) and "Signor Monaldini's Niece" (1879) were written in Italy. The latter, published both in England and America, called forth such universal approbation from the critics and the reading world that she found herself famous. The "Nation" wrote of it: "'Signor Monaldini's Niece' is full of the charm of Rome. The authoress feels, and can reproduce, the loveliness of form and color which make it an enchanted place; its glowing light, its soft air, its profuse succession of flowers, the steadfast beauty of the hills, the infinite variety of the Campagna, the power of its architecture, affecting the mind almost as the work of natural forces, the varied beauty and abundance of its fountains. . . . We take it to be the writer's intention to protest against the usual conven-

tional restrictions on women's freedom of action. We believe, from internal evidence, that this book is written by an American woman; it is very clever, but its atmosphere is rather what we expect in the work of certain clever Frenchmen." She also wrote "By the Tiber" (1881); "The Jewel in the Lotos" (1883); "Aurora" (1885); "Two Coronets" (1889); "San Salvador" (1890), and "Autumn Leaves" (1898). Most of her novels were highly praised, though sometimes the praise was mingled with adverse criticism of the ideas they set forth, but the critics quite generally recognized the author's ability as a brilliant and fascinating writer. Her "Grapes and Thorns" was translated into French by the Marchioness of San Carlos; "By the Tiber" into German by Baroness Butler, and "Two Coronets" into German by Hensel. Miss Tincker was a member of the Ancient Academy of the Arcadia in Rome, Italy. Her last years were spent in Dorchester, Mass., and she died there Dec. 4, 1907.

MASON, Isaac Mason, steamboat manager, was born at Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa., March 4, 1831, son of Morgan Mason, a prominent farmer, merchant and steamboat owner. His original American ancestor came from England in 1700, settled near Winchester, Va., and was by profession a teacher. His maternal ancestors also came from England, settling in Baltimore in 1700, and one of them was sheriff of that city. His great-grandfather, John Stevenson, was a revolutionary soldier; his grandfathers, Robert Mason and Asa Stevenson, were soldiers in the war of 1812. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native place, and when fifteen years of age engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store at Brownsville. Two years later he became a clerk on a steamboat, and at the age of nineteen had attained the position of steamboat commander. From 1846 to 1865 he was engaged in steamboating on the Monongahela, Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. From 1865 to 1876 he was general freight agent of the Northern line. From 1876 to 1880 he was marshal of the city of St. Louis, having been elected on the Republican ticket. From 1880 to 1884 he was sheriff of St. Louis, and his administration of that office is still regarded by the citizens of St. Louis as of the highest order. Upon retiring from the office of sheriff, he was elected superintendent and president of the Anchor line of steamboats plying from St. Louis to New Orleans. This position he held for over ten years. Capt. Mason was the thirty-first president of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and during his administration the present magnificent home of the exchange was purchased by him. In 1895 Capt. Mason retired from the Anchor line, being everywhere regarded as one of the best informed men of the land in the navigation of the Mississippi and other great Western rivers. While rising to eminence in his chosen calling, in which his sterling qualities and business capacity enabled him to make a signal success, Capt. Mason has not been behind-hand in taking an active interest in other affairs connected with the political and religious life of the community in which he lived. In 1897 he was elected, by an overwhelming majority, to the position of city auditor. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has filled for years the office of senior warden of the Church of the Redeemer, St. Louis. In all his business dealings he was upright and just. He was twice married: (1) in 1852, to Mary Anne Tiernan, by whom he had five children: Charles P.; William H.; Frank I.; George M., and Mary P. Mason; and (2) in 1898 to Mrs. Josephine C. Greenlee. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17, 1909.

Isaac M Mason

ROLLINS, Alice Marland (Wellington), author, was born at Boston, Mass., June 12, 1847, daughter of Ambrose and Lucy Jane (Kent) Wellington. Her father was a lawyer, and a descendant of early New England colonists. Her great grandfather, Benjamin Wellington, was the first armed prisoner of the revolution taken on the green at Lexington. She was taught by her father until her twelfth year; then attended the Everett school in Boston until graduation, and afterwards studied at Lasell Seminary, and abroad at schools in Dresden and Paris. Her literary career began with her return to America, and for several years she wrote a large proportion of the reviews and leading articles in the New York "Critic," and contributed both prose and verse to Harper's, Scribner's, and other leading American magazines. Her first work published in book form was a collection of verse, entitled "The Ring of Amethyst" (1878). The reviewers, both American and English, dealt kindly with the book, the London "Saturday Review" saying: "Of poetry 'The Ring of Amethyst' is certainly the best on our list." It was followed by "The Story of a Ranch" (1885); "All Sorts of Children" (1886); "The Three Tetons: A Story of the Yellowstone" (1887); "Uncle Tom's Tenement," a story of tenement life in New York (1888); "From Palm to Glacier," experiences in Brazil, Bermuda, and Alaska (1892); "Aphorisms for the Year" (1894); "The Story of Azron," a poem (1895); Little Page Fern," verses for children (1895); "The Finding of the Gentian," stories for children (1895); "Unfamiliar Quotations" (1895). Of these, "Uncle Tom's Tenement" called forth particular commendation from the press, magazine reviewers and many leading authors. William Dean Howells said of it: "It is the work of an intellectual woman, written with noble purpose, from abundant knowledge; it interests, it touches, it stirs." Edmund Clarence Stedman, writing of her work, said that, of her poems, "The Story of Azron" was the "most ideal and mature," and that she had "developed a noble play of wit, wisdom and fancy, an example of which is her unique dramatic colloquy, 'Dealing in Futures,' between a prospective bridegroom, his ancestors and his far-off descendants." This drama (1893) was published in the "Cosmopolitan." She was in the midst of writing a notable series of sketches of "Philippa" when overtaken by a serious illness; those which she had completed were published in "The Ladies' Home Journal" (1897–98). An editorial comment on them said: "Every reader of these bright sketches will at once see that Mrs. Rollins has created in "Philippa" a new character in fiction. Over her ideas of kindness to others, her droll wit, her unerring wisdom, thousands will laugh." Mrs. Rollins' literary work closed with a touching poem, "Vita Benefica," which was written on what proved to be her deathbed, and was published in the "Century" magazine for February, 1898. She was a member of the Barnard Club, the Wednesday Club, and the Nineteenth Century Club. In 1876 she was married to Daniel M. Rollins, of New York city, then of the firm of Henry Forster & Co., merchants at Pernambuco, Brazil. She died at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1897, leaving one son.

MAVERICK, or Mavericke, Samuel, colonist, was born in England in 1602, and came to New England with Gorges in 1623. He was a young man of fortune and of education, and some historians have claimed that he was a son of Rev. John Maverick, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, and

became one of the pastors of the church at Dorchester. On the breaking-up of Gorges' colony at Wessagusett (Weymouth) in 1624, Maverick, with Blackstone and Walford, fellow-colonists, removed across the bay, Blackstone settling at Shawmut (Boston), and Maverick at Winnisimet, now Chelsea, where he built "the first permanent house in the Bay colony," fortifying it in 1625. In 1630 he applied for admission to the Massachusetts company, and, on Oct. 2, 1632, took the freeman's oath at Charlestown. In 1633 the general court confirmed Noddle's island, now East Boston, to him for a yearly contribution of "a fat wether, a fat hog, or forty shillings in money," and in 1634 he removed thither, having, together with John Blackleach, sold the whole or a greater part of Winnisimet to Richard Bellingham. The ferry between Winnisimet and Charlestown was granted to him in fee in that year, but his interest in it was also sold to Bellingham in 1635. Aided by a neighbor, David Thompson, he built a house, which he fortified with a palisade and four small cannon, called "murderers," which, as he has recorded, "awed the Indians, who at that time had a mind to Cutt off the English." Previous to that, he had shown the Indians great kindness, ministering to them, at the time of an epidemic of smallpox in 1633, and burying their dead. He obtained grants of land in other parts of the colony, including territory in Maine on the banks of the "Agamenticus." The traveler, Josselyn, who visited New England in 1638, describes Maverick as "the only hospitable man in all the country, giving entertainment to all comers gratis"; and Edward Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providence" (1654), calls him "a man of a very loving and courteous behavior, very ready to entertain strangers, yet an enemy to the Reformation in hand, being strong for the lordly Prelatical power." He was one of the earliest slaveholders in Massachusetts, having in 1638 purchased some negroes brought from Tortugas. Personally, he seems to have commanded universal respect; but the government suspected him on account of his adherence to episcopacy and his harboring of strangers, who might chance to be inimical, and in the spring of 1635 ordered him to remove to Boston. The order was not enforced, however, and he soon departed on a voyage to Virginia to buy corn and stock. In 1646 he joined in a petition to the general court that liberty and freedom might be granted to all truly English, and that all members of the Church of England or Scotland, not scandalous, might be admitted to the privileges of the New England churches. Their request being denied, the petitioners threatened to appeal to parliament, and for this were fined, Maverick also being imprisoned for twelve days. Differences with the government continuing, in 1650 Maverick, with his wife, Amias, and son, Nathaniel, sold Noddle's island to Capt. George Briggs. On the restoration of Charles II. he went to England to beg that commissioners be sent to New England to "settle the peace and security of the country"; and about that time wrote for Sir Edward Hyde, lord chancellor, "A Brief Description of New England," in which Boston is described as a great town, with two churches and a "gallant state-house." In April, 1664, he was appointed one of four commissioners, the others being Col. Richard Nichols, Sir Robert Carr and George Cartwright, empowered to visit all the colonies. Their efforts to deprive Massachusetts of her right of self-government were unavailing, and they were finally recalled. Maverick removed to New York, and for his fidelity to the crown was presented by the duke of York with a house in "the Broadway," the present street number being 50. This was sold by his trustees in May, 1676, for the benefit of his daughter, Mary. The latter was married to John Palsgrave, and next to Rev. Francis Hooke of Kittery, Me. He left also a son, Samuel, who was his heir. Maverick was living as late as Oct. 15, 1669.

CARNES, Samuel Tate, soldier and business man, was born in Hardeman county, Tenn., May 22, 1850, son of James Alexander and Elizabeth M. (Jones) Carnes, and grandson of David Brown and Nancy Johnston (Scott) Carnes. His father was a merchant and owner of large cotton plantations. Before the war he was brigadier general of the state militia, and at the outbreak of the war he was made general traveling and purchasing agent for the Confederate government. Samuel Carnes's studies were interrupted by the civil war, and he was taken further south, where the family remained until the conflict ended. The estate of his father proved insolvent and he was compelled to give up his studies, finding employment in a bank in Memphis in 1866. He held various positions until 1879, when he entered business for himself, procuring the franchise of the Bell Telephone Co. He built an exchange the same year, and carried on the business successfully for five years, selling out at the end of that time to the Cumberland Telephone Co., to take charge of the Electric Light Co. of Memphis which he had organized. He became president of this company, carried it through its experimental stages, and is still its head. In 1874 the Famous Chickasaw Guards Military company was organized and Mr. Carnes served as private, second lieutenant, and first lieutenant. In 1878, Capt. Duncan of the guards declined a reëlection, and Lt. Carnes was chosen to succeed him. He served continuously for thirteen years and during that period the company was notably successful in drill contests in various cities. When a bill organizing the state militia was passed, and a battalion of three companies was formed, Capt. Carnes was elected major; when this grew to a regiment, he was elected colonel; and when three regiments were organized into a brigade, he was made brigadier general, serving as such for six years. During this time he twice commanded the state troops, called out to quell disturbances of miners in eastern Tennessee, and settled the differences so skillfully that no blood was shed. Gen. Carnes was a member of the Knights Templar Order of the Masonic fraternity, and a communicant of the Episcopalian church. He was married in 1881, to Kate Burke Kerr, daughter of William H. Kerr and granddaughter of Sarah (Gordon) Law, known as the "Mother of the Confederacy," and had two children.

INGALLS, John James, U. S. senator, was born in Middleton, Mass., Dec. 29, 1833, son of Elias Theodore and Eliza (Chase) Ingalls, and brother of Francis Theodore Ingalls (q.v.), president of Drury College. His father was one of the pioneer shoe manufacturers of Lynn, who invented a number of devices for making shoes and operated a shoe manufactory whose output in 1859 was 600 pairs per day. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Edmund Ingalls, who came from Stirbeck, Lincolnshire, England, to Salem, Mass., in 1628 and founded Lynn, Mass., in 1629. From Edmund and his wife, Anne ——, the line of descent is traced through their son Henry and his wife, Mary Osgood; their son Henry and his wife, Abigail Emery; their son Francis and his wife, Lydia Ingalls; their son Francis and his wife, Eunice Jennings; and their son Theodore and his wife, Ruth Flint, who were the grandparents of the senator. John

J. Ingalls was graduated at Williams College in 1855, and after studying law was admitted to the Essex county bar in 1857. In 1858 he removed to the little frontier town of Sumner, Kans., and two years later settled at Atchison, which became his permanent home. In 1859 he was a delegate to the Wyandotte constitutional convention; in 1860 he was secretary of the territorial council, and in the following year he served in a similar capacity in the state senate. While in the legislature he is said to have suggested the original design for the state seal of Kansas. During 1863–65 he served as major, lieutenant colonel and judge advocate of the Kansas volunteers. For eight years after the civil war he devoted himself to literary work, writing a series of excellent magazine articles on western life, and for three years of this period acting as editor of the Atchison "Champion." Throughout the period 1859–73 he was associated with various business enterprises, including the Kansas Trust and Banking Co., Atchison, Kans., of which he was president. He served three terms in the U. S. senate, 1879–91, and upon the death of Vice-Pres. Hendricks in 1887, acted for a time as president pro tem of the senate, a position in which he showed accurate knowledge of parliamentary law and procedure. Upon the rise of the Populist party in Kansas in 1890, Mr. Ingalls espoused some of its doctrines and thus alienated many of his supporters. Antagonism was increased by the fact that after pledging himself to the support of Sen. Lodge's election bill in 1891, he was afterwards found to be paired against it, and in the senatorial election he was defeated by William A. Peffer, the Populist candidate. His best efforts while in the senate included his speeches on "The Financial Question" and "The Race Problem," and his eulogy of Sen. Hill of Georgia. He frequently appeared before the public as lecturer on political and social subjects and was known as an able parliamentarian, an aggressive debater and a brilliant speaker. His personal appearance was uniquely distinguished. He was tall and erect in stature with youthful fire and vigor; his hair was silvered and disheveled and his face was dark and angular. His voice was clear and penetrating, and he was noted for the pungency of his language, his ready sarcasm, and the frequent virulence of his attack. Mr. Ingalls was the author of articles on current economic, political and social questions, and essays of a literary character, including "Blaine," "The White City" and "The Tragedy of '81 (Garfield)," and the oft quoted sonnet "Opportunity," beginning "Master of human destinies am I." He was intensely fond of nature and his favorite diversion was horseback riding. He was married, Sept. 27, 1865, to Anna Louisa, daughter of Ellsworth Chesebrough, of New York city, and had eleven children: Ellsworth; Ralph; Ethel, wife of Dr. E. G. Blair; Muriel, wife of Maj. A. J. Davis; Ruth; Addison; Marion; Constance; Sheffield; Faith and Louisa Ingalls. He died at Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 16, 1900.

PORY, John, colonist, was born in England about 1570. He was graduated at Cambridge University and later studied "cosmographic and foreign histories" with Hakluyt, the geographer. In 1600 he published his translation of "A Geographical History of Africa," written in Arabic and Italian, by John Leo, a Moor, which won him wide distinction. He represented Bridgewater in parliament from 1605 to 1611 and spent the next few years in traveling in Europe, including an extended visit to Constantinople. At Paris he assisted the French historian De Thou in preparing his life of Mary, Queen of Scots. In 1619 he came to America as first secretary of the colony of Virginia. Upon his arrival he was made a member of the council and on July 30, 1619, was elected the first speaker of the first house of burgesses. He remained in the colony three years, embarking upon many voyages of discovery and research and writing descriptive letters which have proven valuable to the historian and antiquary. On one of these trips, he was driven out of his course by storms and wrecked on the Azores, where he was seized, tried for piracy and sentenced to be hanged, but escaped and returned to England. In 1623 he was sent to Virginia again to publish three royal proclamations. After returning to London from his second trip he became a member of the home council for Virginia. He lived in London until 1631, writing news letters, and then retired to his home at Sutton Saint Edmunds. Pory enjoyed a wide acquaintance and knew many of the most distinguished men of his time. In recognition of his services to science he received the honorary degree of M.A. from Cambridge. He died in Sutton, England, in 1635 or 1636.

LOWELL, Robert Traill Spence, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1816, son of Charles and Harriet Bracket (Spence) Lowell; grandson of John Lowell, who was chief justice of the (then) United States court in Massachusetts, and a descendant of Percival Lowell, the founder of the family in America. He was a brother of James Russell Lowell, the poet, and his father (q.v.) was a noted Unitarian divine. Great things in poetry and imagination were early looked for from him. A sister would occasionally get a set of his childish verses printed by an obliging editor, and his father was often advised by Washington Allston "to make a painter of that boy." He was the first pupil secured by Mr. Cogswell for the famous Round Hills School at Northampton, Mass., in which George Bancroft, the historian, was associated, entering it at the age of six. When the boy entered Harvard in 1829, in his thirteenth year, Dr. Hedge, professor of logic and rhetoric, said: "I'm a poor man; but, poor as I am, I would rather give a thousand dollars than that that lad should not do well or distinguish himself." In college he had a detur, one part, wrote an occasional poem for a club or a song for the class, keeping up a literary habit, but was not very earnest in his studies. After graduation he took a full course of medicine at the Harvard School, and the knowledge proved to be of good service to him later as a parish priest among poor and simple folk. He pursued classical reading, and contributed poems (well received and honorably mentioned) to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" and other periodicals, and frequented the society of Boston. In 1839 a change came to earnest views of duty. Rev. Alonzo Potter, once rector of St. Paul's, Boston, afterwards bishop of Pennsylvania, was at Schenectady then, vice-president of Union College, and young Lowell went in 1840 to study under him for holy orders. Two years later, having passed the examinations, and ready to be ordained by Bishop Griswold, he accepted an invitation from Dr. Spencer, bishop of Newfoundland, whom he had met in Boston, to go to

Bermuda, and was by him ordained deacon in 1842, and priest in 1843, and was his domestic chaplain. Wishing for missionary work, Mr. Lowell soon obtained an appointment in Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, the "Petersport" of the "New Priest." After nearly five years of service, having gone through a famine winter, in which he was the anxious chairman of the relief committee of a large district, and, with his family, fared as the poor planters fared, he came home in 1847, broken down. He received from the colonial secretary an official congratulation, because in that district not a bushel of potatoes had been sold above a certain price, which he fixed at the outset as a good one. The press of the capital was very eloquent and eulogistic on his leaving the country. He had been more than once urged to take one of the rural deaneries then existing in Newfoundland, and invited to be domestic chaplain to Bishop Field. After some months he became a missionary in a poor quarter of Newark, N. J., where he established Christ Church, a free church, with weekly communions and two daily services, supported by offerings to the altar. Within a year four (all but one) of the Episcopal churches there were on the same footing. Here he had a friendly printed controversy with a Roman Catholic clergyman, who probably was the model for "Father Terence" in "The New Priest in Conception Bay" (1858), as all the characters except one in the book are types of human nature modulated to Newfoundland. In 1859 he accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, of Duane, N. Y. Dr. Lowell was also called to professorships in several colleges, but declined them. He was for four years head of St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., and for six years professor of Latin language and literature at Union College, Schenectady. "The New Priest" appeared in 1859 (new ed. 1864), and was followed by a volume of poems, "Fresh Hearts That Failed Three Thousand Years Ago," one of which, "The Relief of Lucknow," was read many times on public occasions by Ralph Waldo Emerson. "The Man of the Cumberland" was quoted by Mr. Bancroft, as secretary of the navy, in his dispatch after the heroic fate of that ship. "The Massachusetts Line" was called by Richard Grant White the best poem produced during the civil war. Among later works are: "Poems" (1869); the "Hymn," written for the Harvard University commemoration (1865); "Hymn" for the dedication of the town-hall at Southborough (1870); "Anthon Brade; A Story of Schoolboy Life" (1874); "Burgoyne's (Last) March," poem read at the Saratoga county centennial celebration (1877); "A Story or Two from an Old Dutch Town" (1878); and "A Raft that No Man Made" in "Atlantic Tales." Dr. Lowell was married at Duane in 1845, to Mary Ann, daughter of James Duane, and had four children. Dr. Lowell died in Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1891, ten months after the death of his wife.

LEWIS, Eugene Castner, civil engineer, was born at Cumberland Iron Works, Stewart co., Tenn., June 22, 1845, son of George T. and Margaretta (Barnes) Lewis. His mother was a grandniece of James Rumsey (q.v.), a pioneer builder of steamboats, from whom Mr. Lewis inherited his mechanical genius. In 1852 Col. George T. Lewis and his family removed to Clarksville, Tenn., and there his son, Eugene, was prepared for college. The outbreak of the civil war changed his plans, and after the fall of Fort Donelson, he entered the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., where he was graduated as a civil engineer and architect in 1865, delivering the valedictory oration. Returning to Tennessee, he took service with the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville railroad, as an engineer, engaged in rebuilding bridges destroyed during the war. For ten years he was employed on various railroads, principally in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. In 1875 he removed to Nashville and was made general agent of the Sycamore Powder Co., of which he became secretary and general manager in 1876, and president in 1884, holding the latter position until 1903. Mr. Lewis was prominent as a citizen of Cheatham county, attended all its political conventions and shaped its politics, but steadfastly refused political preferment. In 1890 he became president and general manager of the Napier Iron Works in Lewis county, and he directed its affairs until 1895 when he became director-general of the Tennessee Centennial exposition. The success of the undertaking was largely due to his admirable administrative and executive ability. He displayed power to organize and keep up with his organization, to work himself and to select men who followed the example he set, and showed himself to be a man of scientific attainments, artistic appreciation of the highest order, and ability to combine all to secure the desired object. For ten years he was chairman of the park board of Nashville and his engineering and artistic ability were largely responsible for the beauty of its parks. It was his delight to contribute to the happiness of children, and evidences of his love for them could be seen in the cleverly designed playhouses and other forms of amusement scattered about the parks. As president of the terminal company he supervised the construction of the union station and terminals in Nashville which were opened to the public in 1900. He was the publisher of the "Nashville American" during 1897–99 and one of the co-receivers of the Nashville Railway & Light Co. and of the Bon Air Coal & Iron Co. Several years prior to his death he became interested in the lumber industry in Alabama and in association with E. L. More, developed an important enterprise to substantial proportions. Maj. Lewis was chairman of the board of directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, and at the time of his death was vice president of the Nashville & Decatur Railroad Co. An incessant worker, abstemious in habits and of the highest personal reputation and courage, he was an able, patriotic and honest gentleman. His veneration for the forefathers was one of the crowning attributes of his character. No movement to perpetuate their names or actions was without his hearty sympathy and help. He planned and supervised the building of the statue to Maj. John W. Thomas in Centennial park, and also the monument to Sam Davis which stands on the capitol grounds. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Engineers' Association of the South. He was married Oct. 12, 1880, to Pauline, daughter of David Littleton Dunn, and had seven children: Margaretta, Louise, Dudley Dunn, Anita, Floy Graham, Milton Smith and James Rumsey Lewis. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1917.

WHITON, James Morris, clergyman, educator, and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 11, 1833, son of James Morris and Mary Elizabeth (Knowlton) Whiton. His earliest paternal Ameri-

can ancestor was Thomas Whiton (Witon or Wyton), who came from Hook Norton, near Oxford, England, in 1635, and settled at Plymouth, Mass. From him the line of descent is traced through his son James and the latter's wife Mary Beal, who settled at Hingham, Mass.; their son James and his wife Abigail Rickard; their son Joseph and his wife Martha Tower; their son Elijah and his wife Priscilla Russ; their son Israel, an officer in the continental army, and his wife Dorothy Crosby, and their son John Milton and his wife Abby Morris, who were the grandparents of James M. Whiton. He was graduated at Yale College in 1853, and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. For ten years he was rector of the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Conn., in this period (1861) receiving the degree of Ph.D. from his alma mater, and during the following decade he was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Lynn, Mass. From 1875 to 1877 he was principal of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and subsequently he held pastorates in Newark, N. J. (1879–85), and in New York city (1886–91). During 1893–94 he was acting professor of ethics and economics at Meadville Theological School. Dr. Whiton was the author of "Is Eternal Punishment Endless?" (1876); "Beyond the Shadows, or the Gospel of the Resurrection" (1881); "The Evolution of Revelation" (1885); "Early Pupils of the Spirit" (1885); "The Divine Satisfaction" (1886); "Turning Points of Thought and Conduct" (sermons, 1887); "The Law of Liberty" (sermons, 1888); "New Points to Old Texts" (sermons, 1889); "What of Samuel" (1890); "Gloria Patri, or Talks on the Trinity" (1892); "Reconsiderations and Reënforcements" (1896); "Miracles and Supernatural Religion" (1903); "Interludes in a Time of Change" (1907); "Interludes, Ethical, Social, Theological" (1909); "Getting Together Essays by Friends in Council" (1913); "The Life of God in the Life of His World" (1918), and numerous contributions to the religious press of England and America. He prepared several educational works in the classics, including "Select Orations of Lysias" (1876); "Six Weeks' Preparation for Reading Cæsar" (1877); "Auxilia Vergiliana" (1877), and "Three Months' Preparation for Reading Xenophon" (1885). He was an editor on the staff of the "Outlook" after 1894, and the "Homiletic Review" after 1906, and a contributing editor of the "London Christian World" (England). Dr. Whiton was one of the pioneers of church unity, having as early as 1867 inaugurated at Lynn, Mass., union prayer meetings for Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists, and later founded in that city the Getting Together Club for Young Men. Although he suffered persecution for his advanced effort he continued his work, and in 1899 founded the New York State Conference of Religions, of which he was chairman of the executive committee. His chief life work was the encouragement of the mutual understanding and tolerance among creeds. Dr. Whiton was one of the most learned classical scholars in America; an acute and vigorous thinker; a discriminating and incisive literary critic; a clear, forceful preacher with keen intellect, rare literary style and personal charm; and a theologian notably in advance of his time, with singular fearlessness of spirit and devotion to truth. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 1, 1855, to Mary Eliza, daughter of William Bartlett of Portland, Me., and they had four children: James Morris, James Bartlett, Mary Bartlett, and Helen Isabel Whiton. He died in New York city, Jan. 25, 1920. (Portrait opposite page 416.)

COBB, Seth Wallace, congressman, was born in Southampton county, Va., Dec. 5, 1838, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Wallace) Cobb. He lived on a farm until he was seventeen, receiving what education he could from the public schools, and then followed the business of saddle and harness making for four years. When Virginia seceded in 1861, he entered the Confederate army as orderly sergeant of one of the first companies raised in response to Gov. Letcher's call, the Southampton Lee artillery. He served in the artillery of the army of northern Virginia through the entire war, being brevetted major toward the close, and after Gen. Lee's surrender he engaged in farming for a short time, and later became clerk in a clothing-house in Petersburg, Va. There he was associated with William E. Cameron, afterward governor of Virginia, in the editorship of the "Index." In December, 1867, he became a clerk in the grain commission firm of James G. Greer & Co. of St. Louis, Mo. Two years later he formed a partnership with Gen. John B. Hood in an insurance agency in Louisiana and Texas, but in 1870, returned to St. Louis and became junior partner in the grain firm of E. B. Ebert & Co. In 1875 he organized the firm of Seth W. Cobb & Co., which was developed into one of the leading grain houses of the West. He filled every elective office in the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, composed of over 3,000 merchants and professional men, including the presidency in 1886. During his incumbency the Merchants' bridge over the Mississippi was projected, a charter obtained from congress and Mr. Cobb was president of the corporation that built it. In 1890, although a Democrat, he was elected in a strong Republican section as a member of the 52nd congress; was reëlected to the 53rd and 54th congresses, and refused the nomination to the 55th. During the three terms he served on the committees on banking and currency, railroads and canals, war claims, accounts, ways and means, and District of Columbia. He was one of the originators of the Louisiana Purchase exposition held at St. Louis in 1904 and through his influence with members of congress and his knowledge of legislative methods was largely instrumental in obtaining an appropriation of $5,000,000 from congress for the project. In the organization of the exposition company in 1901 he was elected one of the vice-presidents and he was chairman of the fish, game and forestry department of the exposition. Both before and during the fair he gave unsparingly of his time and effort to make it a success. In business Mr. Cobb was alert, enterprising and forceful and his unfeigned cordiality won him a host of friends. He was a Knight Templar Mason and five years before his death joined the Catholic church. He was married Oct. 3, 1876, to Zoe, daughter of Firmin Desloge, of Missouri, and had one daughter, Josephine C. Cobb. He died in St. Louis, Mo., May 22, 1909.

WILLIAMS, Samuel Gardner, educator, was born near West Winfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1827, son of Ralph and Matilda (Taylor) Williams, grandson of Samuel and Elizabeth (Morgan) Williams and great-grandson of Samuel Williams, the first of this family in America. He prepared for college at the Whitestown Seminary, and was graduated at Hamilton College in 1852, valedictorian of his class. He began his

teaching career as principal of the academy at Groton; was called from Groton to the Seneca Falls Academy, and in 1859 the Ithaca Academy furnished a still larger field for his enthusiasm and skill as a classical teacher. Here he prepared a number of young men for the first classes in Cornell University. From 1869 to 1879 he was principal of the Central High School in Cleveland, O. During all these engagements as a teacher his favorite studies in natural science were so vigorously prosecuted that in 1879 he was elected to the chair of general and economical geology at Cornell University and seven years later he was transferred to the newly-founded chair of pedagogy in the same institution. He crossed the Atlantic twice to study the methods of the best foreign schools of science and practical art, and for over forty years kept in closest touch with the progressive educators of the nation. He was the author of "History of Modern Education" (1892, enlarged edition, 1896), and many valuable papers on educational questions of vital interest. In 1867 he was chosen president of the New York State Teachers' Association, and in the same year received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton College. In 1883 he was chairman of the executive committee of the university convention of the state of New York. His published addresses delivered before educational and scientific bodies are numerous and valuable. His "Applied Geology" (1886) in Appleton's "Science Text-Books" series, gave him a position of honor among the best educational authors. Dr. Williams spared no labor to equip himself for the high position he held as a teacher of teachers. He was a man of broad culture and generous impulses, an accurate and thorough student, who interested himself no less in the affairs of church and state. He was twice married: (1) Nov. 30, 1853, to Electa W., daughter of Orin Clark of Groton, N. Y., and they had two daughters: Florence E., wife of Henry Platt Cushing, and Ellen M. Williams, who died young; (2) Dec. 20, 1881, to Mrs. Sarah Louise (Hubbell) Babcock. He died in Ithaca, N. Y., May 19, 1900.

HEWETT, Waterman Thomas, educator and author, was born at Miami, Saline co., Mo., Jan. 10, 1846, son of Waterman Thomas and Sarah Woodman (Parsons) Hewett. The family is of Norman-French origin (Huet), and the first to come to America was Thomas Hewett, who left England in 1630, and settled in Marshfield, Mass. From Thomas the line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Martha Winter; their son Solomon and his wife Sarah Waterman; their son Joseph and his wife Sarah Dingley; their son Joseph and his wife Anna Waterman, and their son Waterman and his wife Patience Keen, who were the grandparents of Waterman T. Hewett. His father was a lawyer and planter in Mississippi and Missouri, and upon his death (1850) the family removed to South Paris, Me. The son was graduated at the Maine State Seminary in Lewiston in 1864, and at Amherst College in 1869, winning the Alexandrian prize in oratory (1865) and the first Greek prize (1867) at the latter. He was interested in literature, especially in the classics and accompanying Prof. William S. Tyler abroad, studied modern Greek at Athens and attended lectures at the University of Heidelburg. Returning to America, he was assistant professor of North European languages in Cornell University during 1870–83, and professor of the German language and literature, and subsequently head of the German language department during 1883–1910. He was granted several leaves of absence for foreign study, during which he attended the universities of Leipzig and Leiden (1877–78) and Berlin (1887–88), and resided in Europe, chiefly in Oxford (1913–17). Prof. Hewett's service to Cornell University was much broader than his classroom instruction. He procured for the library of that institution the extensive Zarncke library of German literature containing 13,000 volumes, the largest collection which had been brought to America at that time. As a man of human interest in student welfare, he founded the students' guild for the relief of those who were ill, the precursor of the hospital later bequeathed to the institution, and the alumni bureau, later becoming the bureau of appointments to secure positions for students upon graduation, which he conducted for many years at his own expense. He was delegate of Cornell University to the University of Bologna in 1907, and of the American Philosophical Society to the Universities of Geneva and Leipzig in 1909. He was the author of "The Frisian Language; A Historical Study" (1879), in recognition of which he was elected member of several learned societies of Holland; "Introduction to the Life and Genius of Goethe" (1886); "Sources of Goethe's Printed Text" (1898), reprinted in the Weimar Goethe Ausgabe, Band 50; and of "A History of Cornell University" (1894), and "Cornell University: its Founders, Benefactors, Officers, Instructors and Students," four volumes (1915). He also contributed numerous articles on literature, history and education to the "Nation," "Harper's Magazine," "Atlantic Monthly," "Science," "American Journal of Philology," the "Goethe Jahrbuch," "Modern Language Notes," the London "Academy," "Critic," "Independent," "Academy," the "Deutsche Litteraturzeitung" and other periodicals, and to Johnson's "Cyclopædia," "Poetry and Philosophy of Goethe," and to publications of learned societies. Many of these contributions have been published separately, among them "The House of Orange" which was translated into Dutch and published in Holland to commemorate the seventieth birthday of the king. He also edited "A German Reader" (1889); Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea" (1891), and Uhland's "Poems" (1896), and was general editor of "German Classics." He initiated the annual English and American bibliography of Goethe literature published in the "Goethe Jahrbuch," which he conducted during 1880–85. Prof. Hewett was one of the scholars in America to attain the highest plane of excellence in classical German. He was foreign member of the Society of Frisian Language and Literature, the Society of Frisian History, Antiquities and Philology, the Society of Netherland Literature, and the Royal Society of British Literature. He was twice married: (1) June 22, 1880, to Emma, daughter of George McChain of Ithaca, N. Y., who died Sept. 18, 1883, and (2) Dec. 18, 1889, to Katherine Mary, daughter of Samuel E. Locke of New Orleans, La., and had one child: Gladys Mathilde Hewett. He died in London, England, Sept. 13, 1921.

MARTIN, John Thomas, capitalist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2, 1816, son of John and Maria (McConkey) Martin, and a descendant of Thomas and Elizabeth (Day) Martin, natives of Hertfordshire, England, who settled in Maryland in 1633. Thomas Martin was granted a deed of

land by Charles Calvert, comprising the whole of Island Creek Neck, Talbot county, on which he built a house with bricks brought from England, calling the place "Hampden," and the house was in the possession of the family until 1866. John Martin, father of our subject, was a well-known builder of Baltimore and was a private in a Maryland regiment during the war of 1812. The son was educated at St. Mary's School in Baltimore, and then entered the mercantile house of Birckett & Pearce. In 1836 he went to St. Louis, Mo., where, with his brother, he engaged in the sale of clothing, Martin & Co. soon becoming classed among the representative firms. He retired in 1855 and lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., for forty years. He was a founder and the first treasurer of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, director of the Mercantile Library, and a member of the Long Island Historical Society. He was twice married: (1) to Priscilla Spence of Lexington, Ky., who bore him five children; (2) to Jane Amelia, daughter of Robert Barkley of New York city. He died in New York city, April 10, 1897.

WESTBROOK, Titus Carr, soldier and planter, was born at West Point, Miss., Oct. 1, 1842, son of Moses and Sidney (Carr) Westbrook. In 1859 he was graduated with the rank of captain at the Military Institute, Frankfort, Ky., and soon after located on the Brazos river near Hearne, Robertson co., Texas. He enlisted in the spring of 1862 in the 15th Tex. infantry, for the civil war and was commissioned first lieutenant of company B. In 1863 the regiment was occupied in Louisiana, opposing the advance of Gen. Banks, and in 1864 participated in the battles of Fordash, Bayou Bordeau, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and numerous skirmishes. After the battle of Mansfield Lieut. Westbrook was promoted captain, and when mustered out was acting adjutant of his brigade. As a soldier he won an enviable record for bravery and coolness, being utterly fearless in battle, and winning the confidence of his men and superior officers to a remarkable degree. Returning home at the close of the war, he engaged in farming on his own account. He was a man of fine business qualifications and public spirit. It was mainly through his energy and perseverance that the Hearne and Brazos Valley railroad was built. He was elected president and general manager upon the organization of the company, and continued to serve without remuneration until his death. He was a delegate to various state and county Democratic conventions, and to the planters' convention at the Columbian exposition. Capt. Westbrook was married Dec. 4, 1878, to Mrs. Jennie Carr Randle, daughter of Allen Carr of Burleson county, Tex. He died without issue at Mineral Wells, Tex., Sept. 17, 1893.

LOCKHART, Arthur John, clergyman and author, was born at Lockhartville, near Hantsport, Nova Scotia, May 5, 1850, son of Nathan Albert and Elizabeth Ann (Bezanson) Lockhart. His father was a master-mariner of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who sailed vessels out of Windsor, Nova Scotia, to West Indian and European ports. He read widely as a child, and was very fond of nature study and poetry, especially that of Burns. Although from childhood he had hoped to enter the ministry, he became apprenticed to a printer at Wolfville, and remained three years, assisting his employer in the publication of a newspaper, "The Acadian." He then removed to Cambridge, Mass., and for a year was employed at the University Press, when failing health forced him to return to Nova Scotia. Here he was encouraged by a former pastor, Mr. C. B. Pitblado of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, to enter the ministry, and in 1871 Mr. Lockhart became his assistant in church and parish work. When Mr. Pitblado was transferred to Portland, Me., in 1872, Mr. Lockhart accompanied him, joined the East Maine conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and became ordained deacon and elder. The entire period of his ministerial life was spent in eastern Maine, and in 1917 he resigned from his last pastorate at Winterport, Me., on the Penobscot, after fifty years of service. His life has been largely devoted to writing. He is author of "The Masque of Minstrels" (1887); "Beside the Narraguagus, and Other Poems" (1894); "The Papers of Pastor Felix" (1903), containing prose and poetry, and numerous selections of prose and poetry contributed to the Portland "Transcript," the New York "Home Journal," the "Independent," the Toronto "Week," the St. John (New Brunswick) "Progress," and other journals. Examples of his poetry are to be found in many compilations of American verse. Under the pseudonym of "Pastor Felix," the Portland "Transcript" published a series of sketches entitled "The Heart on the Sleeve," which attracted the attention of Whittier and others. Mr. Lockhart also contributed to a series of Scottish books edited by Dr. John D. Ross of Brooklyn, N. Y., and published "Burnsiana," "Burns' Scrap-Book," and "All About Burns." His writings are fraught with imagination, power and talent. His poetry is melodious and tender with a simplicity, beauty and repose that are characteristic of the author, and his prose sketches are graceful to the point of genius. He has been described as "a Millet in his love and idealization of simple rustic scenes, glorifying the common things of life and giving them a new and higher meaning in the vernacular of the soul." He was married May 12, 1873, to Adelaide, daughter of James Beckerton of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and has seven children: Edith Emiline, wife of Archer F. Leonard of Springfield; James Proctor; Albert Nathan; Alton Irving; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Frank Sproul of Brockton, Mass.; Grace Corrine, wife of Roy Pierce of Providence, R. I., and Ralph Harold Lockhart.

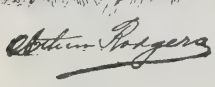
DEXTER, Ebenezer Knight, philanthropist, was born in Providence, R. I., Apr. 26, 1773, son of Knight and Phœbe (Harris) Dexter, and sixth in lineal descent from Gregory Dexter, the faithful friend of Roger Williams, and president of the colonies of Providence and Warwick for one year (1653–54). He received such education as the public schools afforded, his father having a high regard for learning; and then, when a youth, entered a business house. His whole life was spent in his native city, and he prospered in business, which he finally conducted on his own account, accumulating a large fortune. For ten years he was U. S. marshal for the district of Rhode Island, and held the office, says Judge Staples, the historian, "in most inauspicious times for himself. During the embargo, non-intercourse, and war, his duties were arduous, and sometimes directly contravened the wishes and interests of a large part of the community; yet he so carefully and skillfully managed that he lost not the esteem and respect of

his fellow-townsmen, nor the confidence of the government.'' He ever manifested great sympathy for the poor of Providence, and made generous provision for them. He bequeathed to the town the grounds on Providence neck, forty acres in extent, where the Dexter Asylum now stands, and the bulk of his estate—property valued at that time at $60,000—as a permanent fund. On Nov. 22, 1824, the freemen of Providence, at town meeting, voted to accept this generous gift, and directed that the property be forever known as the ''Dexter donation,'' and be kept distinct from the other property and funds of the town by the town treasurer. In 1826 a building committee was appointed to superintend the erection of the asylum, and in 1830 the building was finished, at a cost of $44,000. The massive wall enclosing the grounds was finished in 1840. Another bequest was a spacious plain, to be used as a training field, which also received his name. On it a statue of the philanthropist, the gift of Henry C. Clark, was erected in 1894, and dedicated on June 29. In his speech of acceptance, acting mayor Ballou said: ''The generations will come and go in the future as they have in the past. Some of their number, as they pass by, will pause to look at the quaint figure, clad in the antique garment of an earlier civilization. Few will recognize it as that of Ebenezer Knight Dexter, but all will recognize it as that of the author of a noble charity, which is a more imperishable monument to his memory than statues of marble or bronze.'' Mr. Dexter was married, Jan. 1, 1801, to Waitstill, eldest daughter of Judge David Howell and they had one child. He died in Providence, R. I., Aug. 10, 1824.

MORGAN, Octavius, architect, was born in Blean, county of Kent, near Canterbury, England, Oct. 20, 1850, son of Giles Chapman and Caroline (Adams) Morgan. He was educated at Kent House Academy, the Thomas Cross Classic School and Sydney Cooper Art School, Canterbury, and then spent five years in the office of F. A. Gilham, an architect of the neighborhood, whose work was largely the restoration of old mansions and churches. Coming to the United States in 1870, he spent three years in mining camps in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and California, gathering an experience of lifetime value. He arrived in San Bernardino, Calif., with pack animals in April, 1874, and though the district was little more than a cattle and sheep range, he determined to settle in Los Angeles and grow up with the country. He took an active part in every development of that city, in politics, street railways, real estate and building improvements. He associated with E. F. Kysor in the practice of architecture in Los Angeles from 1875 to 1888, when Kysor retired, and subsequently he was senior member of the firm of Morgan, Walls & Morgan, his son having joined the firm in 1910. Mr. Morgan was the pioneer architect of the state of California, and known as the dean of the profession. He filled all the higher offices in his profession—president of the southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architects, president of the Engineers' and Architects' Association of Southern California, president of the California State Board of Architects, and a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. His practice, which was naturally varied, included hospitals, hotels, theaters, office buildings, and residences. He designed the Nadeau Hotel in Los Angeles in 1881—the first four-story building south of San Francisco—and the Sisters' Hospital; was consulting architect for the modern group of county hospital buildings, the Van Nuys Hotel, the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, the Grand Opera House, the Pantages Theater, the Garland Theater, the W. P. Kerkshoff office building, the W. P. Story office building, the First National Bank building, the Haas office building and many others. He organized the first cable railway in Los Angeles, being its vice-president and managing director for several years until it was merged with the Los Angeles electric railway system. He traveled extensively, making numerous trips to Europe, and has written much and well. He holds membership in the California, Los Angeles Country and Jonathan clubs. In politics he has always been a consistent Republican. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church and takes a quiet part in the social life of the community. Mr. Morgan was married, Oct. 16, 1885, to Mrs. Margaret Weller, widow of Judge Offenbacher, of Colorado, and has two children: Octavius W. and Jessie C., wife of Walter S. McGilvray.

HOLMES, Mary Jane (Hawes), novelist, was born in Brookfield, Mass., in 1838, daughter of Preston and Fanny (Olds) Hawes, granddaughter of Joel Hawes, a soldier in the revolutionary war, and niece of Rev. Joel Hawes, a distinguished New England author and divine. Her parents possessed marked intellectual tastes and her mother had a keen appreciation of the aesthetic. The daughter was a precocious child, fond of study and of relating stories which she composed even in her early years. She attended school at the age of three and began teaching in a district school at thirteen. Her first literary effort was printed when she was fifteen, and her first novel, "Tempest and Sunshine," was published in 1854. She wrote thirty-nine novels, which were extremely popular in America and England, and of which more than 2,000,000 copies were sold. Her characters are those of simple, everyday life, her plots reflect sympathetic interest in the less spectacular activities and experiences of those around her, and her expression is free from intricacy, requiring no literary qualifications on the part of her readers. Her books include: "Tempest and Sunshine" (1854); "The English Orphans" (1855); "The Homestead on the Hillside, and Other Tales" (1855); "Lena Rivers" (1856); "Meadow Brook" (1857); "Dora Deane; or, the East India Uncle," and "Maggie Miller" (1858); "Cousin Maude" and "Rosamond" (1860); "Marian Grey" (1863); "Hugh Worthington" (1863); "Darkness and Daylight" (1864); "The Cameron Pride; or, Purified by Suffering" (1867); "The Christmas Font" (1868); "Rose Mather: A Tale of the War" (1868); "Ethelyn's Mistake" (1869); "Millbank" (1871); "Edna Browning" (1872); "West Lawn, and the Rector of St. Mark's" (1874); "Mildred" (1877); "Daisy Thornton" (1878); "Forest House" (1879); "Chateau d'Or" (1880); "Redbird" (1880); "Madeline" (1881); "Queenie Hetherton" (1883); "Christmas Stories" (1884); "Bessie's Fortune" (1885); "Gretchen" (1887); "Marguerite" (1891); "Mrs. Hallam's Companion" (1894); "Dr. Hathern's Daughters" (1895); "Paul Rolston" (1897), and "Connie's Mistake" (1905). She was married in 1853 to Daniel Holmes, an attorney, and her last years were spent in Brockport, N. Y., where she died, Oct. 7, 1907.

RODGERS, Arthur, lawyer, was born in Concord, Knox co., Tenn., Aug. 6, 1848, son of James M. and Malvina (Galbraith) Rodgers. His ancestors on both sides were of old colonial stock, notable from the earliest times in Tennessee, Virginia and Pennsylvania, and one of his maternal ancestors served as one of "Marion's men" in the Carolina campaigns. His paternal grandfather was at the battle of Cowpens in the revolution, and was with Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in 1815. Arthur attended the public schools in his native county and was a student at Ewing and Jefferson College until it was closed by the war. In June, 1864, he removed with his parents to California, and continuing his studies for a year at Los Gatos and at Lexington, Santa Clara co., he entered the state normal school, San Francisco, and was graduated in 1866. He was employed as a teacher in the public schools of Hollister, Cal., until August, 1870, and then spent two years as student-at-large in the University of California, being graduated with the class of 1872. He began reading law in the office of Wright & Nourse, San Francisco, was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of California in January, 1875, and after an additional six months of study began practice on his own account. In 1876 he was appointed by the probate court to represent the absent heirs-devisees of John S. Manson, whose estate was valued at $800,000. Among the many answers to the advertisement of the executors was a letter of inquiry from a Brooklyn dentist, which resulted in establishing his relationship to the deceased with $42,000 as his share of the property. Mr. Rodgers received a fee of $33,000 in this case; and the next year another $33,000 as reward for a successful suit against the city for damages to property by the Kearny anti-Chinese riots. He visited Europe in 1878, and in 1880 started on a two years' tour of the world, resuming his professional practice upon its completion.



In 1883 he was appointed a regent of the University of California for an unexpired term of seven years, and in 1890 was reappointed for a full sixteen. With the increasing reputation of his professional success and large public-spiritedness, Mr. Rodgers has been invited to deliver addresses and orations at many public gatherings and on important occasions. As legal adviser of three successive governors, he attained an honorable reputation which has caused his name to be prominently mentioned as candidate for the highest elective offices. He has, however, invariably declined, having never been an office-seeker. In May, 1894, Judge Van R. Paterson, one of the ablest justices of the supreme court of the state, resigned from the bench to form a partnership with Mr. Rodgers in his increasing and exacting practice; and the firm of Rodgers & Paterson has since been among the foremost in varied civil and probate business. Mr. Rodgers' remarkable grasp of situations and keen power of analysis were especially exemplified in the celebrated "squatter cases" in San Francisco, on the matter of lands for which no government patent was obtainable; and in the Walkerley will contest, where, after a keen litigation, he won a half million for the widow of William Walkerley, contestant, on the statute forbidding trusts in perpetuity. But probably the most notable of his probate cases was the contest over the will of Henry Martin, a successful miner, who died in 1893, leaving a fortune of about $400,000 to his widow. About one month after the probate of his will the widow of his brother produced a document purporting to be a later utterance, in which one-third of the estate was devised to her own child. In explanation of the circumstances it was alleged that Henry Martin had called at her home three days before his death and entrusted a large envelope to her landlady, which having been mislaid and overlooked had been discovered by accident. This apparently straightforward story was completely riddled on cross-examination by Mr. Rodgers, who showed conclusively that the decedent had not been on speaking terms with his sister-in-law for years. By the use of the stereopticon he exhibited the two documents in juxtaposition, pointing out the marked contrasts in the hand-writing of the two, and the later alleged will was pronounced a forgery. The case required months in preparation, the trial lasting over ten weeks with the elaborate pleadings and close examination of the numerous witnesses. Other cases of note which the firm conducted were Bowdoin College vs. Merritt, involving the Garcelon estate of $1,250,000, and contests in the estate of Sen. James G. Fair, involving over $10,000,000. In addition to his high position at the bar, Mr. Rodgers enjoyed a well-merited social popularity, and was one of the most respected citizens of the state. He was a member of the University, Pacific-Union, Bohemian and Chit Chat clubs. He was married May 15, 1895, to Mrs. Elizabeth A., widow of Alexander Montgomery, and died without issue in Auburn, Calif., June 24, 1902.

HAWTHORNE, William, colonist, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1607. In 1630 he sailed in the ship Arbella with John Winthrop, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He removed to Salem when Hugh Peters was minister there, and became one of its most useful citizens, and its representative to the general court. Johnson says that he was the most eloquent man in the assembly. He was a friend of Winthrop, and often opposed to Endicott, who glided with the popular stream. It was Mr Hawthorne's opinion, which he publicly advanced and supported, that none but men of property were qualified for civil offices. He was also of opinion that the council ought to be permanent. This political tenet was the subject of a treatise, which Mr. Saltonstall wrote in 1642, and which was highly censured. Mr. Norris, the minister of the church in Salem, answered it, and his reply was handsomely commended by Gov. Winthrop. In 1650 Mr. Hawthorne was chosen speaker of the house of representatives, the first upon record. He was very influential in all the affairs of the province for many years, and whatever his former opinions had been, he drank deeply of the republican spirit of New England in his latter days. He was one of the "obnoxious characters," whom King Charles II. required to be sent to England, when he mentioned five persons who were to answer for the conduct of the colony; and in the letter described two by name: Mr. Bellingham and Mr. Hawthorne. The court of Massachusetts did not send them, although it was the opinion of many of the most influential persons in the province, that it would be best to comply with the order of the king. But their conduct was censured, and the governor, calling the court together, desired that the elders might be present and they gave advice against it. Mr. Hawthorne was as reputable for his piety as for his political integrity. He was a friend to the constitution of the New England churches, and, whenever occasion required, was ready to defend the privileges of the brethren against the encroachments of the elders. He was the ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author. He was a magistrate in 1676, and died in 1681.

MILLER, Charles Henry, artist and physician, was born in New York city, March 20, 1842, son of Jacob and Jane (Matilda) Miller. His ancestors on his father's side came from Nykirk, Holland, to New Amsterdam in 1651, the family name being originally De Muldor. On his mother's side are the Chattertons, Taylors and Oakleys, the earliest settlers of Westchester county. From early boyhood Mr Miller evinced decided talent, which, being developed by study from nature, soon brought him into prominence and won him success. He exhibited his first picture, "The Challenge Accepted," at the National Academy of Design in 1860. In 1863 he was given the degree of M.D. by the New York Homœopathic College, receiving his diploma from the hands of William Cullen Bryant, president. In 1864 he made his first voyage to Europe as surgeon of the Harvest Queen. Three years later he again went to the continent, where for three years he studied in the Royal Bavarian Academy, the atelier of Adolph Lier, and also in the galleries of London, Paris, Berlin, Dresden and Vienna. In 1873 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design (having exhibited "A Long Island Homestead" and other views near Queens).

Chas. H. Miller

Two years later he was chosen an academician. He was awarded a medal at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia; and in 1877, as a member of the memorable arrangement committee of the National Academy of Design, effected the recognition of advancing American art. In 1878 he received a gold medal from the Massachusetts Association. The following year he was elected president of the Art Club of New York; and in 1874 a member of the Society of American Artists. In 1882 he exhibited Long Island landscapes at the Paris salon, and the next year was elected president of the American committee of the Munich International exposition. At the New Orleans exposition in 1885 he was awarded the Reed gold medal; and in the same year wrote a book entitled "The Philosophy of Art in America," under the *nom-de-plume* of Carl de Muldor. Among his important works are "High Bridge from Harlem Lane"; "New York from New Jersey Shore"; "Sunset at Easthampton, L. I."; "Birthplace of John Howard Payne"; "On the Road to Market"; also a series of emblematic subjects: "The Emblem of Universal Peace"; "The Ending of a Tempest in the Tyrol": "The Whirlwind of Fate"; "Tree Murderers at My Banquet of Oaks"; and "Farewell to Men of War." Bayard Taylor called him "the artistic discoverer of the little continent of Long Island," and his principal pictures represent the scenery of that part of New York state. He was married in 1900, to Elizabeth D. Mosback, and died in Queens, L. I., Jan. 21, 1922.

TRYON, Dwight William, artist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 13, 1849. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of his native city. When seventeen years old he began business life as a clerk in the store of a leading bookseller and publisher of Hartford. During intervals that could be spared from business he devoted his time to the study of art, which had early developed and had become a passion. He left the book-store in 1874, established himself in a studio and began landscape-painting. In 1876 he went to Paris and entered the art schools, studying at the École des Beaux Arts and under Jacquesson de la Chevreuse, Charles F. Daubigny and Jean Baptiste Antoine Guillemet. In 1881 he exhibited at the Salon two oils, one marine, "On the Maas," and one landscape, "Harvest Time in Normandy." He returned to America in 1881 and took a studio in New York city. In 1886 he was awarded a gold medal at the American Art Association for his "Daybreak," and in 1887 a similar medal for "Moonlight." In 1887 he was awarded the second Hallgarten prize, $200, at the National Academy of Design, and in 1889 the Webb prize, $300, at the Society of American Artists exhibition. He also won the Ellsworth prize, $300, at the Chicago Art Institute exhibition, and the Palmer prize, $500, at the interstate exposition, Chicago; in 1891 was awarded a gold medal of the first class at the Munich international exposition; in 1893 awarded thirteen medals at the World's Columbian exposition, Chicago. In 1886 he was appointed director of the Hartford school of art, and professor of art at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. He is a member of the Society of American Artists, a member of the National Academy of Design and of the American Water Color Society.

BRANDT, Carl Ludwig, artist, was born at Holstein, Germany, Sept. 22, 1831, grandson of Michael Brandt, M.D., founder of the famous Hamburg hospital. The latter's wife was a daughter of Erdmann Neumeister, for fifty years chief chaplain of the oldest Protestant church in Germany and court preacher to the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels. Dr. Neumeister was the author of many theological works, also of 700 hymns, and of such powerful letters against dogmatic theology that the monarchs of Prussia, Great Britain and Holland begged the senate of Hamburg to silence him. Thirty years later the triumphant divine thanked God that he had enlightened the greatest potentates. On the completion of his term of service as chief chaplain, a medal bearing his image was struck, and he was additionally honored by having his portrait hung in St. Jacobi's Church by the side of Martin Luther's. Mr. Brandt began the study of drawing under his father, at the age of six; received instruction from a graduate of the Copenhagen Art Academy, from the time he was eleven until he was fourteen, and then became a pupil of the president of the Guild of Master Painters at Hamburg. The ordinary term of study there was five years, but the youth progressed so rapidly that in less than three years he was able to apply for a diploma, producing a large oil painting that entitled him to this honor. The members of the guild thereupon celebrated this almost unparalleled feat by drinking his health from a jewelled goblet of golden Rhine wine. The first portrait he produced was of himself, and excited so much favorable comment that orders began to come to him, and he might have grown wealthy had not the Schleswig-Holstein war broken out. During the last year of this conflict (1851) he served as a volunteer. In 1852 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in New York city, where he obtained the patronage of families like the Roosevelts and of Chief-Justice Nelson of the supreme court. In 1862 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design. The period 1865–68 was spent in Europe, in studying the old masters in the great galleries of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Venice, Florence, Rome and Naples, in painting from nature in the various countries visited, and in the enjoyment of

Carl L. Brandt

the society of Kaulbach, Schnorr, and other noted artists. Some reproductions of pictures by Rembrandt and Rubens in the Dresden gallery, were highly praised by Prince George of Saxony and the princess, herself an artist. He returned to New York to continue portrait painting and to meet with greater favor than ever; having among his new patrons the Astors, George Appleton, Dr. John H. Draper, and Gen. H. R. Jackson of Savannah. In 1872 Mr. Brandt was elected an academician of the National Academy of Design and in 1882 was elected a member of its council. He spent the year 1881 in Europe, and in 1883 was called to Savannah, Ga., to become director of the Telfair Art Academy, an institution which he developed to its present condition of prosperity and usefulness. He made frequent trips to Europe to collect art-works for the academy; has painted many pictures to adorn its walls, including "Apelles," "Praxiteles" and "Ictinus"; and has sculptured busts of heroic size of Aristotle and Humboldt, and a "Head of Christ," which stand in its galleries. Few men have had such opportunities or so improved them, and the academy is a monument to his taste and his enthusiastic work in its behalf. The South in general owes him a debt of gratitude; for the quickening of interest in art matters in other cities has been due to his efforts in Savannah. He was married June 26, 1860, to Isabel Montgomery, daughter of Thomas Beadle, and had four children: Carl N.; Erdmann N.; Isabel, wife of Frederick Lott, and Eloise, wife of C. B. Mills. He died in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20, 1905.

EGGLESTON, Benjamin Osro, artist, was born at Belvidere, Goodhue co., Minn., Jan. 22, 1867, son of Hubert Newbury and Caroline (Nelson) Eggleston, the latter being a native of Norway. A great-grandfather, Martin Bushnell, served in the war of the revolution, and his own father was a sergeant in the 6th Minnesota volunteers during the civil war. Hubert Eggleston, who was of old Connecticut stock, was born at Burton, Geauga co., O., removed with his family to Lake City, Minn., and in 1878 to Redwood county in the same state, where he had taken a soldier's homestead. There young Eggleston lived until he was seventeen; working on his father's farm in summer and attending the high school at Marshall in the winter; giving every leisure moment to art in some form, having had from boyhood a taste and talent for drawing and painting. His parents recognized his ability, but being poor, were unable to give him the proper schooling; hence he determined to work his own way upward in the profession, and leaving the farm, at the age of seventeen, he went to Red Wing, Minn., where an uncle was living, and by painting portraits and teaching, supported himself and saved about $150. With this he went to Minneapolis and entered the art school, which had just been opened, under the direction of Douglas Volk, and remained a year, when he was obliged to give up his studies, but secured the position of staff artist on the Minneapolis "Tribune." For two years he worked steadily with his pen, keeping on with brush work at odd times, but ill health forced him to give up work, and about 1890 he removed to Geneva, O., where his parents were then living. Recovering his health he went East in the fall of 1890 and settled in Brooklyn, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Buckley of the "Christian Advocate," Mark Hoyt and others, for whom he did portrait work. In 1891 he contributed to the exhibition at the Academy of Design two pictures, "The Model" and "The Cast Vender," and to that of the Society of American Artists, "Thoughts." He has since been a regular contributor, attaining marked success. In the autumn of 1895 he went to Paris to study and remained about a year; painting during that period a large picture "Le Temps qui Passe," which was unanimously accepted by the jury of the Salon of 1896. It represents three beautiful female figures, personifying the past, the present and the future, moving along in front of father Time. Among other pictures by this artist are "Indolence," representing a young lady reclining on a divan, in her boudoir; "A June Morning"; "A Spanish Girl"; "The Harvest Lunch"; "A Moment's Rest"; "Indian Summer"; "Springtime"; "In a Country Flower Garden"; "Afternoon in the Marsh," and "The Harvest"; the last exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1896. Mr. Eggleston is a member of the Brooklyn Art Club, the Brooklyn Art Guild, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Kit Kat Club of New York. He is ranked among the idealists, though not incapable of realistic or detailed work. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that he has the gift of imparting to subjects realistically treated the poetry of his own nature, thus lifting them far above the level of "faithful transcripts" of nature and life.

WILMARTH, Lemuel Everett, artist, was born at Attleboro, Mass., Nov. 11, 1835, son of Benoni and Fanny (Fuller) Wilmarth. He is descended on both sides from old Puritan stock. His father having died while he was quite young and his mother removing to Boston, he received his education in the public schools of that city and afterward learned the trade of a watchmaker. His taste for art showed itself early in life, but his first instruction in drawing was received in the evening classes of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts while working at his trade in Philadelphia. Removing afterward to Brooklyn, he attended the evening classes of the National Academy of Design in New York, which were then held in the lofts of a building on Thirteenth street near Broadway. In 1859 he went abroad to begin the serious study of art. After spending three and a half years in Munich as a student at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, where he gained the friendship and enjoyed the personal instruction of the famous Kaulbach, then director of the academy, he went to Paris and remained there two and a half years, a pupil in the École des Beaux Arts under the instruction of Gérôme. About the time of his return to America there began the remarkable awakening of interest in art education, which has since extended its influence over our country, leading to the formation of schools of art in most of our cities. In response to the newly-aroused impulse he devoted much energy to the formation and instruction of drawing classes in the then existing Brooklyn Academy of Fine Arts. The success of these classes in point of numbers and excellence of work, soon attracted the attention of the council of the National Academy and in January, 1870, he was appointed professor and given charge of the schools of that institution. This position he filled for twenty years. Under his direction the facilities furnished to art students in the metropolis for the study of the living model were greatly extended, and the standard of work done in the schools was brought to a high degree of excellence. He was elected a national academician in 1873. Among his best known paintings may be named "The Last Hours of Capt. Nathan Hale" (1866); "The Winner Shall Wear the Crown"; "The Pick of the Orchard" (1878); "Jack's Return," (1879); "Ingratitude"; "Left in Charge"; and "From Sunny Italy." Mr. Wilmarth's paintings

are distinguished for careful finish and elaborate realization. He was married, in 1872, to Emma Belinda, daughter of William Barrett of Essex, England, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1918.

FEKE, Robert, artist, was born in Newport, R. I., about 1725. He was of the second generation of a Dutch family, that, in the early colonization of Long Island, N. Y., settled at the head of Oyster Bay. Robert Feke became a Baptist, and his father, who was a zealous Friend, was so incensed that he followed him to the water, "and forbade the administering of the rite," on penalty of disinheriting him. This opposition induced the young man to go to sea, and on one of his voyages to Europe, during a time of war, he was made prisoner, and conveyed to Spain. While there in prison, he obtained paints and brushes, and whiled away the dreary hours in painting rude sketches, that finally sold for enough to defray the expenses of his passage home. Returning to Newport, he married an estimable lady, of English parentage. Though she was a Friend, he remained attached to the principles of the Baptist denomination. It is said that he would accompany his wife to the door of her meeting-house, and, there leaving her, pass on to his own. He continued his career as an artist in Newport for about a quarter of a century, having but little opportunity to take lessons from others, on account of the imperfect condition of art culture in the country at that time. In 1746 he visited Philadelphia, where he painted several portraits that won great praise, and established his reputation as one of the celebrated artists of his time. A portrait of the wife of Gov. Wanton, executed by him, a fine evidence of his skill, is in the Redwood library at Newport. Portraits of himself and wife are in the possession of the Bullock family in Providence, but these are unfinished. He died in Bermuda, about the year 1770, leaving three sons and two daughters. His son, John, became a shipmaster, and was finally lost, with his crew, in the English channel.

RICHARDS, T. Addison, author-artist, was born in London, England, Dec. 3, 1820, son of William and Anne (Gardner) Richards. The family came to New York in 1831, and soon after settled in Georgia, where most of them have lived ever since. At the early age of twelve years, Mr. Richards wrote an account of his voyage, a 12mo manuscript volume of some 150 pages, which he illustrated with many water-color pictures, vividly indicating at that stage of his career the nature of his life's work. In his eighteenth year he prepared a handsomely-illustrated holiday work on flower painting, entitled "The American Artist," which was published at Baltimore, Md. Three years later he made the drawings and wrote portions of the text of "Georgia Illustrated," a beautiful quarto volume of fine steel engravings. At this time he was called by Horace Greeley, in the "New Yorker," "the Doughty of the South," referring to one of the trio of the only distinguished painters who, at that early date, represented landscape art in America. About that time he wrote "The Romance of American Landscape" for Messrs. Leavitt and Allen of New York, a holiday quarto volume of stories, profusely embellished with pictures of American scenery by himself and other artists. Following this work, he prepared for the Appletons their illustrated guide book to the United States and the Canadas. In the early fifties he became a constant and popular contributor, and so continued for many years, of illustrated articles, both text and drawings, to "Harper's Magazine." Among these were "Sunnyside, the Home of Washington Irving"; "Idlewild, the Home of N. P. Willis"; "The Rice Lands of the South"; "New York Circumnavigated"; "The Croton Aqueduct"; "The Central Park"; "The Adirondacks"; "The Connecticut River"; "The Susquehanna and the Juniata Rivers." He was a regular contributor to the "Southern Literary Gazette" and to the "Orion," a southern monthly magazine, writing many novelettes and tales, some of which were reproduced in book form, entitled "Summer Stories of the South." Among his more recent art publications is "Pictures and Painters," a large and costly royal quarto of steel engravings by various artists, with descriptive and biographical text. The author at this period of his life made many other magazine and book illustrations. On the completion of Cooper Union, in 1858, he became principal of the Woman's School of Design, the first department opened in the institute, and this he organized on lines that are still followed substantially, and with great success. His pupils numbered before the close of the first season over 200. He was president for a number of years of the New York Sketch Club, a popular and successful society, including many of the young artists of the time. He was also one of the founders, and for a time served as secretary, of the Artists' Fund Society of New York; was a trustee and secretary of the New York Gallery, the collections of which were ultimately placed in the Historical Society. He has been all his professional life a contributor to the exhibitions of the National Academy of Design, having been represented in every annual exhibition for over half a century. He was elected an associate of the academy in 1848, and was made an academician in 1851. In 1852 he was elected a member of the council and its corresponding secretary, and filled the office for forty consecutive years, withdrawing finally in 1892. He was appointed professor of art in the University of the City of New York in 1867, under the chancellorship of the Rev. Dr. Ferris, and held the office for twenty-five years, when he was made emeritus professor of art. He was also honored by the university, under the chancellorship of the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, with the degree of A.M. His earlier easel work was in portraiture, as was the custom of most painters of the time, when the specialty of landscape was not so popular and remunerative as in after years. Many of his pictures of this class remain as heirlooms in southern homes. He was for some years a student of the National Academy, and worked for a time in the atelier of the eminent painter, Daniel Huntington. His masters in landscape, however, were the rivers and lakes and the mountains and glens of the great teacher, Nature, of whom he has ever been an earnest and faithful worshiper. The artist in his specialty of landscape-painting, embraced, in the course of many industrious years, many and various subjects both at home and abroad, scenes in most sections of America and in Europe, particularly in England, Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy. Among them may be named "The Edisto River in South Carolina"; "The Spirit of Solitude" suggested by Shelley's "Alastor"; "On the River Rhine"; "Lake Thün" and "Lake Brienz" in Switzerland; "Souvenir of the Adirondack Lakes"; "The Indian Paradise; or, the Dream of the Happy Hunting Grounds"; "The Deserted Village"; "The Happy Valley"; "Warwick Castle"; "Lake Lucerne"; "The Château of Chillon"; "The Delaware Water Gap," and "The Live Oaks of the South," many of which were shown at the National Academy exhibitions. The artist was

a brother of Prof. William Carey Richards (1818–92), a Baptist minister, who was a popular lecturer on physical science throughout the United States and Canada, and the author of several college and anniversary poems. Mr. Richards had a sister, Catherine A. Richards, who was married to Charles Wilds Du Bose, a lawyer of Sparta, Ga. She was a successful southern author, contributing many stories and poems to periodicals in the South under the name of "Leila Cameron," and writing two books: "The Pastor's Household" (1858), and "The Elliott Family" (1860), both juvenile stories. T. Addison Richards was married in 1857 to Mary, daughter of L. D. Anthony of Providence, R. I. She was also a writer of some ability, author of "Jessie Allison" and numerous popular juvenile and Christmas stories. He died without issue in Annapolis, Md., June 29, 1900.

KIDDER, Camillus George, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 6, 1850, son of Camillus and Sarah (Herrick) Kidder and seventh in descent from James Kidder, of East Grinstead, Sussex, England, who settled in Cambridge, Mass. about 1649, and is the ancestor of nearly all of the name in America. James Kidder's wife was Anna Moore, and from them the line runs through their son John and his wife Lydia Parker, their son Thomas and his wife Joanna Keyes, their son Reuben and his wife Susannah Burge, and their son Reuben, and his wife Lois Crosby, who were the grandparents of Camillus G. Kidder. From Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., he entered Harvard College, where he won distinction, especially in literature. He spent the year after graduation traveling in Europe, and on his return engaged in private tutoring for a short period, and then entered the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B., summa cum laude in 1875. He settled in New York city as managing clerk to the firm of Emott, Burnett & Hammond, of which ex-Judge James Emott was the senior member, and after his admission to the bar, with special mention in 1877, he became a junior partner in the firm of Emott, Burnett & Kidder. When Judge Emott died in 1886 Mr. Kidder practiced alone for five years, when he associated with him John S. Melcher, under the style of Kidder & Melcher. Later, by the acquisition of Hon. William M. Ivins, the firm became Ivins, Kidder & Melcher, and finally Kidder, Ayres & Riggs. Mr. Kidder confined himself chiefly to office practice, being trustee of several large estates and counsel for several corporations. Although he seldom appeared in court, his standing at the bar was high. He was a member of the Essex, Essex County, Country, Orange County Field, University, Harvard, Century and Church clubs; the state and city bar associations; the Down-town Association, and the Geographical and New England societies, all of New York city. In politics he was an independent Democrat, having rendered active political services in behalf of good government and various reforms in Orange, N. J., where he made his residence in 1881. He was also school commissioner of Orange (1890–93), and held high official connections with several local institutions and organizations. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian. He was married Dec. 3, 1881, to Matilda Cushman, daughter of Gustavus William Faber, and had three children: Jerome Faber, Lois Faber and George Herrick Faber Kidder. He died in New York city, Oct. 20, 1921.

SMILLIE, George Henry, artist, was born in New York city, Dec. 29, 1840, son of James and Catharine (Van Valkenburgh) Smillie, and grandson of David Smillie, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who settled in Quebec, Canada, about 1820. His father (q.v.) was an eminent steel engraver, and his brother James D. Smillie (q.v.) was also an artist. A short experience in a business convinced him that he had no taste for a commercial career, and at the age of twenty he took up the pencil under his father's direction. After a period of study in the studio of James M. Hart, the landscape painter, he opened a studio in New York and exhibited his first work at the National Academy of Design in 1862. He was elected an associate of the academy in 1864 on his painting "Sunny Brook Farm." Several summers were spent sketching among the White and Adirondack mountains, the Rockies and the Yosemite valley and in 1872 he brought out his "A Lake in the Woods," composed from studies on the Ausable lakes in the Adirondacks, which was his most ambitious attempt at that time and was exhibited at the Centennial exposition of 1876. His other canvases of that period were "A Florida Lagoon" (1874); "A Goat Pasture" (1879); "On the Merrimack River" (1882), which caused him to be elected an academician, and "At Marblehead Neck," and "Autumn Near the Sea" purchased by Henry Irving, the actor. These were followed by "On the Massachusetts Coast" (1883), purchased by George I. Seney; "Autumn on Massachusetts Coast," owned by Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington; "From West Mountain, near Ridgefield, Conn.," owned by Lotos Club, N. Y.; "Gray Autumn"; "A Group of Cedars," a water color owned by the Erie Public Library; "Over the Hills to Cloudland"; "Autumn Afternoon," owned by the Metropolitan Museum and "Summer Morning on Long Island," purchased by Richard H. Halsted. In 1885 he went to Europe for observation and study, although his aim always was to be an American painter of American subjects. On his return he painted "Light and Shadow along Shore," which was purchased for the Union League Club of Philadelphia; "Morning on the Maine Coast," purchased by the Jacksonville, Ill., Art Association, and "On the Merrimack," purchased by the Boston Art Club. "A Long Island Farm Scene" and "Gray Autumn" were in the collection of William T. Evans—the former being purchased at the sale of his collection by the Corcoran Art Gallery. Mr. Smillie's field embraced all phases of landscape work from the quiet of New England meadows to the boldest mountain passages and the picturesque and rock-bound Atlantic coast. His technique was broad and indicative of his thorough knowledge of drawing and showed his alertness for the most delicate beauties of nature. Mr. Smillie was an early member of the American Water Color Society; he served as its treasurer, was on its board of control and was a constant contributor to its exhibitions. He was a member of the council of the National Academy of Design for many years, and during 1892–1902 was recording secretary. He was married June 28, 1881, to Helen Sheldon, daughter of Samuel J. Jacobs of New York city, and had three sons: Sheldon, Charles Van Valkenburgh and Gordon Swift Smillie. His appreciation of color qualities was shared by his wife, who was also a member of the American Water Color Society, and whose pictures showed much decorative quality and harmony of color. He died at Bronxville, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1921.

EATON, Wyatt, artist, was born at Philipsburg, province of Quebec, Canada, May 6, 1849, son of Jonathan Wyatt and Mary (Smith) Eaton. His father was a lumber and shipping merchant and manufacturer, and a native of New Hampshire. Wyatt Eaton began the study of art at the National Academy of Design, New York, at the age of eighteen, at the same time also beginning to paint with the eminent artist, Joseph Orion Eaton. His more serious study began in 1872. In that year he went to Europe, and after a few weeks in London, where he became acquainted with Whistler, from whom he received many valuable suggestions, he went to Paris and entered the studio of Gérôme at the École des Beaux Arts, having been drawn to that master by admiration for his severity of drawing and freedom in composition. For the next four years his time was divided between Paris and Barbizon, in the forest of Fontainebleau. In Paris he came to know Munkaczy, from whom he received occasional criticism, and was also on intimate terms with Bastien-Lepage, Dagnan-Bouveret and other young men who have since become famous in their native land. It was, however, chiefly Millet who drew him to Barbizon, the work of that great painter exciting in him the highest admiration. During the last year of his life in Barbizon he had rare privilege of much intercourse with Millet, with whose family he has ever since been on terms of close friendship. He found the man as interesting as his work, and having been one of the very few American painters who had been admitted to the friendship of the great artist, after repeated requests he finally embodied his recollections of Millet in a valuable article in the "Century Magazine" for May, 1889. In France Mr. Eaton did not give his time wholly to the work of the school, but painted figure subjects, landscapes and portraits, exhibiting at the salon of 1874 his "Reverie," and two years later his "Harvesters at Rest." Both of these pictures were exhibited in Paris at the universal exposition of 1878. Upon his return to America in 1876 he became a teacher in the life and antique classes in drawing at Cooper Institute, and was active in the formation of the Society of American Artists, being one of the founders, the first secretary, and later, president of the society. Mr. Eaton's first important works after his return from Europe were portraits from life of the poets Bryant, Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier, Holmes and Dr. Holland, which were engraved for the "Century Magazine" by Mr. T. Cole. He painted a few peasant subjects in Europe during the years 1884 and 1885, and an occasional representation of the nude figure was exhibited. In his later years he devoted his attention chiefly to portraiture, and attracted favorable notice for his portraits of men and women. His sitters in New York city included prominent representatives of literary, artistic and social circles. His portrait of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder and his "Man with Violin" have an undisputed place among the best pictures of American artists. He spent the years 1892–93 chiefly in Canada, having been invited to paint a portrait of Sir William Dawson at Montreal, as well as some of the benefactors of McGill University and other prominent residents of Canada. Mr. Eaton was unmarried and died in Middletown, R. I., June 7, 1896.

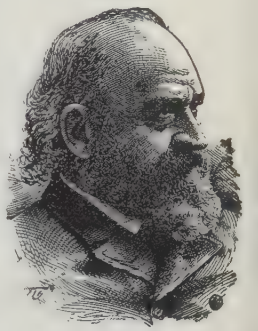
DE VEAUX, James, artist, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1813, and was of Huguenot descent. His grandfather, Capt. De Veaux, held a commission in the revolutionary army, distinguishing himself at the siege of Savannah, and died in the service of the United States at Fort Johnson in Charleston harbor. His father, who was a seaman, was killed by pirates in 1822, and, as five children were dependent on the personal labor of their mother, James was able to attend school but a short time, receiving only the rudiments of an education. At the age of thirteen he became a clerk in a book store, where he employed his leisure time in reading and in making pencil sketches, which attracted the attention of some customers of his employer. One of these gentlemen forwarded a specimen of his work to Washington Allston, who spoke in high praise of it, and advised that the youth be encouraged to study art seriously, suggesting that he be placed under Chester Harding, then in Washington, or be sent to Philadelphia. Thereupon a few generous men raised a subscription of $200, and young De Veaux became a pupil of John R. Smith in Philadelphia, continuing his studies as a private pupil of Inman, whose influence is seen in his early work, and receiving assistance from Sully, as well. In 1832 he returned to the South and began his public career at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, devoting himself to portrait painting, having as his patrons many eminent men. The winter of 1835–36 was spent in Charleston, where several prominent citizens sat to him, but other artists less gifted were more popular there, and he returned to Columbia. Soon after this he fell into a state of great depression, being morbidly sensitive and easily discouraged, and at times it was feared that his reason would give way. He had the generous nature that usually characterizes persons of artistic temperament, and while eager to acquire fame, he was fully as eager to earn money for the support of his mother and her family, and to assist fellow-artists who were unfortunate. The liberality of Col. Wade Hampton enabled him to make a long-desired visit to Europe, and, in the summer of 1836, he sailed for England, where he received attention from the poet Rogers and other distinguished men, and would have derived great profit from his acquaintance with them, had he not suffered from melancholia during the entire time. The winter of 1836–37 was spent in Paris, in copying in the Louvre and in studying in an art school in the evening; he did, however, but little original work, being still depressed in spirits. A copy of Correggio's "Marriage of St. Catherine," sold to Hon. Andrew Stevenson, U. S. minister to England, was greatly admired in London, receiving particular praise from such eminent artists as Wilkie and Landseer. With the exception of a short time spent in Belgium, De Veaux remained in France during the years 1837–38, returning regretfully to the United States in May, 1838. The summer of that year was spent in New York city, and from there he went to Clarendon, S. C., to paint portraits of members of the family of Col. John S. Manning. The winter of 1838–39 and the following spring were passed at Columbia; the summer of 1840 was spent chiefly at Abingdon, Va., in the family of Col. John S. Preston, where he executed several orders; then returning to Columbia, he remained hard at work until the summer of 1841. The generosity of several of his patrons enabled him to visit Europe once more, and in August, 1841, he sailed from New York city for Liverpool. After a short stay in Paris, where he studied Italian, he proceeded to Florence, and there, inspired by the art treasures of the city and the beauty of the scenery, he began a large original picture, "Christ Administered to by Angels." He made few friends even among his countrymen, styling artists "the most disagreeable associates,"

but found a few with whom he was willing to make excursions on foot among the picturesque towns and villages of Tuscany, and in his letters home described his experiences in language that was full of poetry and color. Rome became his next place of residence, and there he copied in the various galleries and executed among original works, "The Bandit at Home"; "A Pilgrim Asleep in Sight of St. Peter's Dome"; and "The Beggar Girl." The model for the last was a ragged and hungry creature whom he came across in the street, and whom with characteristic beneficence he clothed and fed from his own scanty store. A visit to Venice was made in the winter of 1843–44, and then, late in the season, he started for Florence, inspired anew and impatient to resume his work. Near Bologna he was stopped, and as his passport lacked the signature of the Pope's representative at Venice, and that part of the country was in a state of insurrection, it was taken for granted that he was in league with the revolutionists, and was ordered out of the town where he had been detained. It was necessary, then, to make a long detour to avoid the Pope's possessions, and to cross one of the wildest ranges of the Apennines, exposed to a fierce storm as well, which fixed an incurable cold upon his lungs. He lived but two months after reaching Rome, where his truly Christian life ended on April 28th. He was laid in the Protestant burial ground, and a stone was erected there by his fellow-artists.

SHAPLEIGH, Frank Henry, artist, was born in Boston, Mass., March 7, 1842, son of John H. and Harriet N. (Powers) Shapleigh. His ancestors were of an old English family, living at Dartmouth, in Devonshire, and came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century, settling at Portsmouth, N. H. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, and after leaving the high school he was allowed to study in preparation for landscape painting. Early instruction in the old Lowell Institute drawing school proved of great advantage, but after a year's sketching from nature his studies were suddenly interrupted by the civil war. He enlisted in the 45th Massachusetts regiment, and served in the campaign in North Carolina. At the completion of his term of service he opened a studio in Boston, and in 1866 went to Paris, where he studied in the studio of Émile Lambinet. After two years of study and extensive traveling he returned to his native city, and since that time has been prominent in art circles there. For many years his summers were passed at the Crawford Notch, White Mountains, where he had an attractive studio, and he has also sketched much in Jackson, N. H., a region abounding in picturesque scenery. For several winters he occupied a studio at the Ponce de Léon, in St. Augustine, Fla. Mr. Shapleigh's work has always been landscape, and his paintings are widely scattered throughout the country. Most of his paintings have been in oil, although of late he has made water-color drawings that have attracted much attention. Mr. Shapleigh was married, Oct. 19, 1870, to Mary A., daughter of E. B. Studley of Boston, Mass., and died in Jackson, N. H., May 30, 1906.

Frank H. Shapleigh

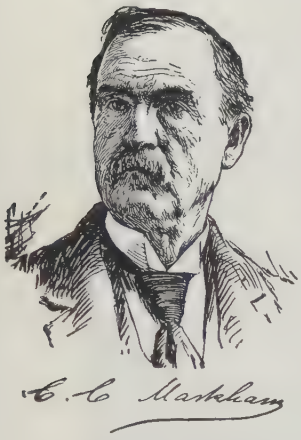
SELLSTEDT, Lars Gustaf, artist, was born in Sundsvall, Sweden, Apr. 30, 1819. At the age of seven he was sent to Hernosand, one of the principal seminaries of classical education in Sweden. It had been his parents' intention that he should enter the church, but his father's death and the harsh and unjust treatment of a step-father led him to go to sea, and at the age of thirteen he became cabin boy on a ship bound for Alexandria, Egypt. As this was at the time when the war between the Sultan and his Egyptian vassal was at its height, he had the opportunity of seeing much that in after life was vividly recollected. This was a memorable year to the young sailor, as the voyage lasted thirteen months; not only Egypt but Italy, Spain and Russia being visited during the time. The winter following was spent at home and at school, but early in the summer of 1834 his sea life was resumed. He made two voyages to the Mediterranean, and then went to New York, where he landed, Christmas-day, 1834, and found the whole city in ashes from Old Slip to the North River. He then went to Philadelphia, and after a summer's work on a pilot boat and several voyages in various other vessels his ship was sold in Pernambuco. Not finding employment there, he worked his passage to Rio de Janeiro, intending to find opportunity to return to the United States. But now the spirit of adventure caused him to ship on board the sloop Falmouth, then just ready to sail for the Pacific station. Here he remained nearly three years, arriving in New York, June, 1840. It was while on board of this man-of-war that his feeling for art took its first tangible form. It was the custom among sailors on that station to make pictures on whales' teeth by a rude sort of engraving. The young sailor found that he could far excel his companions in this work by his knowledge of drawing, and in fact he brought it to so close an imitation of line engraving that it attracted the attention of the officers, who encouraged him greatly. Mr. Sellstedt continued his life on the ocean until 1842, when he concluded to make Buffalo his future home. As it had never been his intention to make the sea the permanent means of livelihood, he had never aspired to rise higher than to become mate of a vessel, but he now began to think seriously of art as a profession. A studio was improvised in the garret of his boarding-house, and the die was cast, though with the sailor's natural fear of starvation on shore. Some lessons in drawing at the age of eight were the only ground-work, but love of art and close devotion to the study from nature, with insistence, supplied the absence of masters, the lack of whose early guidance he has never ceased to feel. In 1847 Thomas Le Clear became a resident of Buffalo and a few years after, William H. Beard arrived. The intimacy with these artists did much to recompense Mr. Sellstedt for want of early companionship in art; together the three in time became the founders of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, and the friendship cemented by common love of art was broken only by the too early death of Le Clear. In 1858 Mr. Sellstedt began to contribute to the spring exhibitions of the National Academy of Design, then located in Tenth street, but it was not until he sent his own large portrait, in 1872, that his work attracted general public attention. This picture was much admired, and received unstinted praise from the critics of the New York press at that time. The following year he was elected associate and in 1875 became a full member of the academy. His works consist mostly of portraits, with occasionally a marine. Among his sitters have been ex-Pres. Millard Fillmore, ex-Pres. Grover Cleveland, Hon. J. O. Putnam, William G. Fargo, F. W. Tracy, Hon. E. G. Spaulding, Hon. William Letchworth, Hon.



L. G. Sellstedt

Solomon G. Haven and others. Strength of character and vigor of color, with tendency to low tones, are the general characteristics of his work. He was superintendent of the Buffalo Academy for twenty-five years, and its president two. His life is recorded in "From Forecastle to Academy" (1904). He was twice married: (1) in January, 1850, to Louise Lovejoy; and (2) in June, 1856, to Caroline Scott of Buffalo, N. Y., by whom he had two children: William Scott and Eva, wife of Frank H. Potter. He died in Buffalo, June 4, 1911.

MARKHAM, Charles Cole, artist, was born in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 25, 1837, son of Phineas P. and Sally (Knapp) Markham. His first American ancestor was Sir Philip Markham, a nephew of William Penn, who was by profession a surveyor, and laid out a part of Philadelphia. Philip's descendants settled in Connecticut, and about 1780, Joshua, son of Isaac Markham of Enfield, removed to Vermont, where his son, Bela Markham, brought up a family, one of whom was Mr. Markham's father. The artistic strain was introduced into the family through the wife of Bela Markham, whose sister, Fannie Porter, and daughter, Mrs. Sophia Bigelow, were both gifted artists. Charles was one of four sons, who grew up in the unrestrained freedom of Vermont country life. His artistic taste was encouraged by his aunt, who furnished him with materials for his first pictures. These were generally forest scenes; for then, as in later years, Charles was passionately fond of the woods. He cared less for his studies, neglecting them for hunting and for athletic sports; but when he left school, at the age of fifteen, he nevertheless succeeded in carrying off the prize for English composition from a class of 100 members. At this age he went to New York and there found employment in a mercantile house; rising speedily to a position of trust. In the meantime he was not neglecting his talents, but was up and sketching at daybreak every morning, so that before long his work brought him into notice, and he was persuaded to employ his leisure hours making illustrations of scenes from the notorious districts of Five Points and the Old Bowery. Noting his gifts, his employers offered to pay for his tuition in art, but the boy was too independent to accept this offer. In his eighteenth year he obtained a position in the American Exchange Bank, which left him a good deal of leisure, to be divided about equally between painting and his favorite athletic sports. At this period he distinguished himself as a runner, making a record of three miles in eighteen minutes, and won amateur prizes for lifting heavy weights. In 1857 the bank in which he was engaged was forced into partial insolvency by the panic that overturned the country banks, and he was left without a position. Having watched his aunt painting in oils on a photograph, he made an attempt at the same thing, and was so successful that he was able to support himself by this work, and from it he was passing to a higher branch of art, when the civil war broke out. He then enlisted in the 13th regiment of Brooklyn, and after serving for a part of the campaign, was deputed by Col. Abel Smith to make sketches of war scenes in the South. The work done at this time was afterwards used by "Frank Leslie's Magazine" and many periodicals, to illustrate their accounts of the war. On his return to New York city Mr. Markham opened a studio, and began to be known as a portrait painter. Most of his portraits are to be found in private collections; while of those that hang in public galleries the most notable are of Charles M. Vail, in the committee room of the produce exchange; Col. John Broome of revolutionary fame, in the New York chamber of commerce; William C. Kingsley and members of his family, and Hugh McLaughlin, in the parlors of the Constitution Club. Mr. Markham was also successful as a painter of realistic scenes from everyday life, especially those in which old men figured. Several of these pictures are in the art museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, New York city; and nine portraits loaned by him hang in the colonial collection in the same institution. His last years were spent in Brooklyn, N. Y., and he was identified with the artistic life of that city, participating in the organization of the Brooklyn Academy of Design and the Brooklyn Art Club. He was married in 1860 to Lydia M. Longstreet of New York city, and had two daughters: Florence L., wife of Thomas Nesbitt; and Rita, wife of George F. Koelsch. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1907.



C. C. Markham

LE CLEAR, Thomas, artist, was born in Oswego, N. Y., March 11, 1818. His grandfather came from France when his children were young. One of the sons, Louis, married and settled in Oswego, where Thomas was born. It was at this time that the present spelling of the name was first adopted, the original Le Clerc being continually mispronounced. From his infancy he showed a very decided talent for art, and when but nine years of age made his first and successful attempt with lampblack and Venetian red on a piece of white-pine board. Before his twelfth year he sold ideal heads to the neighbors; grinding the paint, preparing the canvas, and making the stretchers himself. At the age of twelve he finished a picture of St. Matthew, from which many copies were ordered. When he was sixteen the family removed to London, Canada, where he met with little success until the Hon. John Wilson, ex-member of parliament, met him, and recognizing the genius in the lad, sat to him for his portrait. This was so great a success that his name became well known. In 1834 he went west, but after a few years of wandering, by the advice of his friend, Mr. Wilson, went to New York, where he opened his studio on Broadway in 1839. Here he painted a picture called the "Reprimand," which was purchased by the American Art Union. In 1864 Mr. Le Clear was married to a daughter of Russell R. Wells of Boston, and removed to Buffalo, where he continued to reside until 1860. While there he was instrumental in founding the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts. In 1860 he settled in New York and remained there until the time of his death, having a studio for many years in the Tenth street artists' building; and later, one over the Dime Savings Bank, Thirty-second street. Here he painted full-length portraits of Gen. Grant and Pres. Arthur. Among his portraits, the most of which appeared at the National Academy of Design, were those of Edwin Booth as "Hamlet," of Daniel S. Dickinson, Pres. Fillmore, Dr. Vinton, Bayard Taylor, Edwin M. Stoughton, George Bancroft, William Page, William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, Sanford R. Gifford

Thomas Le Clear

and Jervis McEntee. Mr. Le Clear died in Rutherford Park, N. J., Nov. 26, 1882, leaving a widow and five children; three sons and two daughters. One of the latter married William H. Beard, the well-known animal painter. He was elected national academician in 1863, and member of the Century Club, 1862. He was specially noted for the strong and characteristic modeling of his heads and for exquisite painting of hair and flesh.

THOMPSON, Wordsworth, artist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1840. His parents were of Maryland and Virginia stock, their ancestors being among the earliest of the English colonists that established homes on the tributaries of Chesapeake bay. His grand-aunt (maternal), Anne Steptoe, of old Virginia family, married Samuel Washington, Gen. Washington's elder brother. At his grandmother's home, in Virginia, were spent many of his happiest childhood days; and there were found the picturesque figures that appear in many of his best and largest colonial scenes. His paternal ancestors came to this country in 1670, from Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, and two of them, Edward Thompson and Harold John Thompson, gave to Middlesex county, Va., a stone edifice, Christ Church. Their tombs in the burying-ground are remarkable for beauty; also the memorial-slab, still to be seen in front of the church chancel, of Edward Thompson. Mr. Thompson's two uncles of the name Marriott fell in the battle of North Point. Their names are inscribed on the battle monument in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Thompson was educated at Newton University, Maryland, and began the study of law in his father's office, but before attaining his majority abandoned his legal studies to become an artist. Happening to be in Virginia at the beginning of the civil war, his imagination was fired by the picturesqueness of military life, and a number of spirited sketches, many of which were accepted by the "London News," were the result. Others were published almost immediately by Harper Brothers, in whose employ young Thompson was at once enlisted, and to whose influence and encouragement much of his early success was due. He next went to Paris, where he became a pupil of Charles Gleyre, his first instructor. A year or two after, he entered the École des Beaux Arts, and for a time was in the class of Yvon, who attained great celebrity, during the second empire, for his historical and military pieces. Mr. Thompson subsequently studied under Lambinet, while a portion of his time was given to animal anatomy under Barye at the Jardin des Plantes. His first painting, "The Moorlands of Au Fargis," was exhibited and placed on the line in the Salon of 1865, thereby winning him commendation from some of the best-known painters of that time—Achard, François Hereau and others. During the same year he became a pupil of Albert Pasini, working in the studio, and under the influence of that artist for some time, which gave him a peculiar mastery in the interpretation of nature. His first commission was from an eccentric English gentleman, whom he met in Switzerland, who had set his heart on having a painting of the great Gauli glacier. Mr. Thompson, at that time a young man of twenty-five, accompanied by three guides climbed to the glacier, where he spent two weeks, sleeping at night in open air. The work was finally completed to the great pleasure of its owner. Mr. Thompson began to exhibit in the National Academy of Design, New York, in 1868. He was made an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1873, when he exhibited "The Ruins of the Palace of St. Cloud in the Winter of 1871," which picture (his first to attract wide attention in America) had been painted in Paris at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, and is now owned in that city. In 1875, while at work on the Island of Corsica, he received notification of his being elected an academician on the merits of his picture in the exhibition of that year, "Virginia in the Olden Time." Other of Mr. Thompson's paintings are as follows: "A Twilight at Corsica" (1875); "The Schoolhouse on the Hill" (1878); "The Market-place in Biskra" (1884); "The Advance of the Enemy" (1885); "A Sabbath Day in Troublous Times"; "A New England Homestead," for which he was awarded a medal in the exhibition of 1889 in Paris; "The Parting Guests," depicting colonial life in Maryland, which is now the property of the New York Historical Society; "The Review at Annapolis, Md., A.D. 1776," belonging to the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy; "Passing the Outpost," belonging to the Union League Club of New York; "The Review of Washington's Army, Philadelphia, 1777," owned in Springfield, Mass. Much of Mr. Thompson's best work is owned in England. As an artist his methods were characterized by honesty, and his brilliancy and purity of color and delicacy of execution showed that he had not been slow to profit by the influence of his master, Pasini, adding to all a life and spirit of his own gained by the nature of our vigorous country of the new world. Out of over 125 or more paintings sold in the National Academy of Design, New York, by Mr. Thompson, over forty were of colonial or revolutionary subjects; and his interest was ever alive, and his remembrance or information exact, as to incidents connected with the history of our nation's early struggle and growth. His nature seemed fitted, by birth and descent as well as desire, for the skillful portrayal of active episodes in life, military or otherwise, and especially so for the scenes furnished by our own history and important events and homes connected with it. He brought back with him from his last foreign tour many of his best sketches, having worked constantly out of doors among scenes of life in Brittany, at picturesque Auray and Concarneau, and St. Malo, where market-place and seaside gathering of the ever-patient fisher-folk charmed eye and brush alike. His work everywhere covered a large and varied field. From early days France, Switzerland, Italy, and Corsica, and, later on, Spain, Algeria and the heart of the Desert of Sahara gave him vivid delight in their life; and this was faithfully and earnestly rendered, while his mastery of color and his individuality showed everywhere in his delineations. His varied powers were shown most in such paintings as "Stirring Incidents"; "Review at Philadelphia, 1777"; "Cannonading on the Potomac"; "Review at Annapolis, by Gen. Smallwood"; "Advance of the Enemy"; "Alarming Intelligence"; "News from the Front"; "Danger in the Desert"; "The Halt at the Mill"; "Crossing the Outposts," owned by Union League Club; "Boar-hunt in Morocco"; "Market-place in Tangiers"; "Market-place in Concarneau." Among other works are: "Desolation"; "Ruins of St. Cloud;" "Winter of 1871"; "Episode of Franco-Prussian War"; "A Deserted Inn"; "Belated Travellers"; "A Journey in a Weary Land"; "Christmas Eve a Hundred Years Ago"; "Story of an Old Farm"; "Sweet Summer Time Long Ago"; "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties"; "Sand Hill Aristocracy, North Carolina"; "Squatter Homes near Central Park." Best of all, and almost his last work, was the spirited painting of a gathering outside the porch of the old Bruton

Church, Williamsburg, Va., in the time of Lord Dunmore. Associated, as Mr. Thompson was, with his brother artists of the Academy of Design and Artists' Fund Society, he also gave some of his best days to the work of the building committee of the Century Association, engaged in erecting an elegant home in Forty-third street. Of this club he was for many years a member. He was of a retiring nature, with little of self-assertion, with a delicate sensitiveness, keen sense of humor, an ever-ready speech, convivial nature and sympathy with all things pure and bright. He was married, in 1876, to Mary Pumpelly of Owego, N. Y., where he resided until he built his own house in Summit, N. J., in 1884. He died there, Aug. 28, 1896.

ABBATT, Agnes Dean, artist, was born in New York city, June 23, 1847, daughter of William D. and Agnes A. (Dean) Abbatt, and granddaughter of Isaac Abbatt, who emigrated from Preston, England, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co., N. Y., where he became interested in manufactures. Miss Abbatt's artistic tastes were inherited from both sides of the family, her maternal grandmother and several aunts having been amateur artists of ability. She first studied at Cooper Institute, winning a medal at the end of the first year, and afterward at the National Academy of Design, where her work was among that selected for exhibition. Later she was a pupil of R. Swain Gifford, N.A., and James D. Smillie, N.A. Her water color painting won a medal at a Boston exhibition, and in 1880 she became a member of the American Water Color Society. She was notable as being one of the few women elected to membership in that society. She was well known as a teacher, both in New York and elsewhere, while her work, especially that in landscape, was done largely in the vicinity of her summer home in Westchester county, N. Y.; the Berkshire Hills, Mass.; on Long Island, and on the Massachusetts coast. She was conspicuously successful in flower-painting, particularly chrysanthemums. Among her best-known pictures are: "Highways and Hedges," "In Green Pastures," "The Intervale Road," "In Lobster Lane," "A Summer Afternoon on the New England Coast," "On the Beautiful Gloucester Shore," "Near Springfield, Mass.," "My Neighbor's Hay Field," "Looking Towards Barnstable, Mass.," "Our Japanese Cousins," and "Flowers of the Frost." For some time Miss Abbatt gave attention to designing and illustrating, and a history of the old town of West Chester (now a part of greater New York), which is yet in manuscript, was illustrated by her in 1898. She died in New York city, Jan. 1, 1917.

CLOSSON, William Baxter Palmer, artist, was born at Thetford, Orange co., Vt., Oct. 13, 1848, son of David Wood and Abigail (Palmer) Closson. His father was interested in education and civic activities and was a representative in the Vermont state legislature. He was educated in the Thetford Academy and early showed great interest in art. He was employed for a time in a railroad office in northern Vermont, but his love for art led him to Boston, where he became interested in wood-engraving and studied in evening drawing schools and at the Lowell Institute. In 1880 he began to make wood-engravings for the "American Art Review" and other magazines. He went to Europe twice to study and later gave much of his time to the development and perfecting of a method of engraving of his own invention, the results of which were shown at the Columbian Exposition and elsewhere. It is well adapted for both the relief and intaglio line, and is a very free and artistic method of work. He enjoyed engraving from his own paintings, for the greater freedom and directness of expression afforded by this form, but he is best known for his copies of the paintings of George Fuller, the American artist. His engravings were exhibited in both Europe and America, and examples are found in the Congressional Library and the National Gallery, Washington, D. C.; New York Public Library; Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum; Public Library of Springfield, Mass.; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y. In recognition of his work in engraving, he was awarded a special gold medal by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, Boston; third class medal, Paris Salon, 1882; silver medal, Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1889; gold medal, Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; diploma, Graphic Arts Exposition, Vienna; silver medal, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; and medal, St. Louis Exposition, 1904. Mr. Closson not only achieved preëminence as a wood-engraver, but was well known for his paintings. Among his more important canvases are: "Nymphs and Waterbabies at Play" (National Gallery, Washington, D. C.); "Portrait of Edward Miner Gallaudet" (Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.); "The Angel" (loaned to National Gallery, Washington, D. C.); "Feeding the Peacocks" (National Arts Club, New York city); "The Parting" and "Along the Cliff" (collection of J. B. Hayward, Dayton, O.); "Memories of Biskra" (collection of Judge Alexander Simpson, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.); "Persephone" and "The Oceanides." Many of his pastel portraits and imaginative oils are in private homes throughout the country. In the handling of his engravings and his paintings, Closson is an idealist and his art is varied in subject and treatment. His canvases, which portray figure conceptions and landscapes in tones of glorious color, are distinguished for their imaginative grace, decorative quality and splendor of color harmonies, recalling those of Diaz and Montecelli. His studio was at Magnolia, Mass. He is a member of the National Arts Club, Allied Artists of America, Painters and Sculptors Gallery Association, Arts Club of Washington, Society of Washington Artists, Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, Boston Art Club, Copley Society and North Shore Arts Association of Gloucester. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Closson was married, Apr. 20, 1907, to Mrs. Grace W. (Gallaudet) Kendall, daughter of Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet (q.v.), founder and president of Columbian Institution for the Deaf, Washington, D C.

DAVIS, Charles Harold, artist, was born in Amesbury, Mass., Jan. 7, 1856, son of James H. and Elizabeth Lamb (Coffin) Davis. His father was a native of Amesbury and an instructor in the schools of that town. The son's education was directed by his father, and at an early age he showed marked talent in drawing and painting. When twenty years old he entered upon a three years' course of study under Otto Grundman at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

(1876–79), and an appreciative townsman furnished the necessary funds for two seasons of study abroad in 1880–81, under Boulanger and Lefebvre, at the Julien Academy, Paris. He remained ten years in France with no guide other than his genius, and spent five years at his country home at Mystic, Conn., where winter and summer he studied and painted directly from nature, and fully realized his ambition of interpreting faithfully her varying moods. He early specialized in landscapes and during the beginning of his art, in the eighties and nineties, his pictures interpreted the more sombre and quiet moods of nature. His first exhibition in America, held in 1882, was entirely composed of pictures of this character, represented by "The Edge of the Village," his salon canvas. The later period shows more light, a higher color-range and a more joyous spirit, portrayed with a firmer hand, greater strength, and a simplification of subject and rendering. The intimate details of the French landscape which formerly dominated his thought were superseded by broader aspects of nature. While working largely apart from his fellow artists, he always took a keen interest in their work which was cordially reciprocated by them. As early as the nineties, "The Deepening Shadows" won the warm admiration of Inness and Wyant. The best of his canvases are: "Le Soir" (1886) in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city; "At Twilight" (1888) in the Art Institute of Chicago; "The Brook" (1889) in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and "May Morning," "Wings of the Wind," "The First Snow," "Spring on the Hillside," "Autumn Sunshine," "Early Summer," "Night," "Evening Clouds," "The Call of the West Wind," "Clouds at Sunset," "The Pool" and "Passing Summer" in private collections. He is represented in a number of the greatest art collections of the United States, and his list of honors is a long one. He received a gold medal in 1886 and a two-thousand dollar prize in 1887, at the prize fund exhibition offered by the American Art Association of New York; honorable mention at the Salon, Paris, 1887; silver medal at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1889; Palmer Prize, Art Institute of Chicago, 1890; medal, Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, Boston, 1890; and Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; grand gold medal, Atlanta Exposition, 1895; gold medal, American Art Association, New York, 1896; cash prize, American Art Association, 1897; Potter Palmer prize, Art Institute of Chicago, 1898; bronze medal, Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1900; Lippincott prize, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1901; silver medal, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; International Exposition, 1910; gold medal, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915; W. A. Clark prize and Corcoran silver medal, Corcoran Gallery, Washington, 1920, and Saltus medal, National Academy of Design, 1921. Mr. Davis is a member of the Society of American Artists, National Arts Club, and Lotos Club of New York. He was married (1) in 1884, to Angèle Lagarde of France, who died in 1898; (2) 1900, to Frances Thomas, daughter of Dr. Edwin T. Darby of Philadelphia, Pa. He has two children: Angèle Genevieve and Robert James Davis.

BROOKS, Maria, artist, was born at Staines, Middlesex, England, about 1845, daughter of Henry and Sophia Brooks. Although displaying artistic talent at an early age, she was not encouraged by her parents to cultivate her gifts, and it was not until comparatively late in her youth that, her family having moved near London, she began the study of art at the school in South Kensington. There she worked with great assiduity and was successful in all the competitive examinations during her connection with the school, carrying off two gold, one silver and six bronze medals, as well as scholarships and other honors. While at school she was commissioned to paint a fan for the queen, and received from her majesty a letter highly appreciative of the work. In this way the "fan competition," since then a feature in the school work, was inaugurated. After about four years spent at South Kensington, Miss Brooks became also a student in the London Royal Academy, and took advantage of the teaching given there by the foremost English artists. Before leaving South Kensington she received numerous commissions to paint portraits, and many of these she exhibited in the Royal Academy with great success, six being hung at her first sending up, and three before her entrance into the life class. From that time on she was a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy until she left the country, as well as in other English galleries, and her pictures were noticed favorably in such leading journals as the "Times," "Court Journal," "Post," "Globe," "Telegraph," "Graphic," "Illustrated Times," as well as in the provincial press. In 1885 she visited Montreal, Canada, professionally for portraiture, and spent a year and a half in Canada instead of five months, as originally contemplated. She then went to New York, intending to make a short visit there before returning to London, but decided to make New York her home. Her first American portrait was that of Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, the success of which brought her many commissions. Among her numerous works are portraits made in England of Mrs. Montague Cookson, Hon. Mrs. Gathorne Hardy, Col. Leahy, R. E., Miss Mitchel Henry and sister, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Mitton, Mrs. Sedgwick and Lady Gladys Herbert, all of which were exhibited at the Royal Academy, and American portraits of Rev. Drs. Huntington, Morgan Dix and R. W. Howes, Mrs. George Coppel, Mrs. Seth Howes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Conant, Mr. Andrew Johnson, Mrs. I. B. Alexander and Mrs. Henry Beste. Some of her subject pictures are "Wayfarers," "Down Piccadilly," "Cat's Cradle," "Little Wisdom," "Early Summer," "I Wonder if It's True?" "Ready for a Bowl," "Shall I or Shall I Not?" "A Love Story," "Mandy," "Shelling Corn," "Shucking Corn," "Very Sweet," "Isabel," "Mental Conflict," "Her Friend and Protector," "Whither?" The last was the first of a series of low-toned pictures, painted and exhibited in London, which attracted much attention, and was purchased by Montreal collectors. She then painted a similar series of "Little Girl" pictures, which proved to be the most popular of all her work. During her last years she was engaged in portraiture almost exclusively. In 1906 she had the misfortune to break her right arm, and thereafter her painting was done with her left hand. She died in New York city, Nov. 16, 1913.

ANDREWS, Eliphalet Frazer, artist, was born in Steubenville, O., June 11, 1835, son of Alex-

ander Hull and Eliza Anna (Frazer) Andrews. His paternal great-grandfather, Andriesen, came from Holland in the eighteenth century and settled near Trenton, N. J. His grandfather was one of the first flat-boat navigators of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and a founder of the town of Steubenville, O., where he established a mart to supply eastern Ohio with the products of the South. His father succeeded to the business. Having lost both his parents before his seventh year, Eliphalet Andrews was brought up by relatives. He attended Kenyon College for two years and was graduated at Marietta College in 1853, being the youngest graduate on the rolls. He followed art as a profession for a number of years, studied in Düsseldorf for four years (1859–63) under Prof. Mücke and Ludwig Knaus, and in Paris under Bonnat in 1863. In 1877 he settled in Washington, D. C., where he became noted as a portrait painter. Under the patronage of W. W. Corcoran (q.v.) he founded the Corcoran School of Art, of which he was director from 1877 to 1902. He is represented by portraits of Martha Washington, Jefferson, Dolly Madison, Buchanan, Jackson, Taylor, Johnson and Garfield in the White House. His works also appear in various public and private collections in the United States and abroad. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club. He was twice married: (1) in 1857, to Emma Stewart, who died in 1889, and (2) Sept. 25, 1895, to Marietta Minnigerode. Mr. Andrews died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 19, 1915. (Portrait facing p. 431.)

BENNETT, James Levi, lawyer, was born in Durhamville, Oneida co., N. Y., Apr. 8, 1849, son of Willard H. and Elizabeth A. (Thompson) Bennett; grandson of John and Susan (Wood) Bennett; great-grandson of Levi and Rebecca (Jepperson) Bennett, and great-great-grandson of John Bennett, a Baptist minister. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1871. He then studied law in the office of M. J. Shoecraft, of Oneida, N. Y., later in the office of Irving G. Vann, afterward judge of the supreme court, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He continued his studies two years longer, and became a member of the law firm of Shoecraft, Bennett & Tuttle, of Oneida, which continued five years. Early in life Mr. Bennett became active in politics and he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1874 and 1879. In 1884 he removed his office to New York city and in the presidential campaign of 1888 he spoke throughout the eastern states. Having become recognized as an able speaker on the tariff, his services were engaged by the Reform Club of New York for a series of tariff reform meetings in the East and joint debates with the representatives of the American Protective Tariff League in Ulster county, N. Y. In 1892 he joined the "anti-snapper movement" which resulted in the May convention in Syracuse and influenced the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at the Chicago convention in June, 1892. His services to the party were rewarded by his appointment on Feb. 27, 1894, by the President, as U. S. district attorney for eastern New York. He retired from the practice of law in 1899. He was married, June 25, 1884, to Emma May Wilson, and had two children, both of whom died young. He died in New York city, N. Y., June 30, 1918.

ROUSS, Charles (Broadway), merchant, was born at Woodsboro, Frederick co., Md., Feb. 11, 1836, son of Peter Hoke and Belinda (Baltzell) Rouss. He attended an academy in Winchester, Va., and at the age of fifteen began his commercial career as a clerk in a local store. He was quick to learn the details of the business and at the age of eighteen he opened a store of his own which within ten years became one of the largest business firms in that city. He served in the Confederate army during the civil war, after which he settled in New York city. His first mercantile venture resulted in a failure because of the evils of the prevailing credit system, and starting business anew, he made it his policy to sell for cash only. As distributor of a general line of dry goods, he developed a large wholesale and retail business, and by judicious advertising won a nation-wide reputation. Outgrowing a seven-story building in New York he erected at the cost of $1,000,000 a large building of ten stories on Broadway, devoted entirely to his ever-growing business. Although totally blind in his later years Mr. Rouss kept in close touch with the details of every department. A man of generous impulses, he contributed largely to the city of Winchester, Va., erected a monument in Mt. Hope cemetery, New York, in honor of the Confederate veterans of New York and he gave $35,000 to establish a physical laboratory at the University of Virginia. He was interested in establishing a Confederate Memorial Hall, or Battle Abbey of the South, at Richmond, Va. He was married in 1859 to Maggie, daughter of James Keenan of Winchester, Va., and had two sons: Charles H. B. and Peter Winchester Rouss. He died in New York city, Mar. 3, 1902.

SCOTT, John, lawyer and author, was born at "Oakwood," Fauquier co., Va., Apr. 23, 1820, son of Judge John Scott (q.v.) and great-grandson of James Scott, founder of the line in America, who emigrated from Scotland before 1739, settling at "Dipple," Va., and becoming, subsequently, rector of Dettingen Parish, Prince William co., Va. James Scott's wife was Sarah Brown. John Scott was educated at Warrenton, Va., studied law in his father's office and at the law school of the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. His law practice was of short duration. Having a natural taste for political study, he became editor of the Richmond (Va.) "Whig" in 1850, but retired the next year to his plantation near Warrenton, and devoted himself to the study of political science and government. In 1860, when questions of constitutional interpretation were agitating the country, he published his first book, "The Lost Principle of the Federal Government, Or the Sectional Equilibrium: How it was created, how destroyed and how it may be restored." The book, published under the pen-name "Barbarossa," was designed "to show that the true nature of the United States Constitution was a compact between the free soil and slave sections based on a balance between them of political power and influence." In anticipation of the civil war he recruited and organized the famous "Black Horse Cavalry" of Fauquier county as early as 1857–58. During the trial of John Brown for inciting insurrection this company, under Scott, was the only volunteer military body in Virginia that was ordered to Charlestown to prevent an apprehended rescue of Brown and his fellow prisoners. In accordance with his convictions concerning the secession movement, he resigned his command of the "Black Horse Cavalry" and tendered his service to the Confederacy. Jefferson Davis, president

of the new government, gave him a commission as captain of cavalry; he raised a battalion of cavalry and was then made major, and subsequently colonel. Following the war, he published "Partisan Life with Mosby" (1867), a humorous account of the exploits of Mosby and his battalion, in northern Virginia, behind the Union lines, known as "Mosby's Confederacy." He returned to the practice of law, and in 1870, was elected commonwealth's attorney for Fauquier county, being reëlected for each successive term until 1891. During the protracted litigation over the Virginia state debt, he was a defendant as the commonwealth's attorney, along with other state officials in 1887, and was imprisoned on a contempt order by Judge Hugh L. Bond of the federal court. The case went to the supreme court of the United States, Roscoe Conkling and John Randolph Tucker appearing for Scott and his associates, and Judge Bond was reversed. This case, in the style of Ex-parte Ayres, Scott and McCabe, is reported in 123 U. S. Reports, 443. The General Assembly adopted a series of joint resolutions commending the patriotic and courageous conduct of the imprisoned officials in resisting the action of Judge Bond in this matter. Col. Scott published his last work in 1890, "The Republic as a Form of Government, or the Evolution of Democracy in America," in the appendix of which was included his "Answer" to Judge Bond's rule. He was married Nov. 14, 1850, to Harriet Augusta, daughter of James Caskey of Stewarton, Scotland, by whom he had a number of children, and died at Warrenton, Va., on May 7, 1907.

SPALDING, William Andrew, journalist, was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 3, 1852, son of Ephraim Hall and Jane (McCormick) Spalding. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and after 1867, was for several years engaged in business with the Kansas City "Journal." Later he entered the University of Michigan with the class of 1875, but instead of completing the course removed in 1874 to Los Angeles, Cal., and at once obtained employment on the "Daily Herald." Filling various positions in succession on this paper, he finally became business manager in 1879. Afterward he was on the "Evening Express," first as city editor and then as manager during the absence of Col. J. J. Ayers, the principal owner at that time. In 1882 he removed to Sierra Madre, where for over three years he was engaged in citrus fruit-culture, on which he has written an able work, "The Orange: its Culture in California" (1885). Then resuming his old calling, in 1886 he joined the editorial staff of the Los Angeles "Times," and subsequently purchasing an interest in the "Times-Mirror," was chosen vice president of the company. He left the "Times" in 1893 to accept an appointment as commissioner of building and loan associations for California; but in February, 1897, by the purchase of a controlling interest in the Los Angeles daily and weekly "Herald," he became manager of one of the most valuable newspaper properties in the state.

W. A. Spalding.

YOUNG, William Brooks, lawyer, was born in Marengo county, Ala., Sept. 22, 1844, son of James Alfred and Henrietta (Brooks) Young. His father was a native of Laurens district, S. C., and a probate judge of Marengo county for twenty-five years. He was of English and Scotch extraction, being descended on the paternal side from Sir Francis Young, who was born in London, England, in 1650, and killed at the battle of Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704. The first of the family to come to America was M Cadet Young, who died in Lunenburg county, Va. His son, Thomas, who was born in Brunswick county, Va., in 1732, and died in North Carolina in 1829, was a planter, and held office under the colonial government before the revolution; Thomas' son, Archibald, was the grandfather of William B. Young. His maternal grandfather was William Middleton Brooks, a planter of Sumter district, S. C. Mr. Young was educated at private schools until he entered the Alabama University, in 1860. On being graduated, in June, 1861, he was seized with the war fever, then prevailing, and in July joined the 11th Alabama infantry as second lieutenant. He saw service in the army of northern Virginia, and was engaged in all its important battles except Frazer's Farm and Malvern Hill, and was twice wounded.

Wm. B. Young

His ability and energy were recognized soon after entering the army, and he was made captain of a company of sharpshooters in his own regiment. He led that until June, 1864, when he was appointed brigade adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. J. C. Saunders, who was then in command of what was known throughout the army as "Wilcox's old brigade," of Mahone's division. His regiment formed a part of the troops that recaptured the celebrated crater from the negro division before Petersburg, July 21, 1864. His regiment lost heavily in that engagement, but it inflicted a fearful loss on the enemy, and took many prisoners. He remained in the field until Gen. Lee surrendered; then returned home, and studied law with his father, at Linden, Ala. He was admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Alabama, March 10, 1868, and soon afterwards left for California, where he practiced his profession for two years, mainly in Stanislaus county. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of California, Aug. 11, 1868. Returning to Alabama, in 1870, he practiced his profession at Greensboro, until January, 1880, when he settled in Jacksonville, Fla., and was admitted to practice in the state supreme court in February, 1881. In January, 1885, he formed a partnership with Mr. J. E. Hartridge, which was dissolved in October, 1888. Mr. Young was appointed judge of the circuit court, Aug. 21, 1890, and held that position until his term expired, June 15, 1893. This was his first judicial appointment, but he had been the prosecuting attorney of Hale county, Ala., in 1871–73. He has been twice married: first, in Greensboro, Ala., Oct. 25, 1883, to Alice Smaw, who died exactly two years later; and, second, July 10, 1889, to Margaret, daughter of Dr. J. W. Rankin, of Atlanta, Ga., by whom he has three children. Judge Young is a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church, and stands as high as any man in legal and social circles. The accompanying illustration shows him as second lieutenant in the 11th Alabama infantry, when he was less than seventeen years of age.

MORGAN, William John, lithographer, was born Nov. 27, 1838, at Nanty Y Glo, Monmouthshire, South Wales, eldest son of John and Mary (Evans) Morgan, and a descendant of Gen. Sir Charles Morgan of Monmouth. His father was an iron-worker in his native country, and on his removal to Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1840 continued in the same employment. He died in 1846, after a long illness and in great poverty, relieved only by the earnings of his faithful wife, aided by the eldest of their three boys, then but eight years of age. Mr. Morgan's mother was a woman of strong character, unusual tact, and courage in the face of difficulties which would have overwhelmed one of less sterling worth. From her Mr. Morgan undoubtedly inherited many of the traits which have contributed to his unusual success in later life.

After his father's death he found employment in a rolling-mill at twenty-five cents per day, and before he was ten years of age was earning sixty cents per day; thus, even at that early age, contributing very materially to the support of his mother and brothers. In 1848 Mr. Morgan's mother became the wife of William Johns, a fellow countryman, and then was opened a way by which the young boy could attend school for about six months of each of the three succeeding years. Mr. Johns was a man of splendid character and a skilled workman; being at that time one of the very few men in America who understood the smelting and refining of copper, having also invented a process for smelting the large masses of the metal found in the Lake Superior region, and theretofore regarded as almost worthless. From him William Morgan learned the business, and after his death in 1854, continued to follow it, earning thereby a comfortable support for his mother and younger brothers. On the outbreak of the civil war, he responded to Pres. Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and served in the army nearly three years; first in the 7th Ohio regiment, volunteer infantry, and later in Gen. Hazen's celebrated 41st Ohio regiment. He rose, by faithful service to a captaincy, and on several occasions of emergency was placed in command of his regiment, which participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Stone River, besides innumerable minor engagements and skirmishes. In 1864 he resigned from the service only on account of illness, which continued to cling to him for more than twenty-five years. Mr. Morgan became interested in lithography in Cincinnati in 1865, and established an independent business for himself in Pittsburgh in 1868, which he relinquished in 1870, to acquire an establishment in Cleveland, with working capital, and the experience necessary to enable him to take the leadership in his branch of industry. There, in the succeeding score of years, by patient, laborious effort, sacrifice and struggle, he gradually secured a commanding position, which brought with it ample fortune and leisure in later years for the cultivation of a taste for art, literature and travel. The company of which he is the head has gained, in certain branches of lithographic art, the widest celebrity of any concern in the world. Evidences of this may be found in diplomas awarded by the World's fair in 1893. Its business extends to all parts of the United States, and its work may be found in nearly every considerable city of Europe and Australia. Nor has this distinction been gained through fortuitous circumstances, but solely by artistic workmanship produced by good judgment, industry and integrity. He achieved success in the face of many difficulties by persistent labor, self-denial and great moral courage. He was a member of the Masonic order, the G.A.R., and the Union Club of Cleveland. He was married in 1863 to Emily, daughter of Henry Rast and had five children. He died in Cleveland, O., in September, 1904.

BENJAMIN, Reuben Moore, jurist, author and first dean of Bloomington Law School, was born on a farm near Chatham Centre, Columbia co., N. Y., June 29, 1833. His parents, Darius and Martha (Rogers) Benjamin, were both natives of the town of Chatham. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Ebenezer Benjamin, was a captain in the revolutionary army. He was fitted for college at Kinderhook Academy, New York, and in 1853 was graduated with honor at Amherst College, Massachusetts. He was principal of Hopkins Academy, at Hadley, Mass. (1853–54); a student in Harvard Law School (1854–55); and tutor in Amherst College, (1855–56). In 1856 he commenced the practice of law at Bloomington, Ill., which has since been his home. He was a delegate to the Illinois constitutional convention of 1869–70; drafted the bill of rights, and was one of the most efficient members of that body. In his speech on the railroad article, he took the position, never before held in court, that the power to limit the rates of charges of common carriers as the public good may require, is a governmental power which no legislature can irrevocably abandon or bargain away to any individual or corporation. (Debates of Constitutional Convention, Illinois. Vol. 2, p. 1641.) In 1872 he was one of the counsel for the people in a noted case (C. & A. R. R. Co. *v.* The People, 67 Ill. Rep. 11), which led to the Illinois legislation of 1873 prohibiting extortion and unjust discrimination in railroad charges. He was subsequently employed as special counsel for the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, and assisted in the prosecution of the warehouse case (Munn *v.* The People, 69 Ill. Rep. 80), which was taken to the supreme court of the United States, and, being there affirmed (Munn *v.* Illinois, 94 U. S. Rep. 113), became the leading case in the series familiarly known in 1876 as the "Granger cases." These cases established the constitutional power of the legislature to regulate railroad and warehouse charges, and thereby protect the public against imposition. In a later case (Ruggles *v.* The People, 91 Ill. Rep. 256), the supreme court of Illinois declared broadly that the legislature has the power to pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges by common carriers or others exercising a calling or business public in its character, or in which the public have an interest to be protected against extortion or oppression. In commenting on this case, the "Western Jurist" says: "It is probable that the people of the state are indebted for the results of this agitation as given in the above decision to Hon. R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington, in a greater degree than to any other single individual. As a member of the constitutional convention, he made the clearest and most convincing argument in favor of the rights of the people which was delivered in that body, and as special counsel for the people in the cases of C. & A. R. R. Co. *v.* The People, and Munn

v. The People has very materially contributed in establishing the principle contended for by him before the convention and established in the above cases.'' He was elected without opposition to the office of county judge in 1873, and was reëlected in 1877 and 1882. He retired from the bench in 1886. Upon the organization of the Bloomington Law School (the law department of Illinois Wesleyan University) in 1874, Judge Benjamin was appointed dean of the law faculty and held that position until 1891. He specialized in the subjects of real property and constitutional law. He was the author of ''Principles of Contract'' (1889) and ''Principles of Sales'' (1896), which were published in the form of codes with carefully selected illustrative cases and were adopted as textbooks in various law schools, and he compiled ''Benjamin & Messing's Cases on Contracts'' (1911). In 1880 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Illinois Wesleyan University. Judge Benjamin was married Sept. 15, 1856, to Laura, daughter of David G. Woodin, superintendent of schools for Columbia county, N. Y., and died in Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 4, 1917.

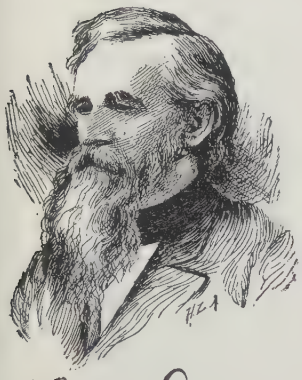
WARREN, Ira DeForest, lawyer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1831, son of Ira De Forest and Eliza (Caldwell) Warren and a descendant of one of the three brothers Peleg, Gabriel and James Warren, who were among the early settlers of Rhode Island. His grandfather, Seth Warren, son of James, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and removed to Dutchess county, N. Y., about 1817. Ira DeForest Warren, Sr., was a native of Albany and a Methodist clergyman who held pastorates in various places in New York state and New England. The son completed his early education in Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary, and while teaching school to help defray his expenses, studied law in the office of Hon. Horatio Ballard at Cortland, N. Y. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1853 and to the bar of the U. S. supreme court in 1872. He began the practice of his profession in New York city in the office of Edward F. Sandford, a distinguished New York lawyer, who died the following year. After practicing alone for seven years, in 1861 he became a partner of William Z. Larned, under the name of Larned & Warren, an association which continued until 1897. Thereafter he was head of the firms of Warren, Boothby & Warren and Warren & O'Beirne. Mr. Warren was counsel in a large number of important cases and was manager and administrator of a number of estates. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, a member of the New York Yacht Club, as well as the New York State Bar Association and a director of the New York Real Estate Exchange. He was unmarried and died in New York city, Aug. 6, 1907.

JENCKES, Thomas Allen, congressman, was born in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 2, 1818, son of Thomas B. and Abigail W. (Allen) Jenckes. His family was one of the earliest in Rhode Island. He was graduated at Brown University in 1838, and after studying law with Samuel Y. Atwell, he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1840. He began practicing his profession in Providence, in partnership with Edward H. Hazard, and was soon employed in several important suits; attaining high rank in his profession. In 1845 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1857 served as member of the commission on revision of state statutes. From 1863 to 1871 he was member of the lower house of congress, and during this period he served as chairman of the committee on patents and on the judiciary committee, and successfully sponsored the bankruptcy law of 1867. The following year he reported to congress two bills for the establishment of a department of civil service with provision for competition and probation, and submitted voluminous evidence upon civil service abroad, especially in England. Public opinion, however, was not ripe for the reform; congress and party managers were hostile, and after a brief struggle, the bill was temporarily abandoned. In the autumn and winter of 1880 the Civil Service Reform Association of New York was revived, other associations were formed throughout the country and the National League was organized in 1881. The agitation continued, and the civil service reform bill to which Mr. Jenckes had devoted his effort so unselfishly, became law in 1883. He also secured the passage of a bill providing that appointments of cadets to West Point be determined not by favor of representatives but by competitive examinations. At the close of his service in congress he resumed the practice of law in Providence. In 1873 Mr. Jenckes received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University. He was married in June, 1842, to Mary J., daughter of Zelotes Fuller of Attleboro, Mass., and they had five children. He died in Cumberland, R. I., Nov. 4, 1875.

VERMEULE, John Davis, manufacturer and financier, was born in Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 21, 1822, son of Frederick and Parmelia (Davis) Vermeule, grandson of Frederick and Althea (Sebring) Vermeule, great-grandson of Cornelius and Mary (Marselis) Vermeule, and great-great-grandson of Adrian and Christina (Cadmus) Vermeule. Adrian Vermeule came from Vlissingen, Zealand, in the Netherlands, in 1694, settled at Harlem, N. Y., where he served as town clerk and voorleser, or lecturer, in the Dutch Reformed church. Frederick Vermeule was presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset county. John D. Vermeule attended Morton's School at Middlebrook, N. J., until he was eighteen years of age, then worked for four years in a dry-goods store in New Brunswick. In 1844, when the Goodyear Rubber Glove Manufacturing Co. was organized for the production of rubber boots, shoes and clothing, he became a member of the firm. In 1860 he was made its president, treasurer and manager and under his direction the business expanded rapidly, requiring the erection of larger factories at Naugatuck, Conn. New processes for the use of rubber in boots, shoes and wearing apparel, were introduced and Mr. Vermeule's inventiveness and promptness in anticipating the needs of the public did much to give this firm its excellent reputation. He was president of the Holland Trust Co., vice-president of the American Savings and Loan Association, and a director of the United States Rubber Co. He was interested in the York (Me.) Water Co., and was founder and president of the York Cliff Improvement Co., which owned 400 acres of shore land devoted to residence purposes. He was an active member of the Holland Society; a supporter of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a private collector of works of art. He was also a member of the Manhattan, Reform, Riding, Commonwealth and Merchants' clubs of New York city. He was a communicant of the Dutch Reformed church. Mr. Vermeule was married in 1846 to Mary C., daughter of John W. Kelley

of Philadelphia, Pa., and they had one daughter, Mary, who died young. He died at West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., May 18, 1915.

DOUGLAS, Benjamin, manufacturer and lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, was born at Northford, New Haven co., Conn., April 3, 1816, youngest child of William Douglas and Sarah, his wife, who was a daughter of Constant Kirtland, of Wallingford, Conn. He came of a race noted for its zeal in religion and for patriotism. His grandfather, also named William, was orderly sergeant under Israel Putnam, and took part in the expedition that captured Quebec in 1759. Subsequently, he engaged in the West India trade, and accumulated a small fortune, but when the revolutionary war broke out he gave up business to raise a company, and later a regiment, of which he became colonel. His father, John Douglas (1703–66), was a native of Plainfield, Conn., was a man of note in his day, and was lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Connecticut regiment, the best equipped in the colony. Following back the genealogical line, four Williams in succession are found; the first being the progenitor of this branch of the family in America. He was the son of Robert, was born in Scotland in 1610, and with his wife and two children emigrated in 1640, landing, it is supposed, at Gloucester, Mass. After a brief stay there he went to Boston, but in 1660 removed to New London, Conn., where he obtained a grant of two farms, which are still in the family, being owned by one of his direct male descendants. He was one of the commissioners of the army during King Philip's war, represented New London in the general assembly, and was a deacon in the First Church of Christ (Congregational). The father of Benjamin Douglas was a farmer, and a man who had inherited the traits that made his ancestors praised and honored, though he was never called into public life. At the age of sixteen Benjamin Douglas was apprenticed to a machinist at Middletown, and in the same year (1836) he entered the employ of Guild & Douglas—the latter being his brother, William—who four years before had formed a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing iron pumps. In 1839, on the retirement of Mr. Guild, he became a partner, the style being W. & B. Douglas. Their business became the supplying of steam engines and other machinery to factories, but in 1842 the brothers invented the revolving-stand cistern pump, made it their staple article of production, and were the first to introduce pumps as a regular article of commerce. The demand for these pumps increased from year to year, and continuous effort was made to improve the articles, until the patents covering the developments were more than 100 in number. In 1858 William died, and in 1859 the concern became a stock company, Benjamin Douglas being elected president. Until his death, Mr. Douglas remained at the head of this corporation. Long before this, the one-story shop, sixty by forty feet, in which W. & B. Douglas had carried on their business, had given to an extensive structure, and this in course of time became the largest foundry in the state, and was known through the sale of its products in every part of the world. The firm was awarded highest honors at Paris in 1867 and 1878, at Vienna in 1873, and at Philadelphia in 1876. Mr. Douglas was a Republican from the time the party was formed. Being nominated for congress from the second congressional district in 1854, he ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate; was a delegate to the national conventions that nominated Frémont in 1856 and Lincoln in 1860; served as a presidential elector in 1860, and as lieutenant-governor in 1861–62, William A. Buckingham being chief executive. As mayor of Middletown (1849–55) he made an honorable record, and in 1854, and several times subsequently, he represented the city in the state legislature most creditably. He was president of the First National Bank and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Middletown, trustee of Wesleyan University, and a deacon in the South Congregational Church. Mr. Douglas was married, at Middletown, April 3, 1838, to Mary Adaline, daughter of Elias and Grace (Tolten) Parker, of that city, and niece of Maj.-Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, U. S. A., who was killed at the battle of Antietam. Five sons and a daughter were born to them. He died at Middletown, June 26, 1894.

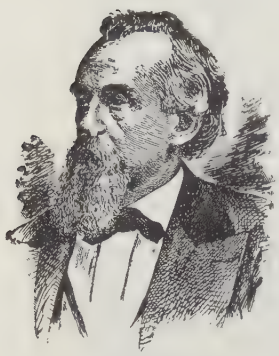


Benjn. Douglas

BLOSS, Benjamin Gorham, insurance manager, was born at Cheshire, Mass., June 2, 1819, son of Rev. Samuel and Emma Angel (Gorham) Bloss. At the age of six his parents removed to Oneida county, N. Y., where he was prepared for college. He entered Madison University, in Hamilton, N. Y., but before graduation was compelled to leave college and assist in the support of the family. He became a farmer in Annsville, Oneida co., N. Y., and continued as such until 1850, when he removed to Rome, N. Y., and in partnership with N. B. Foot carried on a general merchandise business for several years. From Rome Mr. Bloss removed to Beaver Dam, Wis., and in 1857 became cashier of the City Bank. When the breaking-out of the civil war caused the closing of all state banks in Wisconsin, Mr. Bloss went to New York city, and entering into a contract with the New York Life Insurance Co. as a general agent, at once made his mark as a success in life insurance work. In 1864 he was elected vice-president of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co., and while with them originated the non-forfeiture feature, which has since been adopted by every life insurance company, under which an ordinary life policy becomes non-forfeitable after a given period. Resigning from this connection in 1866, he accepted the position of general manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and in a single year wrote over $2,000,000 of insurance for them. He remained with them until 1879. When the insurance laws of New York were amended, in 1881, Mr. Bloss, with four others, organized the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, which has proved one of the most prosperous enterprises of the day, and was elected first president. He was also inspector of agencies. The company with whose progress he has been identified has agencies in all the leading towns and cities in the United States and foreign countries. Mr. Bloss was a man of much foresight and fine executive ability. He was a member of the 5th Avenue Baptist Church, of New York, also for several years church treasurer, and a member of the board of trustees. He was the author of some fugitive verses that have been well received. In 1842 he was married to Martha Marilla, daughter of Silas Holcomb, of Clyde, Wayne co., N. Y. They had five children—three sons and two daughters. Mr. Bloss died at South Orange, N. J., April 13, 1895.

B. G. Bloss

CHALMERS, James Ronald, soldier, lawyer and congressman, was born in Halifax county, Va. Jan. 11, 1831, son of Joseph Williams and Fanny McCoy (Henderson) Chalmers. His grandfather, James Chalmers, one of the celebrated Chalmers family of Glasgow, Scotland, shortly after the revolution settled in Halifax county, Va., where he was married to Sallie Lanier, a sister of Judge Nathaniel Williams of Tennessee, and a descendant of Gen. Richard Williams. They had four sons: James Ronald, attorney-general of Tennessee; David, a member of the Virginia constitutional convention of 1851; John Gordon Chalmers, secretary of the treasury of the republic of Texas under Pres. Lamar; and Joseph Williams Chalmers, first vice-chancellor of Mississippi (1841–44), U. S. senator (1844–48), and widely noted as a prominent leader of the state bar. Joseph W. Chalmers also had four sons: the second, Hamilton Henderson, justice of the supreme court of Mississippi (1876 to 1884); the third, John Gordon Chalmers, who died in Nicaragua in 1854, while a captain in Walker's army of invasion; the fourth, Alexander Henderson, colonel of the 18th Mississippi cavalry, one of the picked regiments selected by Gen. Nathan B. Forrest to make the dash into Memphis, Tenn., in 1864. James Ronald Chalmers, the eldest was educated at St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs, Miss., whither his parents had removed in 1839. In 1848 he entered South Carolina College (Columbia, S. C.), where he was graduated in 1851, and on his return home commenced law studies in the office of Chalmers & Barton. He was, in 1852, a delegate to the Democratic national convention that nominated Franklin Pierce for president, and being admitted to the bar in 1853, he rapidly attained a success and popularity that led to his election as a district attorney in 1857. His reputation was greatly enhanced by his brilliant record as a prosecutor. In January, 1861, he was a delegate from De Soto county to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession for Mississippi, and was appointed chairman of its military committee. He was elected colonel of the 9th Mississippi infantry, the first from the state to enter the Confederate service, and began his military career by a successful attack on Wilson's Camp, Santa Rosa Island, Fla. On Feb. 13, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general, and being placed in command of the Confederate forces at Eastport, Miss., repulsed the Federal gunboats on March 12th, preserving the Memphis and Charleston railroad. At the battle of Shiloh he commanded the extreme right brigade, and in the last charge on Sunday, came nearer Pittsburg Landing than any other Confederate commander. He later accompanied Gen. Bragg in the Kentucky campaign, receiving special recommendation for bravery at the battle of Mumfordsville. At Murfreesboro he was severely wounded, and before he had fully recovered was, at special request of Gov. Pettus, assigned to command of cavalry in northwest Mississippi. Here he began systematic work organizing the companies and regiments, which afterward formed part of the terrible column that immortalized the name of Gen. Forrest as the "wizard of the saddle." Gen. Chalmers commanded the first division of Forrest's cavalry from January, 1864, until the close of the war. After the surrender, he resumed professional practice. He was an elector for Mississippi on the Democratic ticket in 1872; was elected to the state senate in 1875, and was a representative from the sixth Mississippi district to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses. In 1880 he received the certificate of election to the forty-seventh congress, but his seat was successfully contested by John R. Lynch, the Republican candidate. He was, however, returned to congress in 1882 from the second district of Mississippi on the Independent Democratic ticket, and although refused a certificate by the governor, was finally seated after an exciting contest. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate, and although claiming the victory, his opponent J. B. Morgan, was declared elected. In 1885 Gen. Chalmers opened a law office in Memphis, Tenn., where he continued to practice until his death, which occurred in Memphis, Tenn., April 9, 1898.



Jas R Chalmers

GALLOWAY, Jacob Scudder, jurist, was born in Mendham, N. J., Feb. 14, 1838, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Scudder) Galloway. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish extraction, was a graduate of Princeton College and Theological Seminary, professor of mathematics in Lafayette College, and the author of several notable works; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Jacob Scudder of Princeton, N. J. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Scudder, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1635, whose brother, Rev. Henry Scudder, was a noted divine and a member of the Westminster assembly. Prominent among his descendants were Rev. John Scudder, and his sons, Henry Martyn, William W., Ezekiel, Jared W., Silas and John, all missionaries and divines, and Col. Nathaniel Scudder, a noted physician, colonel of New Jersey troops in the revolution, and a member of the Continental congress, who was killed at the battle of Black Point, N. J., Oct. 16, 1781. William Scudder, a brother of Nathaniel, was colonel of New Jersey troops, and served throughout the great struggle for independence. Judge Galloway's maternal great-grandfather, Col. Archibald McClean, of Pennsylvania, was one of the surveyors who, by decree of King James II., settled the long-disputed boundary line between the territory of Lord Baltimore and William Penn. He established the famous "middle point" between Cape Henlopen and the Chesapeake, located the tangent line through the peninsula, and traced the "arc of the circle," which forms the northern boundary of Delaware. Subsequently he was associated with Messrs. Mason and Dixon in running the "line" thereafter known by their names. Jacob S. Galloway received his early education at home, and, entering Princeton College, was graduated in 1858. Immediately thereafter he removed to Eatonton, Ga., where he taught school for two years, and then continued in the same occupation in Memphis, Tenn., until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in the 4th Tennessee infantry, and served in all the engagements of his regiment. In the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded; then, being assigned to duty in the enrolling department with rank as first lieutenant, he served to the close of the war. Upon his return to Memphis he began to read law in the office of Col. Luke W. Finlay and Gen. Albert Pike, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. After several years of successful practice he settled in the suburbs and engaged in small-fruit farming. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace for Shelby county. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1879, he was elected to fill a vacancy on the bench of the circuit court. He also served as coroner

J. S. Galloway

of the county from 1879 to 1882. In the latter year he was elected to the state senate by a large majority, but when a candidate for re-election in 1884 was defeated in the general overthrow of his party in that year. While a senator he introduced the bill providing for the construction of the splendid turnpikes were the pride of his county. In 1886 he was elected judge of the county probate court, serving until his death. He was also judge of the second circuit court of Shelby county. A stanch Jeffersonian Democrat, he was an eminent factor in the state and local politics of his party. He was a leader in opposing the proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution in 1887, and succeeded in defeating it by a majority of over 6,000 in Shelby county. He was a just judge, conducting his cases with scrupulous fairness to all parties and was a fine Greek scholar, well versed in the classics. He was twice married: (1) in 1867 to Mary E. Tucker, who died in 1878, and (2) to his first wife's sister, Mrs. Sallie R. (Tucker) Coffee. He was survived by three children: John Coffee; Sarah Ruffin, wife of George A. Storn, and Martha Rebecca Galloway. He died in Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1919.

WRIGHT, Charles Barstow, financier and railroad president, was born in Wysox Valley, Bradford co., Pa., Jan. 8, 1822, son of Rufus and Elizabeth Wright. His father removed from New London, Conn., in 1814, and, settling in the valley of the Upper Susquehanna, established the first tannery in that region; in 1830 he settled at Tioga Point (now Athens), Pa. Until his fifteenth year the son attended the Athens Academy, but after that he received only such instruction as the common schools afforded What he afterward accomplished, and the great distinction he won, was due entirely to his native force and strength of will. In 1837 he engaged as clerk in a general store at Le Roysville, Pa., and four years later was taken into partnership by his employer. In 1843 he was intrusted by the president and directors of the Bank of Towanda with the charge of important landed interests in Wisconsin and Illinois, particularly in the neighborhood of Chicago. His mission, lasting for two years, was successfully performed, and, having subsequently purchased the lands of which he had had charge, he realized a handsome profit during the rapid immigration in 1845–46. In 1848 he entered into mercantile business at Erie, Pa., with James H. Williams, under the style of Williams & Wright, and three years later established the first banking-house in Pennsylvania northwest of Pittsburgh. Upon the retirement of Mr. Williams in 1855, he opened a branch in Philadelphia, under the name of C. B. Wright & Co. In that year also he first became interested in railroads, a line of work to which he subsequently gave close study and attention, and in which he earned an eminent place. He was elected a director of the Sunbury and Erie railroad (now the Philadelphia and Erie), representing the entire interest of the road west of the Alleghanies. In 1857 he spent six months abroad as the bearer of important dispatches from the U. S. government to its representatives in London, Paris, Rome, Naples and the Hague, and on his return received the high commendation of the president and the state department. In 1858 he severed his connection with the banking business in Erie and removed to Philadelphia, devoting himself largely to the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, which was completed in 1863, and leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Upon the discovery of petroleum he formed a syndicate to construct the Warren and Franklin railroad, from Warren to Oil City on the Allegheny river—a line later consolidated with the Oil Creek railroad as the Oil Creek and Allegheny river railroad, which yielded a handsome revenue during the oil excitement, with Mr. Wright in sole charge of the finance and auditing department. In February, 1870, he sold the controlling interest to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., and on March 2d became director in the Northern Pacific Co. as representative of Jay Cooke & Co.'s $5,000,000 syndicate, which constructed 500 miles of road to Bismarck on the Missouri, when, owing to the failure of the fiscal agents to float any more bonds, work was stopped. After defaulting on the interest of a bonded indebtedness of about $30,000,000, the road had a floating debt of $4,500,000. Mr. Wright was elected vice-president in 1873, and at once took measures to prevent foreclosure in the U. S. courts at St. Paul, Minn., by entering bankruptcy proceedings in New York. The president, Gen. Geo. W. Cass, having been appointed receiver, Mr. Wright in 1874 succeeded to the presidency. He soon effectually conciliated all opposition, and by an economical and business-like administration enabled the road to earn a surplus. He further devised a plan of reorganization, under which nearly all the first mortgage bonds and interest coupons were made exchangeable for preferred land-grant stock. Adjustments were made with the numerous creditors, the floating indebtedness canceled and the earning capacity of the road vastly increased. The preferred stock was afterwards largely exchanged for lands owned by the company in the most fertile sections of Minnesota and Dakota, millions of acres being thus opened to settlement and cultivation. The successful reorganization of the Northern Pacific railroad was Mr. Wright's crowning achievement. One of the first steps following this successful move was the establishment of good connections with St. Paul, by new construction from Brainerd to Sauk Rapids, and by a compact with the St. Paul and Pacific, for untrammeled use of its lines from Sauk Rapids to St. Paul. This was one of the earliest, most important and most successful of the movements connected with the revival of railroad construction in the northwest, which has since attained great magnitude. In 1878 Mr. Wright resumed the construction of the main line for 216 miles west of the Missouri to the Yellowstone river, and also 269 miles from the head of navigation on the Columbia eastward. As the credit of the company was not yet intact, he was obliged to use his own credit in the purchase of rails and material. In 1891 he purchased, for $3,500,000, what is known as the Hunt system in the Walla Walla wheat region, which furnished one of the Northern Pacific's most important feeders. These are only a few of the many successful features devised and adopted by Mr. Wright in the rehabilitation and re-creation of the Northern Pacific railroad. Nor is it too much to say that its present sound condition has been largely brought about by his wise, careful and efficient management. On May 24, 1879, Mr. Wright resigned the presidency of the road, urging as a reason the impairment of his eyesight; and the board of directors, in accepting the resignation, passed most flattering resolutions in recognition of the great work which he had performed in the restoration of the company. After an extensive tour abroad he accepted the chairmanship of the company's finance committee. While in this capacity a loan of $40,000,000 was effected, which was the largest ever raised in the country up to that time. It was the means of

C B Wright

completing the road across the continent. After retiring from active charge of the company's affairs, Mr. Wright continued to exercise an advisory control. As president of the Tacoma Land Co., he took an interest in the development of that city, and in Tacoma founded the Annie Wright Seminary in memory of his wife and daughter, and built the St. Luke's Episcopal Church. He was twice married: (1) in 1848 to Cordelia, daughter of Joseph H. Williams of Erie, Pa., and (2) in 1858 to Susan, daughter of William Townsend of Sandusky, O. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 23, 1898.

DE VERE, Mary Aigne ("Madeline S. Bridges"), poet and humorist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of Thomas Ainge and Margaret (McIntyre) De Vyr, both of whom were natives of Donegal, Ireland. Her father, a man of striking personality and versatile gifts, was for years one of the most prominent agitators of Irish autonomy; all phases of land reform received enthusiastic advocacy from his pen, and he was a leader in the Chartist movement in England. After coming to America he formed the acquaintance of some of the foremost littérateurs and artists of the United States, and won some celebrity as a writer of magazine articles. He owned and edited "The Morning Post," the first daily newspaper in Williamsburg, L. I., and was subsequently associate editor of the "Irish World" of New York. From both father and mother Mary De Vere inherited literary and artistic talents, and a full measure of the Irish wit, intelligence, and warm, impulsive sympathies. As a little child, while studying under a governess at home, she proved herself an apt pupil both in music and art, and was especially gifted in composition. She composed verses literally from the time she began to talk, and she was only fourteen when her first effusions appeared in a New York daily newspaper. She attended a private school in Brooklyn for some years, and then entered Fort Edward Institute, where she won a prize for poetical composition, and distinguished herself in the study of music, art and languages. Returning to her parents' home in Brooklyn, she wrote more and more frequently for publication, and in a short time her verses were sought for by the publishers of such magazines as "The Century," "Harper's," "Frank Leslie's" "Lippincott's," and Littell's "Living Age." Although never holding an editorial position, as Miss De Vere gained in popularity and in confidence in her own powers, her productions appeared with almost the frequency of a paragrapher's articles. A collection of her serious poems was published over her own name, Mary Ainge De Vere, but her humorous work appeared mostly over the pseudonym, "Madeline S. Bridges." This was begun by accident; as an editor, who had by chance seen a sparkling letter from Miss De Vere, suggested to her to try writing for comic papers, and she found herself possessed of a peculiarly happy gift in that direction. Her squibs, jokes, dialogues and light verse were published in "Life," "Puck," "Judge," and the humorous columns of nearly all American periodicals. This branch of her literary work will bear the test of true humor. It has reverence, courtesy, tenderness, sympathy. Its mirth is without malice; its laughter seems ever akin to tears. While her humorous writings appeared in the one class of periodicals, in the other Miss De Vere continued to publish her poems of a more serious nature, many of which have become general favorites. The best-known are: "The Quiet House," "The Brook," "Life's Mirror," "We Two," and "Good-bye, Sweetheart." In 1870 she published a small collection of poems, entitled, "Love Songs, and Other Poems." Her poem "The Spinner" was much admired by John G. Whittier, and she published translations from German, French and Spanish literature, particularly of the poems of Bonalde and Becquer. Selma Cruikshank wrote, in 1897, of Miss De Vere: "She is akin to Mrs. Browning, 'daughter of Shakespeare,' in poetic feeling and expression. Her writings are characterized by spontaneity. In her love-songs there is always more tenderness than passion, more regret than despair. Her best lyric is at once a picture and a song, and in her sonnets there is reflection, taste, repose." She died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1920.

WARE, William Robert, architect, was born at Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1832, son of Henry and Mary Lovell (Pickard) Ware, grandson of Henry and Mary (Clarke) Ware, great-grandson of John Ware, great-great-grandson of Joseph Ware, and a descendant of Robert Ware, who came from England and was one of the early settlers of Dedham, Mass., about 1644. His father (q.v.) was a noted Unitarian divine, and professor in the Divinity School of Harvard. The son attended Hopkins Classical School, Milton Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1852. He spent two years as a private tutor in New York city and two years in the Lawrence Scientific School. During 1856–59 he studied in the office of J. E. and E. C. Cabot, architects, and was for eight months student in the private atelier of Richard M. Hunt, of New York city. In 1860 he began the practice of his profession in association with E. C. Philbrick (q.v.), the eminent engineer, and during 1863–81 he was in partnership with Henry Van Brunt (q.v.) who had been a fellow student under Mr. Hunt. The structures designed and erected by Ware and Van Brunt included the First Congregational Church and Old Medical School in Boston, Mass., a union railroad station in Worcester, Mass.; Universalist Church in North Cambridge; Episcopal Seminary, Sander's Theatre, two dormitories, Weld and Memorial halls of Harvard University, the extension of the Harvard library (1877) when he designed the first book-stack system of book storage for library administration. Prof. Ware's influence upon his profession as practicing architect was secondary to that as educator. For nearly forty years he was one of the most widely known educators in his field, and some 700 student architects were trained under his personal instruction. As educator he founded two schools of architecture, both of which have served as models for succeeding schools. In 1866 the first American school of architecture was organized by him as a department in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As professor of architecture in that institution he went to Paris in 1866 to study French systems of architectural training in the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the Ecole Centrala, and returned with enthusiasm for French principles of architecture and their adaptation to conform to American needs. He introduced as the first French professor of architecture in America, Eugent Letang, who became a member of the faculty of the new department. The second period of his

educational career was as founder and head of the new department of architecture in the School of Mines, later the School of Applied Science, Columbia University. The department opened in 1881, with four students and was housed in the Ionic edifice on Forty-ninth street for two years, when it was removed to the new Mines building on Park avenue. Recognizing the factor of art in the profession of architecture, Prof. Ware labored tactfully to secure its separation into an independent department at Columbia, and in 1902, during his last years of active service, the trustees set it apart as an independent unit of administration. In June, 1903, after a year of physical weakness, he returned as professor emeritus at the age of seventy-one years. A visit to Europe in 1883 was devoted to purchasing a collection of books, photographs and equipment for his new department at Columbia, and during his leave of absence in 1889–90, he visited Spain, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Italy and France. Prof. Ware gave direction and standard to the professional training of architects in America by insisting upon a liberal and thorough education as foundation. He taught history of architecture in relation to history in general, and the theory of design in relation to physical science, psychology, aesthetics and allied sciences and arts. Prof. Ware was a pioneer reformer in architectural competitions, a field in which he labored as adviser and judge, chiefly during the years 1880–1900. He laid down ethical principles to guide architectural competitions and formulated the official regulations of competition which were adopted by the American Institute of Architects. He participated either as adviser or judge in the competitions on the following projects: the Indianapolis Soldiers' Monument, Philadelphia Art Club, Madison Square Garden, New York Public Library, libraries in Utica, Louisville and other cities, the D. A. R. building in Washington, D. C., the city hall in St. Louis, and city halls, libraries, churches, clubs and office buildings in many cities. He was the author of "Modern Perspective" (1883), a classic and exhaustive treatise; "The American Vignola" (1904–06), a simple and practicable text for students, in two parts, Part I, "The Five Orders," Part II, "Arches and Vaults, Roofs, Doors and Windows, Walls and Ceilings, Steps and Staircases"; "Shades and Shadows" (1912–13), a two part textbook, and numerous articles and addresses appearing in technical journals, including "On the Condition of Architecture and Architectural Education in the United States," in the papers of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1866–67); "Greek Ornament" (1878); "Competition," in the "American Architect," Dec. 30, 1899; "Saracenic Architecture," a reprint, "Harvard Engineering Journal," April, 1905, and "Drawing, Designing and Thinking," "Architectural Record," 1909. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects (secretary), the Architectural League of New York, and the Archaeological Institute of America. For many years he was a member of the committee on the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and was the designer of its building in Athens. As a fellow associate and corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, he knew personally every authority of note in Great Britain and his personal and professional acquaintanceship at home included all persons of note in his field in the United States. In 1896 Harvard University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was regarded by his students as a sincere, unselfish, genial friend and companion, with an unusual warmth of interest in others. At the age of seventy-one years he retired to his cottage in Milton, Mass., where the last twelve years of his life were spent chiefly in literary work and service as general consulting authority on all matters architectural. He was unmarried and died in Milton, Mass., June 10, 1915.

GILDER, Jeannette Leonard, journalist and author, was born in Flushing, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1849, daughter of William H. and Jane (Nutt) Gilder, granddaughter of John and Sarah (Leonard) Gilder, great-granddaughter of John and Unity Berry (Lowber) Gilder, and great-great-granddaughter of Reuben Gilder and descendant of Henry Gilder, who came from England in 1635, by way of Barbados, B. W. I. Her father was a clergyman, author, editor and the principal of St. Thomas' Hall, a college for women in Flushing. The daughter attended Bordentown Seminary, New Jersey, and at the age of eighteen began her journalistic career by writing on various subjects for the Newark (N. J.) "Morning Register," a journal founded by Richard Watson Gilder, her brother, and R. Newton Crane, and at the same time she served as Newark reporter for the New York "Tribune." When "Scribner's Monthly," which afterward became the "Century Magazine," was founded she was associated with her brother, Richard W. Gilder, for a short time in the editorial department. In 1875 she was appointed literary editor of the New York "Herald," and later, musical and dramatic editor of the same paper. On Jan. 15, 1881, she and another brother, Joseph B. Gilder, founded the "Critic," the first purely literary weekly successfully established in the United States, and edited it for twenty-five years. For eighteen years Miss Gilder was the New York correspondent of the Boston "Saturday Evening Gazette," and subsequently the Boston "Evening Transcript," writing over the pen-name of "Brunswick" in both newspapers. She was the first American correspondent of the London "Academy," for some time New York correspondent of the Philadelphia "Press" and "Record," and a regular contributor to the London "Daily Mail," the New York "World," and the Chicago "Tribune." At various times she contributed special articles and short stories to the magazines. In 1886 she edited a volume entitled, "Representative Poems of Living Poets," for which the poets themselves made the selections; in 1887 she edited with Helen Gray Cone two volumes "Pen Portraits of Literary Women"; in 1899 she edited with her brother, Joseph B. Gilder, a volume of contributions to the "Critic," entitled "Authors at Home," and in 1882 a similar work, "Essays from the 'Critic.'" She was the author of "Taken by Siege" (1887); "Autobiography of a Tomboy" (1900); "The Tomboy at Work" (1904), and a comedy, "Quits" (1877), which was produced at the Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia. In 1878 she dramatized Josiah G. Holland's famous novel, "Sevenoaks," for the late John T. Raymond, who played it throughout the West, and "A Wonderful Woman" for Rose Eltinge. Later, Miss Gilder acted as agent for a number of well-known novelists and playwrights, and established "Miss Gilder's Syndicate" in 1895. Her chief diversions were reading and travel. After nearly fifty years of journal-

istic work, she died, unmarried, in New York city, Jan. 17, 1916.

DAVIS, Andrew Jackson, spiritualist, was born at Blooming Grove, Orange co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1826, son of Samuel Davis, a weaver and shoemaker. His parents were extremely poor and his opportunities for education limited. During his brief school attendance he was a dull scholar and barely learned the rudiments of the three R's. In childhood he was subject to somnambulism. While serving an apprenticeship to a shoemaker in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., he came under the influence of William Levington, who developed in young Davis extraordinary clairvoyant powers. Under Levington's hypnotic influence he was able to converse fluently on many abstruse subjects and diagnosed and prescribed for the sick who sought his ministrations from remote parts of the country. The following case cited in his autobiography is typical of the nature of these treatments: A man suffering from deafness called on Davis to be cured. While under hypnotic influence Davis announced that the character of the malady "called for the magnetic moisture of the rat" and he prescribed that the patient must place the warm skins of newly killed rats over and back of each ear every night for a certain length of time. In concluding his description of the case he says: "I subsequently heard that the disagreeable remedy wrought his much desired restoration." When he was nineteen years of age he is said to have dictated to Rev. William Fishbough during hours of hypnotic sleep, "The Principles of Nature, Her Divine Revelations, and a Voice of Mankind," which was soon afterwards published in a volume of about five hundred closely printed pages. The book, which attracted wide attention, contained a number of original ideas with regard to life here and hereafter, some of which were beautifully expressed, some of them contradicted those contained in the Bible and others were incomprehensible. He made several attempts to deliver lectures on the subject of spiritualism but was not successful in drawing an audience and thereafter he devoted himself to authorship. His later books, all of which profess to have been written under the influence of spirits are based on "The Principles of Nature" in which all of his most striking thoughts are recorded. They are: "The Philosophy of Special Providences" (1850); "The Great Harmonia," three volumes (1850–61); "The Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse" (1851); "The Harmonial Man" (1853); "The Present Age and Inner Life" (1854); "The Penetralia" (1856); "The Magic Staff—An Autobiography" (1857); "The Harbinger of Health" (1862); "Appetites and Passions" (1863); "The World's True Redeemer" (1863); "Self Contradictions of the Bible" (1864); "Morning Lectures" (1865); "History and Philosophy of Evil" (1866); "Death and the After-Life" (1866); "Tales of a Physician" (1867); "A Stellar Key to Summer Land" (1867); "Arabula, the Divine Guest" (1867); "Free Thoughts Concerning Religion" (1868); "Answers to Ever Recurring Questions from the People" (1868), and "The Diakka and Their Earthly Victims" (1873). Mr. Davis was married, May 15, 1855, to Mrs. Mary Robinson Love. He died at his home in Watertown, Mass., Jan. 13, 1910.

WHEDON, Daniel Denison, author and educator, was born at Onondaga, N. Y., Mar. 20, 1808. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1828, and subsequently applied himself to the study of law, but, abandoning that profession, devoted himself for a lengthy period to teaching. He taught at Cazenovia Seminary, New York, in 1830–31, was a tutor at Hamilton College during the following year, and was professor of ancient languages at Wesleyan University, Connecticut, for ten years. In 1843 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and filled pastorates at Pittsfield, Mass., and Jamaica, L. I. Resuming the teaching profession, he was professor of logic, rhetoric and history in Michigan University from 1845 to 1852. In 1856 he was appointed editor of the "Methodist Quarterly Review" and of the publications of the Methodist Book Concern, in which capacity he served for twenty-eight years. Besides his editorial work, Mr. Whedon was a religious writer of no little eminence. He was the author of numerous articles in different reviews and the following volumes: "Public Addresses" (1856); "Commentary on Matthew and Mark" (1860); "Freedom of the Will," reviewing Jonathan Edwards and others (1864); "Commentary on the New Testament," 5 vols. (1860–75); "Commentary on the Old Testament," 7 vols. (1880–86), and a posthumous volume, "Essays, Reviews and Discourses" (1889). Mr. Whedon's health failed in 1884, and he was obliged to relinquish his labors, and to retire to Atlantic Highlands, N. J. His erudite additions to religious literature and his valuable services to the cause of Methodism earned for him the degree of D.D. from Emory and Henry College, Virginia, and that of LL.D. from Wesleyan University. He died at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., June 8, 1885.

ROOSEVELT, Cornelius Van Schaick, merchant, was born in New York city, Jan. 30, 1794, son of Jacobus, or James J. and Maria (Van Schaick) Roosevelt. He was a descendant in direct line from Klaas Martensen Van Roosevelt, who left Holland in 1649, and settled in New Amsterdam, where he became one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens. From Klaas Van Roosevelt and his wife Jannetje Thomas, the line runs through their son Nicholas and his wife Hillotje Jans; their son Johannes and his wife Hyltje Syverts; and their son Jacobus and his wife Annetje Bogaert, who were the grandparents of Cornelius Roosevelt. The latter's father gave his services without compensation as commissary in the continental army during the entire period of the revolutionary war. Cornelius was educated at Columbia College, but having inherited a large fortune from his father, left school before graduation in order to engage in mercantile pursuits. For forty-seven years he was one of the leading business men of New York city, principally as a hardware and plate glass importer, and he became one of the five wealthiest men in the city. He was one of the founders of the Chemical National Bank in 1824, one of the leading financial institutions of New York. During the later years of his life he devoted a large part of his income to charity. He was a charter member of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in 1866. His wife was Margaret Barnhill, daughter of Robert Barnhill of Pennsylvania, and they had six sons: Silas Weir, James Alfred, Cornelius Van Schaick, Jr., Robert Barnhill, Theodore (father of Pres. Roosevelt), and William Weir Roosevelt. He died at his home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., July 17, 1871.

FRY, William Henry, composer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 10, 1815. In his twentieth year he studied the science of music in his native place, and soon thereafter wrote several pieces for the orchestra that were performed in New York city by Jullien's orchestra. Meanwhile he had been occupied as a writer for his father's newspaper, "The Philadelphia Gazette," and also wrote for other journals. Before young Fry reached the age of twenty, he had written three overtures, one of which was played by the Philadelphia Philharmonic Society orchestra, and for this he was awarded a gold medal. In 1845 Fry brought out an opera, "Leonora," at first in Philadelphia and thereafter in New York city. In the following year he went to Europe as correspondent of several journals. While there, he made valuable musical collections, intended to serve him in the future in his lectures. Returning to New York city after an absence of six years, he became musical editor of the "Tribune" newspaper, in which he blended acute criticism with bizarre opinions on art. For two weeks, in 1848, he endeavored to manage Italian opera. In 1853 he gave a course of ten musical lectures, illustrated by performances. For this purpose he employed only Italian singers, a chorus of 100 persons, an orchestra of eighty musicians, and a military band of fifty performers. In giving these ambitious entertainments the manager sacrificed thousands of dollars, without being enabled to establish his theories. Two of his own symphonies were produced at this period, and were followed a year or two later, by other works: a Stabat Mater and eleven string quartets, all still-born and never published. In 1858 the composer reconstructed his "Leonora," set it to Italian words, and brought it anew before the public; but it could not be made popular. Another opera, "Notre Dame," produced in 1864, both in Philadelphia and New York, was then tried, but fared no better. These musical dramas were defective in construction, and lacked freshness and originality. Fry's fundamental theory was that all good music came from Italy, and that orchestral achievements were secondary to vocal ensemble. He was an obstinate, honest, but wrong-headed critic, and as such had little sympathy with classical composers. He often spoke in public on current events and the fine arts. In 1858 he published a volume on "Artificial Fish-breeding." His health became gradually wasted by consumption, and he died in Santa Cruz, W. I., Dec. 21, 1864.

HOOD, Helen, composer, was born in Boston, Mass., daughter of George Henry and Henrietta (Janvrin) Hood, and a descendant of Richard Hood, who came to Lynn, Mass., from Lynn Regis, England, prior to 1650. Nearly all her ancestors were early settlers of Salem, and many of them distinguished themselves in military, church and state affairs. Her father was born in Salem, and his father was a conspicuous figure musically, while nearly all his family were similarly endowed, several of them having held responsible positions in the profession. She was a decided musical prodigy from babyhood, singing, at the age of sixteen months, twenty-one tunes, and at two years carried the soprano in a quartet of any tune she knew. At five years of age she began to study the pianoforte; at seven, the violin; at fifteen, the organ and voice. When but ten years of age, it was discovered that she had the gift of absolute pitch, and from her earliest years she has composed. She has always lived in Boston, but has had the advantages of frequent and extensive foreign travel. She studied the piano in Boston under B. J. Lang, and the organ for three years, after which she gave organ concerts, and during all this time played in church. She studied composition for one year with G. W. Chadwick of Boston, and in 1889 went abroad to continue her studies, remaining two years, during which time she studied the pianoforte with Moszkowski, and also, while in Berlin, continued the study of composition. Her compositions embrace pieces for violin and piano; for piano alone; a Te Deum in E flat; a quartet for strings in D major; a trio for piano, violin and cello; two pieces for two violins and piano; and a number of songs, including two part-songs, written for Smith College, and one for the Cecilia Club of Boston. For her original compositions, Miss Hood received a diploma and medal at the world's Columbian exposition. Her works have already won much praise and are acknowledged as distinctly original and always musicianly, and those who are best fitted to judge, believe that this young writer has not done her best work, but predict for her greater success and wider fame.

BLISS, Philip Paul, composer and singer, was born in Clearfield county, Pa., July 9, 1838. His early life was spent in farming districts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, where opportunities for culture were not afforded, and he was ten years of age before he first heard a piano. At the age of thirteen he united with the Baptist church at Elk Run, Pa., and even in his earlier years had been of a serious turn of mind. Up to 1855 he worked as a farmer and woodcutter, attending school now and then, and by 1856 had acquired enough education to enable him to teach school, his first experience as a pedagogue being at Hartsville, N. Y. In the winter of 1857 he attended a singing school for the first time, at Towanda, Pa., and a musical convention at Rome, N. Y., which brought him long-wished-for opportunities, and in 1860 he entered the Normal Academy of Music at Geneseo, N. Y. His voice developed into a bass of great range and beauty, and in the winter of 1860 he started on his career by teaching music and composing songs, which, however, had little more than a local reputation. About this time he made the acquaintance of George F. Root, who encouraged his efforts, and in 1865 Mr. Bliss entered into an arrangement with the firm of Root & Cady of Chicago, being engaged to conduct musical conventions in the northwestern states. He was also heard in oratorio, and sang the bass solos in "The Messiah" and "Elijah," with tremendous effect. During one of his tours he met the evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, and a strong friendship sprang up between them. The result was that Mr. Bliss began to spend considerable time in the composition of sacred music in the form of songs, and in evangelistic labors. In 1874 he gave up all other work to devote himself to conducting revival meetings, chiefly in connection with Maj. D. W. Whittle, and by his manly character, his winning address, his earnest spirit and his magnetic voice, had great power over his audiences. His first songs were set

to music by George F. Root, but those by which he became best known were wholly his own production. The most popular, "Hold the Fort," was inspired by a message signalled during the civil war by Gen. William T. Sherman. Others scarcely less popular were "Only an Armor Bearer," "Rescue the Perishing," "Pull for the Shore," and "Hallelujah! 'tis done!" Four collections of his songs were published: "The Charm" (1871); "The Song Tree" (1872); "The Joy" (1873), and "Gospel Songs" (1874). He and his wife perished in a railway disaster near Ashtabula, O., Dec. 29, 1876. His "Memoirs," by Maj. Whittle, were published in 1877.

LOUD, Annie Frances, composer and organist, was born Nov. 16, 1856, in the ancient town of Weymouth, Mass., which is still her home; daughter of John White and Sarah Humphrey (Blanchard) Loud. She comes of singularly pure New England ancestry, being lineally descended from the oldest and the youngest of the pilgrims who on board the Mayflower signed the immortal compact—being on her father's side the ninth generation from William Brewster and on her mother's side the seventh from John Alden. Both of her parents were distinctly musical. Her father's grandfather, Thomas Blanchard, was a composer of some merit, and his father, Deacon Samuel Blanchard, was a singer of such distinguished excellence that his praises are sounded to the present day. Thus inheriting musical talent, singing tunes before she could talk, composing at the age of five years, having the advantage of a musical home and living in a musical town—Miss Loud early displayed a strong preference for the pedal organ, and a gift for improvisation. This preference and gift have grown with her years and become characteristic of her musical life. When hardly beyond infancy she was given a lesson in scale-fingering by the venerable Lowell Mason, then a guest in her father's house. After preliminary piano work she studied the organ and composition at the Boston Conservatory; then took a course in harmony and composition under John W. Tufts of Boston; later resuming piano and organ study and adding vocal lessons. Having served as choir singer, church organist, or musical director almost continually since the age of fourteen, Miss Loud naturally makes a specialty of church music, and in composition has confined herself almost exclusively to works for the voice. Her first song was published in Boston in 1881. In 1893 she was awarded a diploma and medal by the musical committee of the Columbian exposition at Chicago, for "An exhibit of sacred and secular music of standard value and interest, consisting of solos and choruses." The initials "A. F." were purposely used to conceal her sex; and for many years proved a successful disguise. Her work is varied in character, including sacred solos with organ accompaniment; secular solos with piano and violin accompaniment; music for Christmas and Easter; choruses; quartets for mixed, male, and ladies' voices; and simpler music for children. Among the best known of her nearly ninety compositions, now published, are the sacred solos, "There is a City Bright," "The Angel's Message," "The Midnight Song," "Our Risen King" and "His Loving-kindness"; the secular solos, "By-lo Love," "The Slumber Islands," "Tell Him I Love Him Better Ev'ry Day," "My Rose" and "The Wary Trout"; and the octavos, "Glory to God Most High," "O Merry, Merry Chiming Christmas Bells." "Ring Merry Bells," "The Easter Bells are Chiming," "Joy-bells," "Hallelujah!" "What shall we Children Bring?" and "Welcome, Grand Army Men!"

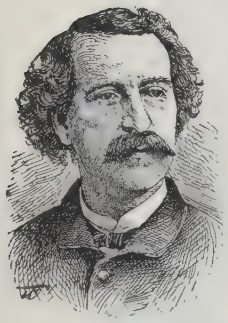
A. F. Loud

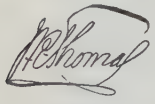
DWIGHT, John Sullivan, musical critic, was born in Boston, Mass., May 13, 1813. His father was a native of Shirley in the same state, and it was his desire that his son should enter the Unitarian ministry; consequently the latter, who was graduated at Harvard in 1832, studied in the Harvard Divinity School, and having been ordained, preached in various places until 1840 when he was installed pastor of the Unitarian Church at Northampton, Mass. Two years later, he left the ministry and joined the experimental socialistic community of Brook Farm, at West Roxbury, near Boston, in connection with Hawthorne, George William Curtis, George and Sophia Ripley and other earnest men and women, who in after years became eminent. Here he remained until the community was dissolved in 1848, engaged—when he was not ploughing, felling trees, or doing similar work—in teaching languages, in editing the musical department of the "Harbinger," a periodical published at Brook Farm, and in contributing critiques to the Boston daily newspapers. Returning to Boston, he contributed literary, scientific and philosophical articles to the Boston "Dial," the "Christian Examiner," and other periodicals. He now began to give his attention chiefly to music, publishing articles on the great masters and lecturing on these composers and their works in the principal cities of the Union. It is a singular fact that one who did more than almost anyone else in his time to educate the public to an appreciation of the best music, had but slight technical knowledge of the art, and but an indifferent knowledge of harmony. It was written of him that "he was a born critic in the highest sense; not a man whose exact technical knowledge of his subject enabled him to discourse learnedly and irrefragibly on it; not one whose comparison of a work of art with acknowledged standards would be academically instructive; but a man of the keenest perceptions of beauty and grandeur, who could make you see the beauty he saw, and make you feel with him the grandeur he felt." In 1852 he established "Dwight's Journal of Music," and for six years was its editor, publisher and proprietor. The proprietary interest was then assumed by Oliver Ditson, but Mr. Dwight continued to edit the "Journal" until 1883, when it was discontinued. It ranked far above any similar periodical published in this country or in Europe during the period of its existence, and its files, as has truthfully been said, "form one of the best and most reliable works of reference available to the student of American musical history." Its correspondence, its translations from foreign musical journals, and its contributed matter were all admirable, but much of its success was due to the forcible, yet elegant style of its editor's articles and the cheerful courage with which he supported his opinions against fierce onslaughts by fellow critics. He was often condemned as old-fashioned and opinionated, for making the old German composers his idols, and opposing with what seemed blind partisanship Wagner, Liszt, Brahms and the rest of the "moderns," and for hindering the development of a national school by

John Sullivan Dwight

ignoring the claims of native composers. But his convictions were not due to a jealous or petty nature; his conservatism arose from an enthusiastic admiration for the European classical masters, and his prejudice against the new school from a deeply-seated love of music that was serene and reposeful; "of the more morbidly sensitive and analytically introspective composers, he could sympathize only with those in whom he found morbid sensibility constantly cured and atoned for by immaculate beauty and perfect clarity of expression." Dr. Dwight was an active member of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and for a number of years was librarian of the Harvard Musical Association. He wrote verse with considerable facility and grace. A volume entitled "Translations of Select Minor Poems from the German of Gœthe and Schiller," published in 1838, contains some good examples of his talent in this line. Dr. Dwight died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 6, 1893.

THOMAS, John Rogers, composer and singer, was born in Newport, Monmouthshire, Wales, March 26, 1829, son of David and Mary Thomas. A born musician, he early developed a passion for the art, and on Dec. 21, 1847, at the age of eighteen, he made his first public appearance at a concert given by the Newport Choral Society; singing the bass part in the "Messiah," and creating a very favorable impression. Shortly afterwards he appeared at the Theatre Royal, Cardiff, as primo-basso at a concert given by the celebrated tenor, Mr. Tilley. In the spring of 1849 he sailed for New York and made his first appearance in America on May 22d of that year. In 1852 Mr. Thomas was engaged by Edward Seguin, the celebrated basso-profundo, to sing the baritone rôles with the Seguin Opera Co., and made his first appearance at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore, as the count in the "Bohemian Girl," afterwards appearing in "Cinderella," "Somnambula," and other operas. On March 18, 1853, at his entertainment, "The Lays of Many Lands," he made his bow as a composer and sang his first song, "Once Upon a Time." From this time he devoted himself to composing and singing, with gratifying success. It was also in 1853 that "Fond Hearts at Home" was written. This song made such an impression on Stephen Foster that he offered a good sum for the privilege of printing his name as author on the title page, intending to make it a companion piece to his famous "Old Folks at Home." The flattering offer, however, was declined. In 1856 Mr. Thomas wrote "The Cottage by the Sea," a song that was destined to make him famous all over the English-speaking world and establish his reputation. In 1858 he made a short visit to England and appeared at the Julien concerts. During this year "Bonnie Eloise" and "Some One to Love" were written. "Happy be thy Dreams" was written in 1859; "'Tis but a Little Faded Flower" in 1860; "Annie of the Vale" and "Down by the Riverside I Stray" in 1861, and "Mother Kissed Me in My Dreams" in 1864. In 1865 Mr. Thomas again visited England and appeared at the Eisteddfod held in Carmarthanshire, Wales, and was created a bard with the title "Alawm Gwent, melodist and harmonist of Monmouthshire." He also sang at Croydon in the "Messiah," at London in the "Creation," and also in Liverpool. In this year "Beautiful Isle of the Sea" was composed; "Softly O'er the Rippling Waters" appeared in 1866, and "The Day When You'll Forget Me" in 1869. In 1873 Mr. Thomas was given full charge of the musical ceremonies at the Seward Memorial Exercises, held at Albany, N. Y., and sang "The Trumpet Shall Sound." "Eilleen Alanna" was written in this year, and "Must We then Meet as Strangers" appeared in 1875. In a number of instances he furnished the verses for his songs; notably for "Fond Hearts at Home," "The Cottage by the Sea," "Far Away," "Our Own Dear Land" and "May God Protect Columbia." Mr. Thomas' songs and ballads deserve the popularity that has been accorded them. They are musicianlike, melodious and graceful, and have that natural and simple melody which is the greatest charm in ballad music. While there is no doubt that Mr. Thomas' name will live through his songs and ballads, it is to the critical and true music lover that his sacred music appeals. His "Te Deums" and hymns are widely known and esteemed. His first work of this character, the "Te Deum" in B flat, written in 1859, quickly obtained recognition and is now familiar to every choir in the land. His "Morning Service," "Evening Service," "Hymns of the Church," and the "Sacred Quartettes" are standard works. His setting of the hymns "As Pants the Hart," "Come Thou Fount," "When I can Read My Title Clear," "In Heavenly Love Abiding," etc., are highly esteemed for their exquisite simplicity and true devotional feeling. He also wrote a cantata, "The Picnic," containing his celebrated laughing song, "A Jolly Good Laugh"; and an operetta, "Diamond Cut Diamond." As a singer his services were in great demand and he was associated at different times with Mme. Stephani, Agnes Sutherland, Caroline Richings, Mme. Anna Bishop, Clara Louise Kellogg, L. M. Gottschalk, Gazzaniga, Parepa, Carlotta Patti, Camilla Urso, Tietjens, and other celebrities. For years he was the accepted oratorio basso in New York, his style and school being entirely in sympathy with that kind of music. He was a versatile artist in the concert-room and was equally at home in English or Italian music. Mr. Thomas was an honorary member of the St. David's Society and also of the North Western Literary and Historical Society of Sioux City, Ia., and was at one time a member of the Arcadian Club of New York. He died at his home in New York, Apr. 5, 1896.





PERABO, Johann Ernst, pianist and composer, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, Nov. 14, 1845, son of Johann Michael and Christiane (Hübner) Perabo. At the age of five he began to study the rudiments of music under his father, and progressed so rapidly that by the time he was eleven years of age he knew by heart Bach's "Wohltemperirtes Klavier." In 1852 his parents came to the United States, and settled in New York city, where they remained two years. During that period young Perabo took part in a public concert. The family removed to Dover, N. H.; then, two years later, to Boston, where they resided for a year. There the youth continued his studies under Frank Hill, and (on the violin) under William Schultze, and appeared at a concert at the Music Hall, under Carl Zerrahn's direction. In the autumn of 1858 he sailed for Germany, and entered a boarding-school at Eimsbüttel, near Hamburg, where he remained for four years, acquiring a general education, but omitting, temporarily, the study of music, as his health was not strong; then, in October, 1862, he entered the conservatory at Leipzig. His teachers were Moscheles and E. F. Wenzel, on the piano; Papperitz, Hauptman and Richter in harmony; and later, Reinecke in composition. While there he gained one of the Helbig prizes; and at the public examination of the conservatory, May 4, 1865, he

played the second and third movements of Burgmüller's concerto in F sharp minor, performed for the first time in public. In November, 1865, he returned to America, and after a successful concert tour through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, took up his residence in Boston in 1866. During that year he played at the last of the Harvard symphony concerts, April 19th, and was so well received that he decided to make that city his home; but from time to time played in concerts in New York city. He was a favorite performer at the concerts of the Harvard Musical Association, and he also attained signal success as a teacher. He made concert arrangements for two hands of the first movement of Rubinstein's "Ocean Symphony," of the Scherzo in F, from the same work, and of the same composer's overture, "Dimitri Donskoi"; also, of the first movement of Schubert's unfinished symphony. In two transcriptions from Beethoven's "Fidelio," ten transcriptions from Arthur Sullivan's "Iolanthe," a fantasy upon Arthur Sullivan's opera, "Patience," and in his song, "Destiny," op. 13, he was his own publisher. His original works are chiefly: "Moments Musical," op. 1; "Scherzo," op. 2; "Prelude," op. 3; "Waltz," op. 4; "After School," op. 7; "Three Studies," op. 9; "Pensées," containing a musical setting of Hamlet's Soliloquy, op. 11, and "For Amy," op. 12, written for his young pupil, Amy Marcy Cheney (later Mrs. H. H. A. Beach). Mr. Perabo was married June 1, 1889, to Louise Elizabeth Schmidt of Boston, Mass., and died in West Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 29, 1920.

WHITING, George Elbridge, organist and composer, was born at Holliston, Middlesex co., Mass., Sept. 14, 1843. His mother was a vocalist, and several of his brothers are musicians; with one of them, at that time an organist at Springfield, he began to study the piano at the age of five, but by the advice of his instructor he later gave up the piano for the organ. At the age of thirteen he made his first appearance in public, at Worcester, Mass., and two years later went to Hartford, Conn., to succeed Dudley Buck as organist of one of the churches of that city. There he founded the Beethoven Musical Society, which devoted its attention to sacred music. In 1862 he removed to Boston to take the position of organist at the Mount Vernon Congregational Church; occasionally gave recitals, meanwhile studying the organ with Geo. W. Morgan of New York. In 1863 he went to Liverpool, England, and placed himself under William Thomas Best, one of the great organists of Great Britain. On his return to the United States he became choir leader and organist of St. Joseph's Church, Albany, N. Y., and served three years, going back to Boston where for several years he officiated at King's Chapel and the Music Hall. In 1874 he again sailed for Europe and took up his residence in Berlin for the purpose of studying harmony with Haupt, and orchestration with Radecke. Returning to Boston, he became rector of and principal organ instructor in the New England Conservatory. He was also conductor of the Foster Club, which rendered a number of his compositions, including a setting of the prologue to Longfellow's "Golden Legend," and the first sketch of a cantata, "The Tale of the Viking." In 1879 he accepted a call from Theodore Thomas to take charge of the organ department of the College of Music at Cincinnati, O., where he presided at several of the most important May festivals in that city. In 1883 he returned to the New England Conservatory and to his former position in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, whose service was famous for its elaborate beauty during the thirty-four years he was organist and director. His principal compositions are: five masses, including Mass in C minor, for four solo parts, chorus, orchestra and organ, produced in 1872; and Mass in F minor for chorus, orchestra and organ, written for the opening of the cathedral in Boston, 1874; "Morning Service in C; Te Deum and Jubilate"; "Gloria in Excelsis in B Flat"; "Sonata in A Minor"; "Four Concert Etudes," B Flat Major, F Major, A Minor, D Minor; two suites, one for full orchestra and one for cello solo and piano; "Allegro Brillante" for small orchestra; "Our Country," a choral march for full orchestra and chorus; "The Princess," a concert overture; "Leonora," a one-act opera in Italian; and numerous manuscript songs, part-songs and anthems. He also wrote a number of collections for students, including "First Six Months on the Organ," "First Studies for Organ," "The Organist," and "Twenty Preludes and Postludes." Mr. Whiting was married Apr. 30, 1867, to Helen, daughter of Jonathan Aldrich of Worcester, Mass., and had one child, Katharine Aldrich Whiting. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14, 1923.

Geo E. Whiting.

TRACY, George Lowell, composer, was born at Lynn, Mass., Feb. 21, 1855, son of Cyrus Mason and Caroline Mary (Needham) Tracy. His father was a well-known botanist and authority on many scientific subjects, also a civil engineer, and for some years was professor of materia medica in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He was a fine amateur musician as well, and left in manuscript many compositions, one of which, "The Rescued Year," was produced publicly with considerable success. Mrs. Tracy was a church singer and a skilled pianist. George Tracy received in the family circle from boyhood, instruction in singing, pianoforte playing, the use of orchestral instruments and composition, and even when a lad was known as a capable director of orchestra, band and chorus. He continued his studies in Boston under various well-known teachers, and returned to that city after several years of travel as orchestra leader with small opera and dramatic companies. He held the position of viola player in the orchestra of the Park Theatre, and later at the Tremont Theatre, and also gave lessons and devoted much time to composition. In 1883 there was a sudden turn in the tide of his affairs. He was married, Nov. 27th, to Martha Agnes Walker, of Paris, Me., a talented church singer and a vocal teacher of recognized ability, and soon after was summoned to London to prepare the pianoforte arrangements of the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan, with a view to securing (if possible) an American copyright. Mr. Tracy, accompanied by his wife, made three trips to England, forming many delightful friendships with musicians in that country. They were entertained by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and to him and the members of his circle Mr. Tracy feels himself indebted for the refining of his musical nature, and the awakening of an intense desire for all that is best in musical art. After his last visit to England he traveled for three seasons with Hanlon's Fantasma Co., giving his own music in connection with Hanlon's pantomime. Two years were spent at Lewiston, Me., where he taught theory and composition, and with his wife founded a conservatory of music, which is still in successful operation. Returning to Boston, he resumed teaching and became conductor of several amateur societies, notably the 1st corps of cadets. His principal compositions in-

clude "Uncle Tom," opera; "Idylvale," operetta; "The King's Judgment," a short oratorio (book by his father); "Excelsior, Jr.," burlesque opera; "The Royal Twins," a comic opera; "Queen Bess," opera, and "A Spring Pastoral," operetta; also numerous pieces for the orchestra and military band, for the piano and the voice. He was professor of music at Boston College when he died, Aug. 12, 1921.

WILSON, Grenville Dean, composer, was born at Lenox, Mass., Jan. 26, 1833, son of Major and Betsey (Fenn) Wilson. His father, widely known for many years as a teacher, was actively interested in the advancement of sacred music. Mr. Wilson received his first musical instruction from his mother, a singer and pianist of considerable skill, and continuing under a German master of piano and violin, resident in the family, he afterward studied with teachers in Boston and New York. Adopting the profession of music early in life, he for a number of years occupied important positions in various seminaries for young ladies, among which was Mrs. Charles Sedgwick's well-known school at Lenox. In 1864 he took charge of the musical department of Temple Grove Seminary, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. In 1867 Mr. Wilson returned to Boston, teaching in that city, and at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, until 1871, when he settled at Nyack-on-the Hudson, where he engaged in teaching, composing, and promoting local musical enterprises. In 1881 he was one of the music festival committee, under Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and organized the Nyack Choral Society, as a part of the festival chorus. Mr. Wilson began to compose when but a boy, and many of his early compositions are still popular. In 1869 was published a set of six pieces, under the general title of "Summer Reveries," one of the numbers being the exquisite tone-picture, "The Shepherd Boy," which has become familiar all over the world. His published compositions number nearly 200. Among his most popular pieces for the pianoforte are: "Merry Bells"; "Les Voix du Matin"; "Tripping thro' the Meadows"; "Highland Echoes"; "Wayside Chapel"; "Moonlight on the Hudson"; "Forest Hymn"; "Chapel in the Mountains"; "Silver Chimes"; "Twilight Reveries"; "Starlight on the Hudson"; "Chapel by the Sea." Some of his most successful songs are: "My Love went Sailing"; "Stars trembling o'er Us"; "Spring will soon be here Again"; "Songs that Words Can Never Know"; and "The Train for Poppy Land." In 1869 Mr. Wilson was married to Josephine M. Emery of Albany, N. Y. He died at Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1897.

LYNES, Frank, musician and composer, was born at Cambridge, Mass., May 16, 1858, son of Edward Gray and Mary Jane Lynes. He began the study of music at the age of twelve years. Later, he entered the New England Conservatory in Boston, afterward studying the piano, under B. J. Lang, besides taking a special course in music at Harvard College, under Prof. J. K. Paine. From 1883 to 1885 he lived in Leipzig, Germany, studying piano, harmony, counterpoint and fugue, under Bruno Zwintcher, Alfred Richter, S. Jadassohn, Carl Reinecke and others. He has been a teacher of the pianoforte since he was eighteen years of age, and gives instruction in Boston, though his home is, as it has always been, in Cambridge. Mr. Lynes' compositions include pianoforte solos and studies, songs and duets; part songs, for mixed as well as male voices; a cantata, "The Curfew Bell" (mixed voices, solos, with pianoforte accompaniment); anthems, etc. Among his best works for the pianoforte are: "La Gondola in F"; "Spinning Song in G"; besides Studies, op. 20, 21, 25 and 26. His best songs are: "Memoria"; "Spanish Serenade"; "Sweetheart"; "When Love is Done"; "Spring Song" (with violin obligato); "A Summer Wooing," op. 19, No. 1; "Thy Heart Should Like a Fountain Be;" "Over the Mountains;" "Ah, now to Sever;" and op. 23.

DANKS, Hart Pease, composer, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 6, 1834, the son of Albert and Nancy E. (Bunnell) Danks. When he was eight years of age, his parents removed to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and there he began to study music under Dr. Whiting, a physician and the most cultivated musician in that place. In 1850 the family removed to Chicago, and for a time young Danks engaged in business with his father, who was a contractor; then he tried photography as a profession, but his love for music interfered seriously with this, and after leading choirs and directing musical conventions, he decided to devote himself to composition. His first composition was a psalm-tune called "Lake Street." His first songs, "Anna Lee" and "The Old Lane," were published at Boston and Chicago in 1855, and during the next five years he produced about thirty songs. In 1864 he removed to New York, where he still resides. In 1870 he began a series of ballads, the aggregate sales of which ran up into the millions, but the copyrights of two of the most popular, and (to the publishers) most profitable, "Don't Be Angry with Me, Darling," and "Silver Threads Among the Gold," were sold for a paltry sum. In 1872 he published an operetta, "Pauline," and forty songs; in 1873, a sacred song, "Not Ashamed of Christ," and thirty-eight popular songs, and after that time put forth annually a large number of compositions; in one year as many as eighty-eight. It is not exaggerating to say that the aggregate number of the songs alone is 1,000. But Mr. Danks' reputation as a composer is based upon more serious work; namely on his church music, which is well known to choirs and Sunday-schools. His anthems, several collections of which have been published, his solos, quartets, etc., and his carols have attained great popularity. He was for many years prominent as a concert basso, and has been connected as director or singer with prominent churches in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and Cleveland. Mr. Danks was married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Hattie R., daughter of Thomas Colahan of Cleveland, O., and had three children. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 20, 1903.

HEINRICH, Anthony Philip, composer, was born in Schönbuchel, Austria, about 1778. He was originally a merchant and manufacturer, but failed in business. Thereafter Heinrich went to the United States, settling in Kentucky, where he followed no regular pursuit, but devoted most of his time to the study and practice of music. His instruments were the viola and the pianoforte. Tiring of quiet life in Kentucky, he went to busy London, studied theory, and for seven years paid his way by playing the viola in minor orchestras. At that time he published a few compositions that attracted no attention, and formed a notion that the composition of orchestral music was his forte. This delusion never left him. In 1834 he went to Vienna, where he competed for a prize with one of his manuscript symphonies; but the award was made to one of the brothers Lachner. Returning disappointed to New York city, he became a member of several musical organizations, and succeeded in getting several of his symphonies performed for his benefit. In 1857 he crossed the ocean to visit his native place, but soon returned to New York city. Among musi-

cians he was familiarly known as "Father Heinrich" and rated as a "fanatica per la musica." His later compositions were orchestral, and of an ambitious kind; none were ever published. When, from extreme age, his sight began to fail and he also became hard of hearing, he would not infrequently blunder into playing solos among the orchestra, after a piece of music had been brought to its conclusion. He died in New York city in 1858.

VOGRICH, Max William Charles, pianist and composer, was born at Szeben, Hermannstadt, Hungary, Jan. 24, 1852. His talent for music manifested itself early, and at the age of seven he appeared before the public at Pressburg. Three years (1866–69) were spent at Leipzig Conservatory, under Moscheles and Hauptmann, and he then made an extensive concert tour, visiting in the period 1870–78, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Spain and Italy, Mexico and South America. He visited the United States several times in company with the violinist Wilhelmj. In 1882 he went to Australia, where he remained four years, and while there married a lady of that country. He returned to New York in 1886, and since that time has devoted himself entirely to composition. His numerous works published and performed, include "Vanda," a grand opera, produced in Florence in 1875; "King Arthur," a grand opera, produced at Leipzig in 1893; "The Captivity," oratorio, given in New York in 1891; "Missa Solemnis"; "Der Budda" (1904); "Memento Mori" (1912), and "E Pur Si Muove" (1912), and piano and violin concertos, anthems and songs. Mr. Vogrich was in Weimar in 1902–08, in London 1908–14, and in New York from 1914 until his death, which occurred June 10, 1916.

Max Vogrich

CARL, William Crane, organist, was born at Bloomfield, N. J., March 2, 1865, son of Samuel R. and Mary P. (Crane) Carl. His mother descended from an old colonial family of New Jersey, and her father served as a drummer boy in the war of 1812. His musical gift was inherited from his father, and manifested itself in his earliest years. At the age of seven he began the study of music, and progressed so rapidly that it soon became the fashion in the neighborhood to invite the youthful musician to play in public. In his fifteenth year he received an appointment as organist of a little church in his native town, and was thus, by the close vicinity of New York, enabled to study under the best musicians. Three years later he was made organist of the First Presbyterian Church at Newark, N. J., where he continued for eight years. He then resigned his position to go abroad, and was for some time a pupil of the well-known organist of Paris, M. Alexandre Guilmant. On completing his studies Mr. Carl played in a series of recitals at the international exposition at Edinburgh, and also in Stockholm, London, Dublin and Paris. His unusual gifts enlisted the interest of prominent musicians to such an extent that a number of them have composed organ selections especially for Mr. Carl. Among these are Guilmant (3), Dubois Rousseau (2), Claussmann (3), Deshayes (2), MacMaster, Salomé, Callaerts (2), Selby, Gigout, Boellmann and Baron F. de la Tourbelle. On his return to America in 1892, Mr. Carl was at once engaged as organist and musical director of the First Presbyterian Church of New York. In addition to serving in this connection, he has been actively engaged ever since in inaugurating new organs, and giving organ recitals throughout the United States. During the Columbian exposition at Chicago, he gave, at the request of the commissioners, a series of three recitals at Festival Hall. Among other important engagements he has appeared as soloist at the Worcester musical festival, with the Boston symphony orchestra; with Walter Damrosch and the New York symphony orchestra; with Frank Damrosch and the Musical Art Society, and at Vassar, Wellesley and other colleges. He has been musical director of the Baton Club since its organization in 1893, and is affiliated with the Organists' Guild, and the Manuscript Society of New York. As a composer he has become widely known through his anthems, songs, and various works for the organ.

MARETZEK, Max, composer, conductor and impresario, was born at Brunn, Austria, June 28, 1821. After studying at the University of Vienna, he took a course in music, under the chapel-master, I. X. Seyfried, and, in 1839, conducted at Brunn an opera, "Hamlet," of his own composition. He then removed to Paris, where he earned a livelihood by writing music of various kinds, Grisi being one of his patrons. Later he was connected with several theatres on the Continent, in different capacities, and in 1844 he became assistant to Balfe, conductor at Her Majesty's Theatre in London. It was due to his skillful management that Jenny Lind was secured for the season of 1845–46. While in London he wrote an opera, "Ricco," and three ballets: "Le Gênie du Globe," "Les Violins de Tartini," and "Fête Villagoise." In 1848 he came to the United States, and during the succeeding year conducted Italian opera at the Astor Place Opera House in New York city. One of his troupe was Mlle. Bertucca, who afterward became his wife. Thereafter, until 1878, he was manager of various troupes, and, by his unremitting efforts, popularized the opera in this country. Besides the Astor Place, he was connected with the Grand Opera House, and was first lessee of the Academy of Music. With his companies, which included many noted vocalists, he occasionally visited Canada, Mexico and the West Indies. The works of the best modern French and Italian masters were introduced by him, as well as some old-time favorites, and, having great courage and confidence, he often risked his fortune in producing them. He retired about the time Col. Mapleson began his operatic ventures, and, almost until his death, devoted himself to teaching vocal music. He wrote in this country an opera, "Sleepy Hollow," unsuccessfully produced in 1878; light pieces for the pianoforte; musical sketches for American, French and German periodicals; and a chatty autobiography, entitled "Crotchets and Quavers" (1858). Mr. Maretzek died at his home at Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, N. Y., May 14, 1897. His wife, a son and two daughters survive him.

HUSS, Henry Holden, pianist and composer, was born in Newark, N. J., June 21, 1862. He studied the piano with his father, George John Huss, and began composition and counterpoint with O. B. Boise. He studied counterpoint, fugue, instrumentation, piano, organ, directing and history in Munich at the Royal Conservatory of Music from September, 1882, to July, 1885, when he was graduated with honors, receiving the royal diploma. While in Munich he played in public with orchestra the first movement of Beethoven's "G Major Concerto," and a composition of his own, which was a "Rhapsody" in C major for piano and orchestra. The latter composition he performed with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston, in November, 1886; also in New York, at Chickering Hall, with Mr. Van der Stucken in 1887. Theodore Thomas directed his

"Ave Maria," for female chorus, orchestra and organ, in Chicago in 1891. His other compositions are: "Cleopatra's Death" for soprano solo and orchestra; trio for piano, violin and 'cello; sonata for violin and piano; sonata for 'cello and piano; string quartette; Romanze and Polonaise for solo violin and orchestra; choruses for male, female and mixed voices, and many songs and piano pieces.

ELSON, Louis Charles, musician, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 17, 1848, son of Julius and Rosalie (Schnell) Elson, both of German birth. His mother was a woman of pronounced musical talent and at the age of six years his musical instruction was begun by her. He studied piano under August Hamann of Boston, voice under August Kreissman, one of the foremost singers of German lieder, and composition under Carl Gloggner-Castelli of the Conservatory of Leipzig, where he made his first attempts at composition. Returning to Boston, he joined the staff of the "Musician and Artist" as reviewer, and in 1878 became editor of "Vox Humana." While pursuing his work in musical journalism, Mr. Elson entered upon his teaching career in 1880 as instructor in theory and voice, at the New England Conservatory of Music, and in 1882 became head of the department of musical theory, the position which he retained until his death. In addition to his musical teaching, he reached the public through his books, his editorials and journalistic writings, and his lectures. He was author of "Curiosities of Music" (1883); "German Songs and Song Writers" (1884); "History of German Song" (1886); "Theory of Music" (1890); "Realm of Music" (1892); "European Reminiscences" (1893); "Great Composers" (1897); "Our National Music and Its Sources" (1899); "Shakespeare in Music" (1900); "History of American Music" (1904); "Folksongs of Many Nations" (1905); "Elson's Music Dictionary" (1906); "Elson's Pocket Dictionary of Music" (1910); "Mistakes and Disputed Points in Music" (1910); "Women in Music" (1918), and "Children in Music" (1918). He wrote articles on the "History of Music" for the "Encyclopædia Americana" (1905–06), and the "New Standard Encyclopædia" (1914). He was editor-in-chief of the "University Encyclopædia of Music," ten volumes (1911), and assistant editor of "The Musician's Guide," of which his son, Arthur Elson, was editor-in-chief. Numerous contributions were made as editor of "The Score" and "The Musical Herald"; correspondent and editorial writer of "Music and Drama" and "Musical Courier," and musical editor of the "Boston Advertiser." He was Boston correspondent for "Revue Musicale" (Paris), "Die Musik" (Berlin), and "Musical Sud-Americano" (Buenos Aires); and European correspondent for the Boston "Transcript." He lectured before Lowell Institute, Boston; the Cincinnati College of Music and the leading colleges and universities. He was married in 1873, to Bertha Lissner of Boston, Mass., and had one son, Arthur Elson, musical educator and author. He died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1920.

CONVERSE, Charles Crozat, composer, was born at Warren, Mass., Oct. 7, 1832. He descends lineally from Edward Conyers, of an English family of Wakerly Manor, who came to America with Winthrop in 1630, and was a distinguished Puritan leader and legislator. After a thorough course of instruction in English and the classics, he went, in 1856, to Germany. He studied music at the Conservatory of Leipsig, and took a course of instruction in law and philosophy in that city, going afterwards to Berlin for tuition in organ music under Haupt. In Leipsig he supplemented the regular class-teaching of Profs. Papperitz, Plaidy, Hauptmann and Richter with private lessons from Richter, meanwhile forming the acquaintance of Liszt at Weimar, and Spohr at Cassel, both of whom were interested in his compositions. Spohr was especially interested, and after a critical examination of some of his orchestral pieces in symphonic form, wrote: "He is capable of producing works of the highest character." While abroad he invented the common-gender pronoun, thon, since adopted by leading authors, and incorporated with the vocabulary of the "Standard Dictionary," in whose department of musical terminology he assisted. On his return to America he took a full course of instruction in law at Albany University, and was graduated there in 1860 with the degree of LL.B., to which was afterwards added the honorary degree of LL.D. by Rutherford College, North Carolina. Six of his German songs have been published in Leipsig, and his concert overture on "Hail Columbia," for full orchestra, in Paris. He edited the two hymnals for the church and Sunday-school, published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, in 1866, and the two published by the Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond; likewise the psalmodic collections, entitled, respectively: The "Church Singer," "Sweet Singer," and "Anthem Book, published by the Methodist Book Concern of New York, which also issued a 300-page volume of prose excerpts, made by him when investigating pronominal literature, entitled "Sayings of Sages," under the anagram of E. C. Revons. He is the editor of "Silver Wings," a Sunday-school hymnal; "Songs of the Covenant," and the "Standard Hymnal." Among his youthful publications are a juvenile cantata, "Spring Holiday"; a guitar method, a school music-book—"Musical Bouquet," "Little Songs for Little Singers," and numerous popular little ballads and pieces.

His most youthful composition extant is a correctly constructed manuscript melody, bearing the date of his eighth year. He has composed many hymn-tunes, and both the words and music of some hymns. His most widely-used sacred piece is, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," of which it is estimated that over 50,000,000 copies have gone into all the tongues of Christendom. He has set music to the national hymn, written for him by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, beginning "Sound Forth Again the Nation's Voice," which is pronounced by critics worthy of adoption. His concert overture, "Hail Columbia," was first played at the Peace Jubilee in Boston, under the direction of P. S. Gilmore, it being the only American symphonic work chosen for that occasion from many works then offered. It was played at the Columbian exposition concerts in Chicago under the direction of Theodore Thomas, and subsequently was used by Anton Seidl in New York concerts. His MS. concert overture for full orchestra, "Im Frühling," was first used by Theodore Thomas in the concerts of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, and afterwards by him in New York concerts. The MS. Christmas overture, "The Annunciation," for full orchestra, has been played at a public concert of the Manuscript Society of New

York, under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Many of his musical compositions appeared under the anagrammatic pen-names of "Karl Reden" and "C. O. Nevers." He was married Jan. 14, 1858, to Lida, daughter of William M. Lewis of Gainesville, Ala., and had one son, Clarence C. Converse, an author. He died in Highwood, Bergen co., N. J., Oct. 18, 1918.

PEARCE, Edward, manufacturer, was born in Providence, R. I., July 21, 1833, son of Edward and Harriet (Bullock) Pearce. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1853, and throughout his course he was distinguished for his mathematical ability. After spending two years abroad, he entered a banking office in Boston for the purpose of learning finance and banking methods, but his taste for business was not equal to his love for science, and in 1858 he accepted the position of tutor in mathematics at Harvard. In 1861 he went to Paris to continue the study of advanced mathematics, and remained in Europe three years. In 1865 the management of the family estate fell upon him, and the death of his father in 1881 further increased the burden. Thereafter he was occupied with the operation of the Stillwater Woolen Mill, of which he ultimately became sole owner. His first interest, however, was always in science, and much of his time was devoted to mathematical study. Mr. Pearce was elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1864. He was married Dec. 11, 1894, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Sawyer, of St. Paul, Minn., and died without issue in Providence, R. I., Jan. 14, 1899.

STEVENS, Neally, pianist, was born in Rock Island, Ill., April 30, 1861, daughter of S. S. Stevens and Mary (Lord) Stevens. She comes of a gifted family, her mother being especially well-known as a landscape painter of great ability. Even as a child Miss Stevens displayed musical ability and appreciation, being able, it is said, at the age of eleven months to correctly sing simple melodies.

Neally Stevens

Long before she began her regular schooling she was proficient as a performer on the piano, and could accompany herself while rendering her songs. Such was the intensity of her devotion to this favorite pursuit that her general education was for a while neglected. She was, however, by no means allowed to follow her bent to her own detriment, and after a thorough training in English and classical branches she entered Vassar College, where she was graduated in 1879. While a student there she was recognized as a performer of exceptional ability, and when the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil visited the college, in 1876, she was chosen to play before him, receiving as a reward his highest praise. Immediately after graduation she went to Europe to complete her musical education under the great masters of art in Germany. In Weimar, through the courtesy of friends, she obtained an opportunity to play before Liszt, and forthwith, for two years thereafter, was one of his favorite pupils. She also studied with Von Bulow, in Hanover, winning the highest encomiums from both these masters, as well as from Kullak, Moszkowski and Scharwenka. Miss Stevens made her first début at the Sing Akademie, Berlin, in 1883, and thereafter gave many concerts throughout Germany. She completely won over the critics from the start, the "Berliner Musik Zeitung" declaring that "Miss Neally Stevens possesses remarkable talent, and her power as an artist already commands notice." From the "Reichsboten" she received another gratifying tribute: "Miss Neally Stevens will, in spite of all her youthfulness, find her place among the first ranks of her colleagues in art. Her piano numbers are characterized not only by the greatest brilliancy but also by that grace of musical interpretation which charms an audience." Upon her return to the United States in 1884, she began anew her successful and wonderful career. She gave concerts in most of the large cities of the West with the Materna Concert Co., making her first appearance in San Francisco, Cal., and by her brilliant playing rapidly laid the foundations of a national reputation. In 1886 she scored a veritable triumph in a recital before the Ohio State Association of Music Teachers, and in 1887 played before the National Association of Music Teachers at Indianapolis, there also receiving a most enthusiastic reception. A second appearance, with orchestra, before the National Association in its Philadelphia convention of 1889, gave the artist an undisputed place in the first rank. In March, 1889, and again in January, 1890, she gave concerts in Boston, scoring a success and receiving press commendations of an almost unparalleled description. Since that time she has appeared repeatedly in the principal cities of the United States, always enlarging her reputation as a finished and thoroughly proficient artist. Miss Stevens' playing has been well said to be "distinguished by delicacy and daintiness of execution and great digital dexterity." In manner she is strikingly pleasing and affable, the very ideal, in fact, of the true artist, who not only performs, but also lives her art. Her home is at present in Pasadena, Cal.

SEIDL, Anton, musical conductor, was born May 7, 1850, at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, and there received his early training. In 1870 he entered the conservatory at Leipzig, where he remained about two years, and during that period began his professional career by acting as chorus-master in the Vienna Opera House. He returned to Buda-Pesth, to study under Hans Richter, who had been Wagner's private secretary, and in 1872, on Richter's recommendation, became Wagner's assistant and pupil. In 1876 he aided in the production of the Nibelungen tetralogy; in 1877 went to London to drill, in a preliminary way, an orchestra with which Wagner intended to give a series of concerts; in 1878 he aided in some performances of the Nibelungen tetralogy at Leipzig. In 1879 he obtained his first permanent post, that of director in the Leipzig Stadt Theater. In that same year Angelo Neumann bought the Bayreuth scenery and properties, and, having secured some of the prominent Wagner singers, engaged Seidl as conductor and made a European tour. In 1883 Seidl became conductor of the Opera House at Bremen, and in that city married Fräulein Krauss, a celebrated soprano singer. The opera house was burned in 1885, and he was thrown out of employment. His services for New York were secured as successor to Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and in September he arrived, bringing with him his wife, Lilli Lehmann, Marienne Brandt, Alvary, Emil Fischer and Niemann. He began the season of 1885–86 at the Metropolitan Opera House with "Lohengrin," and proved himself to be, as one has said, "a man of enormous temperamental energy, and one possessing an insight almost clairvoyant into the music of Richard Wagner." His leadership at the Metropolitan Opera House continued until 1891, and here were first heard in America "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan und Isolde," "Das Rheingold," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung."

In 1889 a Seidl society was organized by a number of music-loving women, and of this he was a director as well as conductor. From 1891 until 1895 Italian opera had sway, and during that interregnum Herr Seidl made concert tours with his orchestra, led the Philharmonic Society, and gave Sunday-night concerts. He introduced new writers, like Richard Strauss and Tschaikowski, with whom he was more in sympathy than with Beethoven, Bach and other classicists, although these last were often represented on his programmes. In 1895 he returned to the Opera House for a supplementary season of German opera, and for the next two seasons was one of the regular conductors. In the summer of 1896 he was one of the conductors at the Covent Garden Opera House in London, and he was engaged for a series of three cycles of the Nibelungen trio for the season of 1898. He also conducted some of the Parsifal performances at Bayreuth. In the winter of 1897–98, an effort was made to establish a permanent orchestra in New York city with Herr Seidl as conductor, and he accepted the position, declining an offer from the Royal Opera in Berlin and another from Hamburg. At the time of his death he was working on the score of an opera, the libretto of which was completed. His summer home, called Seidl Berg, was in the Catskills; his winter home was in New York, where his house was filled with portraits and souvenirs of famous musicians. "His name will go down in musical history," said a critic in the "Musical Courier," "as one of the few great Wagnerian conductors. . . . No conductor that we have ever heard could build up such massive climaxes, such overpowering, such thrilling altitudes of tone. His breadth of style was no less wonderful." Herr Seidl died suddenly in New York city, March 28, 1898. Memorial services were held at the Opera House, March 31st, with music by the Philharmonic orchestra and the Liederkranz and Arion societies. His remains were cremated.

GREEN, Joseph, poet and humorist, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1706. He took his degree at Harvard College in 1723, after which he engaged in business pursuits, and made a fortune. During the greater part of his life, he sustained the reputation of being the "wit" of the day; his fame as such arising chiefly from his satirical verse and parodies, in which he ridiculed both church and state. Although not an extremist in politics, and remaining loyal to the British government, he frequently turned his satire against its representatives in America, as against arbitrary measures generally. In 1774, the British parliament having withdrawn the charter of Massachusetts, Green was appointed by the crown to the counselorship of the province, but refused to act, and in the following year he sailed for England, where he spent the remainder of his life. He wrote a burlesque on a psalm composed by Mather Byles; "An Elegy on the long-expected Death of Old James"; "A Mournful Lamentation for the Death of Old Mr. Tenor," occasioned by a recent change in the currency; contributed to "A Collection of Poems, by Several Hands" (1744), and "Entertainments for a Winter's Evening." He died in London, England, Dec. 11, 1780.

PERRY, William Flake, planter, soldier and educator, was born in Jackson county, Ga., Mar. 12, 1823, son of Hiram and Nancy (Flake) Perry. When he was ten years old his parents removed to Chambers county, Ala., and being ambitious to become a lawyer, he perfected himself by studies at home until he won admission to the bar. He was principal of the high school at Talladega, Ala., during 1848–53, moved to Tuskegee, Ala., studied law under Judge William Parish Chilton and was admitted to practice in 1854. Following the passage of a bill in the Alabama legislature establishing a free public school system in the state, he was elected the first superintendent of education in February, 1854, and was twice reëlected. In the fall of 1858 he accepted the presidency of the East Alabama College at Tuskegee, serving until the outbreak of the civil war. Enlisting as a private in the 44th Ala. infantry, he was chosen major on May 16, 1862, and subsequently became colonel. His regiment took part in the assault on Round Top during the battle of Gettysburg and his command of Law's brigade at Chickamauga won the praise of Gen. Longstreet, who recommended his promotion for gallantry. He led a brigade at the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and later engagements until the end of the war, although his promotion to be brigadier general was not received until Mar. 16, 1865, to rank from Feb. 21 of that year. Returning from Appomattox, he went to Alabama and resumed the peaceful pursuit of a planter until 1867, when he removed to Glendale, Ky., to take charge of a military college. In 1883 he became professor of English and philosophy at Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky. He was married Jan. 1, 1851, to Ellen Douglas Brown, of Talladega, Ala., and died in Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 18, 1901.

DIX, Edwin Asa, author, was born in Newark, N. J., June 25, 1860, son of John Edwin and Mary (Joy) Dix, and a descendant of Edward Dix, who came to this country from Gravesend, England, in 1635 and settled at Waterbury, Mass. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1881, a first honor man, Latin salutatorian, and a winner of the Dickinson prize and the Boudinot historical fellowship, having made the very high average of 98½ per cent. for his four years at college. He at once entered upon his literary career as managing editor of the "Nassau Literary Magazine." In 1884 he was graduated at the law school of Columbia University with the degree of LL.B. and also received the degree of M.A. at Princeton, where he was later member of the graduate council. He soon abandoned the legal profession in favor of literature. For several years he traveled in Europe, North Africa, and the Far East, and in 1893 he became literary editor of the "Churchman," New York. His first publication was an account of his travels, "A Midsummer Drive Through the Pyrenees" (1890). Then followed "Deacon Bradbury" (1900); "Old Bowen's Legacy" (1901); "Champlain, the Founder of New France" (1903); "Prophet's Landing" (1907), and "Quincy Baxter" (1908). Mr. Dix's favorite theme was New England rural life, and in each of his novels he presented a central thesis with incident merely auxiliary to character study. In "Old Bowen's Legacy" he portrays character regeneration through cumulative adversity, and in "Prophet's Landing" he shows the effects of modern business methods upon character. He was a member of the Authors' Club, New York. He was married Aug. 15, 1895, to Marion Alden, daughter of Horatio L. Olcott of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and a descendant of John Alden. Mr. Dix died in New York city, Aug. 24, 1911.

SMITH, Charles Henry, soldier, was born in Hollis, York co., Me., Nov. 1, 1827, son of Aaron and Sally Smith. He was prepared for college at the Limerick Academy, Maine, and was graduated at Waterville College, now Colby University. He then taught in the high school of Eastpoint, Me., for several years, and was studying law in the office of Hon. Aaron Hayden of that town, at the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he entered the volunteer army as captain in the 1st Maine cavalry. He was soon afterwards sent to Augusta in charge of a squad for the regiment, and participated in the campaign of 1862, including a reconnaissance from Front Royal to Martinsburg and Williamsport through Winchester, while the latter place was still held by the enemy; the battle of Cedar mountain, after which he was detailed to collect the wounded and bury the dead, under the flag of truce; the retreat of Gen. Pope; the second battle of Bull Run, and the engagement at Frederick city. On Feb. 16, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of major, and his gallant services procured his rapid advancement in the same year, first to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. With his regiment he participated in Stoneman's raid, and fought gallantly in the battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, rallying, after the charge, and conducting the regiment from the enemy's rear; June 19, 1863, at Middleburg, while conducting his regiment, his horse was shot under him. He led the charge through Upperville, June 21, 1863, commanded his regiment in a skirmish at Westminster, Pa., and participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy. In the course of the war he was under fire about sixty different times, and won recognition as a valiant and fearless soldier. On Aug. 1, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers "for distinguished conduct in the engagement at St. Mary's Church," in which battle he had two horses shot under him, and early in the afternoon was himself shot through the thigh, but fought on at the head of his regiment until the day was done. For his conduct in that battle he was awarded a congressional medal of honor. On Aug. 23d, he commanded the 2d brigade in a severe engagement west of Ream's Station, where he lost three regimental commanders and was wounded in the ankle. In October of that year he was assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry, organized especially for him, and on one day, Oct. 27, 1864, fought in four separate engagements. He was brevetted to the rank of major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for highly distinguished and meritorious service." In the Appomattox campaign, March 29 to April 9, 1865, he participated in every engagement but one, and fought all day at Dinwiddie Court House, where he was wounded in the leg by a bullet which had passed through and killed his horse. He was honorably mustered out of service Aug. 11, 1865, and a year later was appointed colonel of the 28th infantry of the regular army. On the 2d of March, 1867, he received promotion to the rank of brevet brigadier-general, U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.," and on the same day was brevetted major-general U. S. army "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." March 15, 1869, he was transferred from the 28th U. S. infantry to the 19th U. S. infantry. He was retired from active service Nov. 1, 1891. Immediately after the war, Gen. Smith was appointed aide-de-camp to the governor of Maine, to aid in suppressing the Fenian outbreak. He was elected state senator for Washington county in 1865, serving one term. In that year he resumed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar. He died in Washington, D. C., July 17, 1902.

C. H. Smith

BLISS, George, banker, was born at Northampton, Hampshire co., Mass., April 27, 1816, son of William and Martha (Parsons) Bliss. He was descended from Thomas Bliss of Belstone parish, Devonshire, England, a wealthy land-owner, who suffered persecution in consequence of his advocacy of the principles professed by the Puritans. Thomas, son of Thomas, and George, his brother, with their families, emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635, the former settling at Braintree, whence he removed to Hartford, Conn. He died at Hartford in 1640, and after a time his children removed to Springfield, Mass. George Bliss, the emigrant, became a resident of Lynn, Mass., afterwards of Sandwich, and finally of Newport, R. I. George Bliss, the banker, was brought up on a farm and had no education other than that obtained in the common schools, but he had an interest in books that endured through life, and he gained by his reading more than an ordinary acquaintance with subjects of general interest. In 1832 he left home to enter a drygoods store in New Haven, Conn., beginning as a clerk, but in less than five years becoming a partner, under the style, Sanford & Bliss. This connection lasted for seven years. In 1844 Mr. Bliss went to New York city to enter the drygoods house of Simeon B. Chittenden, and later was admitted as a partner. On the dissolution of the firm of Chittenden, Bliss & Co., the firm of Phelps, Bliss & Co., was formed, its place of business being on Cedar street. This was succeeded by George Bliss & Co.; in 1869 by Eldridge, Dunham & Co., and is now known as Dunham, Buckley & Co. In 1868 Mr. Bliss withdrew from the drygoods business to enter the banking firm of Levi P. Morton & Co. The head of this house, Mr. Morton, subsequently vice-president of the United States, was an old friend of Mr. Bliss, and five years previous had been engaged in the drygoods business himself. The firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. established a branch house in London, that of Morton, Rose & Co., the second partner being Sir John Rose, previously Canadian minister of finance. For eleven years the London house was the fiscal agent to the United States, and its transactions were of great magnitude. The main house was concerned with financial undertakings scarcely less important, and for many years Mr. Bliss had to do with every great enterprise started or promoted in Wall street, either as an advisor or an active participant. Mr. Bliss was connected with a large number of corporations and social, political, and business organizations. He was a director of the United States Trust Co., the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway, the Manhattan Elevated railway, the Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., the Continental Insurance Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Greenwich Savings Bank, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, the Woman's Hospital, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, and was president of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, also a member of the Century, Union, Metropolitan, and Lawyers' Clubs, of the Down Town Association, the New England Society and the Chamber of Commerce. The Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History received generous gifts from him.

The Protestant Episcopal Church on Blackwell's island was erected by him at an expense of $100,000, and the beautiful church at Northampton, Mass., at an expense of $150,000. For more than twenty years Mr. Bliss was a vestryman of Grace Church. He was a modest and unassuming man, and although he accumulated a fortune of many millions, he was ever averse to display or notoriety of any kind, and to the last maintained a plainness of dress and manner. Mr. Bliss was married in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 29, 1840, to Catharine S., daughter of Hervey Sanford of that city. She died in 1862, and in 1868, he was married to Augusta, daughter of William M. Smith, also of New Haven. Of Mr. Bliss's nine children, five survive him: George T., a member of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co.; Walter Phelps, a lawyer; Mary H., wife of A. Gifford Agnew; Catharine A., and Augusta. Mr. Bliss died in New York city, Feb. 2, 1896.

HERRICK, Christine (Terhune), author, was born at Newark, N. J., June 13, 1859, daughter of Rev. Edward Payson and Mary Virginia (Hawes) Terhune. Her mother, "Marion Harland," educated her daughter upon the theory that every woman should be able to support herself in case of necessity. Mrs. Herrick was therefore thoroughly trained in a knowledge of English literature, Anglo-Saxon and philology, and taught in a New England school for a time. As a girl she displayed no gift for composition, and it was nearly a year after her marriage, while she was living at Springfield, Mass., that she contributed her first article to a magazine. Her husband, James Frederick Herrick, at that time editor of the "Springfield Republican," encouraged her to continue writing, and in a few months she completed a series of articles on housekeeping topics for a newspaper syndicate, in connection with her mother. Her first article was "The Wastes of the Household," and was followed by others. Mrs. Herrick's articles have now attained such popularity that it is not easy to realize that she is one of the youngest as well as among the best known of American women writers. Her articles on housekeeping topics were followed by "Cottage Dinners," a serial in the "Ladies' Home Journal" in 1886; "All Round the Year with the Housewife" appeared in the same journal, the next year; "My Housekeeping Difficulties" was a serial in "Table Talk"; "Seasonable Entertainments" was another in "Demorest's Monthly Magazine"; "Housekeeping Made Easy" was published in "Harper's Bazar" in 1887; "Cradle and Nursery" in the same journal in 1888; "What to Eat and How to Serve It" also appeared in the "Bazar." Several of these productions have appeared in book form, as has "Liberal Living Upon Narrow Means." Mrs. Herrick has also written for "Harper's Weekly," "Harper's Young People," "The Congregationalist" (Boston, Mass.), "Good Housekeeping," "The Christian Union" and "The Epoch" (New York), and for other journals. She was associate editor of the "Home Maker" for two years. She has also published, "Letters of the Duke of Wellington to Miss J.," and a series of papers on "How English Literature is Made," for "Harper's Young People." Her winter home is in New York city; her summer home, among the hills of northern New Jersey.

BROWN, Samuel Robbins, missionary, was born in Connecticut in 1810, the son of Timothy H. and Phœbe (Hinsdale) Brown. He studied at Yale University and was graduated there in 1832. In 1838, he went as a missionary to China and founded at Canton the Morrison Chinese School for Boys. He returned to America in 1847, and two years later resumed his missionary labors, in Yokohama, being one of the earliest Protestant missionaries in Japan. It was through his agency that the first Chinese and Japanese students were sent to America to be educated. He was married, in 1838, to Elizabeth Goodwin, daughter of Rev. Shubael and Fanny (Leffingwell) Bartlett. He died at Monson, Mass., June 20, 1880.

BROWN, Martin Bartholomew, printer, was born in Ireland, June 25, 1838, son of James and Mary (St. George) Brown. At the age of seven he came with his parents to New York city, and there attended the public schools until his thirteenth year. He then entered a printing office, became an apprentice, and thoroughly learned the trade in all its departments. His energy and ambition, however, could not find suitable expression until he had founded a business of his own, which he did in 1856, and with how great success it is a part of the history of New York to tell. For many years his establishment has done the greater part of the official printing of the city, including the "City Record" since its foundation, all of the 11,000,000 ballots required at elections, and the manufacture of most of the record and account books used in the various municipal departments. In addition to this vast amount of business, Mr. Brown also regularly printed a large number of books, magazines, pamphlets and newspapers for various publishing houses in the city and surrounding territory, beside manufacturing on an immense scale blank books of all descriptions, and conducting a job department whose facilities are unrivaled. Such was Mr. Brown's executive ability and minute acquaintance with his business that his three great establishments, with all their manifold departments, worked with the most precise order. Moreover, his energy, perseverance, honesty and high business tact was of service to the public, not alone in his professional capacity, but equally well in promoting the organization of the several public departments with which he was officially connected. On the disbandment of the old volunteer fire department in 1865, Gov. Fenton appointed Mr. Brown one of the commissioners of the new department. Mr. Brown was the most active member of the board, and to him chiefly is owing that perfect organization that has made the present department a pattern for all the great cities of the world. With the need of more perfect machinery and appliances, he invented the steering-gear now used on fire trucks in every large city. He was appointed warden of the port of New York by Gov. Reuben E. Fenton in 1868, and there also served with exceptional credit during his official tenure of three years. Mr. Brown was a member of the Manhattan, Press, Catholic, Sagamore, Home and Democratic clubs; the Tammany and Arion societies; the Liederkrantz and other social organizations. He was long actively interested in the ice-manufacturing industry at Far Rockaway, L. I., and was vice-president of the Nineteenth Ward Bank and the Excelsior Steam Power Co. He was married, in 1873, to Matilda, daughter of Edward Burke, a prominent real estate operator of New York city. They had one daughter. Mr. Brown died in New York city, Dec. 23 1893.

CORSON, Juliet, author, was born at Mt. Pleasant, in Boston, Feb. 14, 1842. Six years later her father removed to New York, where, though debarred by ill health from a child's pastimes, she was

well instructed and read widely. When about twenty she was obliged to seek some means of support, and became the librarian of the "Working Women's Library" in the old University building. Her salary was only four dollars a week, but she soon raised her income to nine by writing a weekly article for the "Leader." She was then employed to prepare the semi-annual index of the "National Quarterly Review," and finally was put on the editorial staff of that publication. The first free training school for young women in New York city was opened in 1873, under Miss Corson's superintendence, at her home; and it soon found quarters in Wheeler & Wilson's building, that company, with others, loaning the machines for the use of the school. So successful was this institution that a large house was soon occupied, and in less than a year 1,000 women had been taught how to sew, of which number three-fourths found situations. Instruction in stenography and book-keeping was also given, and in 1874 training for domestic service was added. The usual details of housework, laundry-work and sewing were taught; the upper rooms were used as dormitories for working women, and the basement used for kitchen purposes, where meals were served at cost price to the many girls employed in the neighborhood. Thus Miss Corson began her life-work, of teaching rich and poor alike the proper way to prepare foods, for she held that "diet can make men strong or weak, intelligent or stupid." She conducted the several departments and lectured on cooking for many years,

Juliet Corson.

while she wrote constantly for the press on the same subject. Her New York cooking school for ladies was started in St. Mark's Place in 1876, and averaged 1,000 pupils annually. The rich paid good fees, the middle class fifty cents a lesson; but no poor person was allowed to go away without instruction. The railroad strikes of 1877, and the consequent distress, caused Miss Corson to write that valuable little book "Fifteen-Cent Dinners for Workingmen's Families," which has not only admirably met the wants of the poor of our own country, but has found its way to Alaska, South America, Australia, India, China and Europe. It pleased all classes but the socialists, who feared that cheaper living meant for them lower wages. The pamphlet was translated into the German and Swiss languages. It cost $6,000 to print and circulate the work, free of cost, to all bread-winners earning $1.50 or less per pay, and all but $100 of this considerable sum was earned by Miss Corson. After the publication of this successful *brochure* she lectured widely, and founded many cooking schools, to say nothing of her instrumentality in introducing the study of cookery into the public schools, and of her charitable instruction to poor working women. Into this last work she threw herself most earnestly, hoping to see the day when poor laborers could earn enough to feed their families healthfully. She was requested in 1878, by the United States commissioner of education, to prepare a "Dietary for Schools," which was published by the secretary of the interior. This was followed by similar books, and lastly by one on "Sanitary Living," which she declared to be the work of her life. At the world's fair Miss Corson secured the only award given for scientific cookery and sanitary dietetics. She was a member of the committee of judges of food products, twice elected, finally acting at the special invitation of the president, Prof. W. O. Atwater. Her concentrated aliments for the use of explorers and armies, and her medicated foods for invalids, place her prominently among the scientific investigators of the problem of equalizing man's food supply. She died in New York, June 18, 1897.

CLARK, Willis Gaylord, poet, was born at Otisco, N. Y., March 5, 1810, the twin brother of Lewis Gaylord, with whom he was educated at Otisco. Their attachment to each other was the subject of remark from childhood, and lasted until they were separated by death. Willis Gaylord was of a sensitive and retiring disposition and inclined to serious meditation, yet in his prose writings there are frequent flashes of humor of a refined sort, which add much to their charm. In 1833 "The Spirit of Life," his longest poem, with some minor verses, was published in Philadelphia, and about the same time he became the assistant editor of the "Columbian Star," of that city. During the later years of his life he was editor and owner of The "Philadelphia Gazette." His complete poems, edited by his brother, were published in 1844, and his "Literary Remains," including his poems and the "Ollapodiana Papers," which originally appeared in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," also edited by his brother, were published in 1847. He was married, in 1836, to Anne C. Caldcleugh of Philadelphia who died not long after. Mr. Clark died at Philadelphia, June 16, 1841.

CLARK, Lewis Gaylord, author and editor, was born at Otisco, Onondaga co., N. Y., in 1810. His twin brother was the well-known Willis Clark, at one time celebrated in literary circles. The two boys were brought up at home, and were educated by their father, a man of wide reading and great intellectuality, who had seen service in the revolutionary war. When they grew up the brothers separated, and Lewis went to New York, where he remained for the rest of his life. He became a frequent contributor to various periodicals, and his literary tastes brought him in contact with the writers of the period, among whom Washington Irving was at that time the recognized chief. T. B. Thorpe, at the time of his death, wrote for "Harper's Magazine" the following description of Lewis Clark: "He was exceedingly popular everywhere—blessed with a handsome person, an expressive face, crowned by a broad forehead, charmingly shaded by a stray curling lock . . . By his exquisite taste and unvarying good nature, he wielded a powerful and healthy influence upon American authorship." He was a charming companion, possessing a fund of genuine humor, which lighted up every subject he treated, and made both his conversation and his writings delightful to his contemporaries. In 1834 he became the editor of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," published in New York city, which had been established two years previous by Charles Fenno Hoffman. Hoffman had already been succeeded in the editorship by Timothy Flint, and the periodical was in financial difficulty. But under Clark's high literary ability and careful management it was successful, and for more than thirty years stood in the front rank of publications of its class—an exponent and representative of the best lighter English literature of its day. Its contributors were often men of the foremost reputation; among them were Irving, who it is said, was paid

Lewis Gaylord Clark.

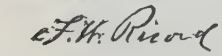
$2,000 a year—a munificent sum for those times, Bryant, Longfellow and Willis. Its "Editor's Table" and "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents," were written by Clark, and were a collection of the current jests and chit-chat of the town, strung together in a delightful manner and overflowing with humor, pathos, culture and geniality. "Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table" appeared in book form in 1852. The "Knickerbocker Sketchbook," previously published, had been a selection of contributions to the magazine by Washington Irving and other writers. "The Knickerbocker Gallery" (1855) was still another collection of articles from its pages. This was edited by Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, Richard B. Kimball, George P. Morris and Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, and was illustrated with the portraits of the contributors. With the proceeds, in part, a house at Piermont-on-the-Hudson was bought and presented to Mr. Clark, and to that place he removed from Henry street, near Rutgers, where he had lived since his marriage. The publication of the magazine was suspended in 1859, the failure being due to the inefficiency of the business manager, and thereafter Mr. Clark held for many years a position in the New York custom house, continuing, however, to contribute to periodical literature. With William C. Bryant, Asher B. Durand and others, he founded the Century Club. For a long period he carried on a delightful correspondence with Charles Dickens, and was the first to invite the novelist to visit this country. Washington Irving was an intimate friend, and some of Clark's most delightful "gossip" tells of their intercourse. Other papers recall the period of the Greek war and the burning sympathy felt for Greece in her struggle for liberty, and Fitz-Greene Halleck, immortalized by his writings for this cause, finds frequent mention in the "Gossip." One of Clark's most successful achievements in humorous literature was, in 1835, in connection with Moses Y. Beach, proprietor, and Richard A. Locke, editor, of the New York "Sun." This was an account, professedly from a supplement to the Edinburgh "Philosophical Journal," of discoveries made by Sir John Herschel, at the Cape of Good Hope, with a new telescope which brought the moon's surface so near to the earth that its topography and animal life could be studied. The incidents and imaginative part were furnished by Clark, the purely "scientific" parts by Locke, and so skilfully was the article constructed that the newspapers and even some scientists were deceived, and the "moon hoax" passed into history as one of the most successful experiments ever made to test the credulity of the public. Mr. Clark died at Piermont, Nov. 3, 1873.

STEPHENSON, Peter, sculptor, was born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 19, 1823, and was brought to America in 1827 by his father, who settled on a farm in Wayne county, N. Y. His artistic gifts were discovered when he was a little child by the manner in which he chose to amuse himself. When he was five years of age he used to spend the summer days drawing imaginary pictures on some large flat stones which surrounded the well, and, as he grew older, he became famous among the village boys for the little ships which he modeled with the aid of his jack-knife, and with which he kept all his companions supplied. In 1834 the family removed to Michigan, then inhabited chiefly by Indians, with whom the boy became familiar; and in the following year his father died, leaving the son to be cared for by an elder brother, who was a watchmaker in Buffalo. There he worked at the watchmaking trade, and after three years began cutting cameos, which had a ready sale. About 1840 he made the first bust that he had ever seen. He went to Boston in 1843 to establish himself as a sculptor, and two years later to Rome, where he studied modeling and drawing as long as his money enabled him to remain. Returning then to Boston, he opened a studio and while supporting himself by making cameo likenesses and busts, engaged in the more serious work of a sculptor. His first success in statuary was a figure entitled "The Wounded Indian," which was exhibited at the world's fair of 1851. After this he executed a multitude of designs and statues, perhaps his most important work being a marble group, "Una and the Lion." His last years were spent in Rome.

GODKIN, Edwin Lawrence, journalist, was born in Moyne, county Wicklow, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1831, son of James and Sarah (Lawrence) Godkin. His father was a missionary of the Irish Evangelical Society for a number of years and later became a journalist, editing several Irish newspapers and publishing a number of works on religious and political problems of Ireland. The son was graduated at Queen's College, Belfast, in 1851, and entered at once upon a journalistic career as correspondent of the London "News" in Turkey and Russia during the Crimean war. In 1856 he was sent by that journal on a mission to the United States and traveled horseback throughout the South, describing his observations in a series of letters to the "News." He settled in New York city, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Impaired health obliged him to abandon practice within a few years, and after a brief visit to Europe he returned to New York in his former capacity as correspondent to the London "News." He also became associated editorially with the New York "Times" and served with both journals until 1865, when he established "The Nation" in New York city, becoming its editor-in-chief and one of its three proprietors. From 1865 to 1881 he devoted himself exclusively to the management of "The Nation" and when it was combined with the "Evening Post," as a weekly issue of that newspaper, Mr. Godkin became editor and part proprietor of both newspapers. He was the author of "The History of Hungary and the Magyars from the Earliest Period to the Close of the Late War" (1865); "Government," in the "American Science" series (1871); "Problems of Democracy" (1896); "Reflections and Comments" (1896); a series of essays appearing in the "Nation" and a number of contributions to the "Forum" and other magazines. He was accorded the honorary degree of M.A. by Harvard College in 1871 and that of D.C.L. by Oxford in 1897. Mr. Godkin sought to purify, dignify and elevate the profession of journalism. He presented only substantial matter; he wrote with vigor, discrimination and intelligence, and was persistent and exacting in his appeal to the national conscience. An accurate characterization is that of his friend, James Bryce, afterwards Lord Bryce, which appears as an inscription on his tomb in Hazel Beach churchyard, England: "For forty years a citizen of the United States. Gifted with a penetrating intellect and singular powers of expression, constant in friendship, tireless in energy, dauntless in courage, a steadfast champion of good causes and high ideals, he became an inspiring influence and bore a foremost part in all efforts to make government just, pure and efficient, and wrought unceasingly to strengthen the ties between the nation from which he

sprang and that to which his services were given during a long and laborious life." He was married July 29, 1859, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel E. Foote of New Haven, Conn., and they had two children, a daughter who died young and a son, Lawrence Godkin. He died in Greenway, Devon, England, Mar. 20, 1902.

RICORD, Frederick William, jurist and author, was born on the island of Guadeloupe, W. I., where his parents were temporarily sojourning, Oct. 7, 1819, son of Jean Baptiste and Elizabeth (Stryker) Ricord. His paternal grandfather was a wealthy and prominent citizen of France, who, after the fall of the Girondists in 1794, and during the horrors that succeeded the ascendency of Robespierre, was proscribed. Fortunately he made good his escape from the guillotine, fleeing into Italy and thence with his family to the West Indies. In the year 1798, he came to the United States and settled in Baltimore, where his youngest son, Dr. Philip Ricord, one of the most distinguished physicians of Paris, was born in the year 1800. After the return of the family from Guadeloupe, they lived for a short time in New York city, and subsequently in Woodbridge, N. J., where they continued to reside until Frederick was eight years of age, when they removed to western New York. He entered Geneva College at the age of fourteen years, and completed his course at Rutgers College. Subsequently he entered upon the study of the law at Geneva, N. Y., but the practice of that profession appearing to him a slow means of acquiring a fortune, he turned his attention to teaching, a profession for which he was eminently fitted. He conducted a private school in Newark for twelve years. In 1849 he became librarian of the Newark Library Association, and continued in that position for twenty years. He was elected a member of the first board of education of the city of Newark in 1853, and served in that capacity sixteen years. He was secretary of the board for six years, and its president for three years (1867–69). While a school commissioner of Newark, he was also for four years state superintendent of public schools. He was elected sheriff of Essex county in 1865, and was twice re-elected for a term of one year. He was elected mayor of the city of Newark in 1869, and re-elected in 1871, serving four years. Shortly after the expiration of his last term, he was appointed lay judge of the court of common pleas of Essex county. That Mr. Ricord had no sense of fear while holding public office, that he was unyielding to the pressure of favor, and proof against the temptations of reward, was shown during his mayoralty. The city council, the majority of which was of his own party, fell a prey to a prevalent mania for wood pavements, the advocates of which promised such brilliant advantages to property-owners, and gave such immediate profits to contractors that nearly every city in the United States adopted the plan. An ordinance to thus pave certain streets of Newark was passed by the common council; but Mayor Ricord promptly vetoed the measure, partly on the ground of expense, partly because he did not believe the pavement would wear well. The ordinance was speedily passed over his veto. Then the contract to do the work was awarded, but the mayor refused to give the sanction of the city to it, and withheld his signature. The council then passed an ordinance empowering the city treasurer to sign the contract, but the mayor vetoed that ordinance. As the readiest way to bring him to subjection, a writ of mandamus was sought for, in order to compel him to sign the contract, but he fought the application for the writ and defeated it. The case was carried to the supreme court and the court of errors, in both of which the mayor was victorious, and the city was saved from a heavy debt, like that which helped to make Elizabeth bankrupt and kept other cities struggling against lawsuits and high taxation. It might have been supposed that the mayor would have rested his opposition when the common council overruled his veto, and that he would have offered no futher resistance to the wishes of gentlemen many of whom were his personal friends, and who had in party organization placed him so often before the public and advanced and sustained him. But he knew no friends, no party, when the interests of the general public were at stake. In that long and bitter fight, good men tremblingly asked themselves whether any man, particularly one not possessed of overmuch of the world's riches, could be found to resist the blandishments and temptations that would be brought to bear upon the official whose simple signature was wanted to place millions of dollars in the hands of contractors. But Mayor Ricord proved himself equal to the emergency, and won the lasting gratitude of all his fellow-citizens who could appreciate the value of his services. Judge Ricord's literary labors were important in an educational as well as in an æsthetic point of view. He wrote and published the following works: "An English Grammar"; "History of Rome"; "Life of Madame De Longueville, from the French of Cousin"; "The Henriade, from the French of Voltaire"; "English Songs from Foreign Tongues" (1878); "The Self-Tormentor," translated from the Latin of Terence; "More English Songs from Foreign Tongues"; and edited the Annals of New Jersey, for the New Jersey Historical Society. Throughout his life he was a man of vigorous health. He was married in July, 1842, to Sophia, daughter of William Webster of Connecticut; and again, May 8, 1889, to Mary Elizabeth Condit, who survives him. Judge Ricord died at Newark, N. J., Aug. 12, 1897.



ROBINSON, Moncure, civil engineer, was born in Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1802, eldest son of John and Agnes Conway (Moncure) Robinson. His father was clerk of the district and circuit courts of Richmond, Va., from 1797 to 1850, and from 1812 to 1826 was engaged in mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Wm. Moncure, and Frederick Pleasants. At the age of thirteen the son entered William and Mary College, taking the degree of A.M. three years later. In 1818 he accompanied, as a volunteer, the party sent out by the board of public works of Virginia to make a topographical survey, and connected a line of levels across the entire state from Richmond to the Ohio river. While on this trip he explored the great coal fields of West Virginia, and made valuable reports thereon. Three years later Mr. Robinson paid a professional visit to the Erie canal, then being constructed, and was able to form an estimate of the possibilities of canals as competitors of railroads, which resulted in his becoming the steady advocate, save under special considerations, of the construction of railroads instead of canals. In 1825 Mr Robinson went to France for the purpose of investigating the public works of that country, especially its harbors. In the course of the summer he also visited England and Wales and carried out his determination of seeing the Low Countries, for whose inhabitants he always entertained a great admiration. During his stay in England he became well acquainted with George Ste-

phenson, and conferred with him about the tunnel then under construction at the Liverpool terminus of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Returning to the United States in the latter part of 1827, he was soon after called upon by the canal commissioners of Pennsylvania, to make the survey for the Pottsville and Danville railway, with a view to the development of the anthracite coal fields. This was the first railroad constructed in the United States. Later in the year, he made the survey for the Allegheny Portage railroad. In 1831 he was engaged in the construction of the Petersburg and Roanoke and the Richmond and Petersburg railroads. For the latter he built the long bridge at Richmond over the James river, a structure remarkable for its economical cost, and noticed by Michel Chevalier in his work, published in 1840, on the public improvements of this country. M. Chevalier, afterwards an intimate friend of Mr. Robinson, gave the plans, cost, and full details of this bridge, which attracted the attention of the profession generally. From it has sprung the iron lattice bridge so much used now in Europe. About the same time Mr. Robinson commenced the construction of the Richmond and Fredericksburg, also the Winchester and Potomac railroads; and in 1834 he began the crowning achievement of his professional career, the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, a work stamped for all time with the genius of its first engineer. For this railroad he constructed the bridge, at Black Rock tunnel, over the Schuylkill, the first large stone structure built for a double track railroad, and wonderful even now for the small cubic contents of its masonry, 3,471 cubic yards. In 1836, Elihu Chauncey, first president of the road, prevailed upon him to visit England to negotiate a loan for its completion as far as Pottsville. While in London Mr. Robinson became acquainted with Isambard Kingdon Brunel, builder of the famous Thames tunnel. In 1840 was completed the "Gowan and Marx" engine, after plans by Mr. Robinson. Reports of the unprecedented performance of this engine reached the Czar of Russia, with the result that in that year he sent an offer to Mr. Robinson, looking to the procuring of his services as engineer over the grand system of railroads he was about to inaugurate for the Russian empire. Mr. Robinson, however, felt unwilling to accept the offer and so absent himself from his own country and his family. The last professional act of Mr. Robinson was his examination of New York harbor in 1842, during Pres. Tyler's administration, in order to decide on a suitable site for the great dry dock now located at Wallabout. Mr. Robinson retired from active public life in 1847, but later consented to forward the completion of the great Metropolitan route connecting Baltimore and the South, besides establishing the Bay Line of steamboats running between Baltimore and Norfolk, Va. On Feb. 2, 1835, he was married to Charlotte Randolph, daughter of Bennett and Susan Beverley (Randolph) Taylor, and grand-daughter of Edmund Jennings Randolph, first attorney-general of the United States. By her he had five sons and three daughters, who reached maturity. One of his brothers was Conway Robinson, the distinguished jurist. A professional biography of Moncure Robinson has been written by R. B. Osborne, C. E. (1889), and a biographical sketch of him has appeared in "The Illustrated American," (Dec. 5, 1891). He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1891.

BLEECKER, Ann Eliza (Schuyler), poet, was born in the city of New York, in October, 1752, the youngest daughter of Brandt Schuyler. In her youth she showed a passionate love of reading, and was wont to spend all her spare time poring over books that are not usually read by children. When she was seventeen years of age she was married to John J. Bleecker, and with him went to live at Poughkeepsie, and a year later they settled at Tombannock, about eighteen miles above Albany. When Burgoyne's army threatened to invade the country, her husband went to Albany to prepare a home for her and her two little daughters, but before he could return for them the soldiers bore down upon the village, and Mrs. Bleecker was obliged to fly with the children. From that time her life was one of great suffering and sorrow, which slowly undermined her delicate constitution. The family was not able to return home until the surrender of Burgoyne, and previous to that, the oldest child had died, as well as Mrs. Bleecker's mother and only sister. Nor did her troubles cease then, for in 1781 her husband was captured while at work in his fields and carried off by a band of marauders from Canada. Mrs. Bleecker, ill as she was, set off to obtain assistance, but fortunately her husband was soon delivered. Her early poems were gay and fanciful, written like her later productions, solely for her own diversion; but her troubles rendered her so despondent that she destroyed them. Her graver poems, most of which were written in later life, were suggested by her family bereavements. A number of these melancholy productions appeared in the "New York Magazine." Mrs. Bleecker's daughter, Mrs. Margaretta V. Faugeres, made a posthumous collection of her mother's poems, stories and pleasant correspondence, to which she prefixed a biographical sketch of the author. It was published in 1793, and a second edition appeared in 1809. Mrs. S. J. Hale, writing in the "Women's Record," says: "There are no wonderful traces of genius in Mrs. Bleecker's poems, but they show a refined taste, and talents which might have been cultivated to higher efforts, if the circumstances surrounding the author had been propitious. There is a pure current of conjugal and maternal feeling to be traced in all her effusions." Mrs. Bleecker died Nov. 23, 1783.

RAYMOND, George Lansing, educator and author, was born in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3, 1839, son of Benjamin Wright and Amelia (Porter) Raymond, and a descendant of Capt. William Raymond, who came over from England to Beverly, Mass., in 1652, and became deputy to the general court and commander of an expedition to Canada. His father was a mayor of Chicago, member of the board of trustees of Lake Forest University, and first president of the Elgin National Watch Co. The son was graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1858, Williams College in 1862, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1865. He studied art for three years abroad, first with Prof. Vischer of the University of Tübingen, later with Prof. Curtius, who devoted much time with his students among the marbles of the Berlin Museum. Concluding that all art is, primarily, the development of expression through tone and movement of the body, he went to Paris and entered upon the study of methods of cultivating and using the voice in singing and speaking, and of representing thought and emotion through posture and gesture. Upon his return to America he had charge of a Presbyterian church in Darby, near Philadelphia, Pa. During 1874-80 he was a member

of the faculty of Williams College, teaching English literature, aesthetics, rhetoric and oratory, and becoming professor of oratory. From Williams he went to Princeton University as professor of oratory and aesthetic criticism during 1880–93, and professor of aesthetics, 1893–1905. He was professor of aesthetics in the graduate school of George Washington University until 1912, when he retired to Los Angeles, Calif., and in 1917 to Washington, D. C. He was the author of "Colony Ballads" (1876); "Ideals Made Real" (1877); "Modern Fishers of Men" (1879); "A Life in Song" (1886); "Poetry as a Representative Art" (1886); "Ballads of the Revolution" (1887); "Sketches in Song" (1887); "The Genesis of Art-Form" (1893); "The Writer, in part" (1893); "Art in Theory" (1894); "Pictures in Verse" (1894); "Rhythm and Harmony in Poetry and Music" (1895); "Painting, Sculpture and Architecture as Representative Arts", (1895); "The Representative Significance of Form" (1900); "The Aztec God, and Other Dramas" (1900); "Ballads and Other Poems" (1901); "The Essentials of Aesthetics" (1907); "Psychology of Inspiration" (1908); "Dante and Collected Verse" (1909); "Fundamentals in Education, Art and Civics" (1911); "Suggestions for the Spiritual Life" (1912); "The Mountains About Williamstown" (1913); "A Poet's Cabinet," edited by Marion Mills Miller (1914); "In an Art Philosopher's Cabinet" (1915); and "Ethics and Natural Law" (1920). Dr. Raymond was one of the most just and pregnant critics as well as one of the most genuine poets that America has produced. In the epigrammatic character of both his prose and poetry his writings are comparable with those of Emerson. He was actively interested in political and social reform, participating in the movement for restriction of child labor by the Pennsylvania constitutional convention and for civil service reform. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Public Art, Belgium, in 1905 and to the Peace Congress in London, England, in 1909. He was member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Federation of Arts; Archaeological Institute of America; American Philosophical Association; Modern Language Association; American Social Science Association (vice-president); and the Free-Art League (vice-president and chairman); a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of London, and the North British Academy; and honorary member of the Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale, Académie Latine des Sciences, and Arts et Belles Lettres (France). He was also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Society of Colonial Wars; the Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Alpha college fraternities; Authors Club (London); Authors, Century, National Arts clubs of New York; and Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. The honorary degree of L.H.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1883 and Williams in 1889, and that of A.M. by Princeton University in 1896. Prof. Raymond was married July 31, 1872, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Grinfill Blake of Philadelphia, Pa., and had one child, Maybelle, wife of Tyler Dennett.

ANDERSON, John Alexander, congressman, was born in Washington county, Pa., June 26, 1834. His grandfather and his father were distinguished Presbyterian ministers. John Alexander entered Miami University at Oxford, O., where he was graduated in 1853. He then went to California, and was ordained a minister by the presbytery of San Francisco, and began his first pastorate at Stockton in 1857. Three years after, he was elected trustee of the State Insane Asylum. In 1862 he was commissioned chaplain of the 3d regiment of California volunteer infantry, and accompanied Gen. Connor in his expedition to Salt Lake. He subsequently served as agent for California in the U. S. sanitary commission, and, early in 1863, was its relief agent for the 12th army corps. When Grant began the movement through the Wilderness, Mr. Anderson was made superintendent of transportation for the commission, being required to have its supplies as convenient to the wounded as possible. He had six steamers under his command. After the war he was transferred to Kansas by the presbytery, and settled at Junction City, and remained pastor of the church there until 1873. This town was the seat of the State Agricultural College, of which institution he became president in 1873, holding the office until 1879. He was also a commissioner for Kansas on the U. S. centennial commission at Philadelphia during the exposition of 1876, and served as one of the American jurors on group XXI. Mr. Anderson was an ardent Republican, but he manifested little taste for active political life until the people of his district insisted upon his representing them in congress. He was elected to the forty-sixth congress from the first Kansas district by a majority of 30,467 votes against 14,919 for the Democratic candidate. He entered congress with much the same spirit that he had entered the ministry, determined to serve the people to the best of his ability. He distinguished himself by his opposition to monopolies of all kinds, but more especially in the matter of transportation. Scrupulously honest in all his dealings, fearless as a lion, a close student of facts and statistics, he at once became the chief enemy of railroad monopolies, and championed the cause of the oppressed agriculturists of his district in their struggle with the corporations. He was the author of a bill providing that the government should buy up the claims of the bondholders on the Union Pacific, and take possession of it. His idea was to solve the railroad problem by making the roads public highways, permitting all persons and companies to run their freight trains over it, subject to government regulation. The running of passenger trains he would have let out to the highest bidder on short leases. He was re-elected to the forty-seventh congress by 48,599 votes against 22,727 for his opponent; to the forty-eighth by 41,251 votes against 17,816; to the forty-ninth by a still larger majority. In 1886 he was defeated for renomination in the Republican convention, but announced himself as an independent candidate for the fiftieth congress, and was elected over three other candidates, receiving more votes than all the rest put together. He was nominated by the Republicans, and elected to the fifty-first congress. He refused to stand for re-election to the fifty-second congress. Mr. Anderson was the author of the bill making the department of agriculture a cabinet office, and was the originator of the apportionment of 1880, fixing the number of representatives at 325. It is to his efforts also that the bill to reduce letter postage from three to two cents became a law. He was married, Jan. 27, 1864, to Nannie T. Foote, of Louisville, Ky. At the close of the fifty-first congress, without solicitation and without his knowledge, Pres. Harrison appointed him consul-general of the United States at Cairo, Egypt. This position he held until his death, which occurred in Liverpool, England, May 18, 1892. He is buried in Junction City, Kan.

GARDEN, Alexander, soldier and author, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4, 1757. His grandfather, Rev. Alexander Garden, emigrated from Scotland to the American colonies in 1719, and

his father, Dr. Alexander Garden, attained distinction as a naturalist, and was for a time professor in King's College (now Columbia) in New York city, subsequently settling in Charleston, where he acquired an extensive estate. The son was sent to the mother country to be educated, and studied at Westminster and the University of Glasgow. On his return to Charleston he found his friends and relatives divided on the question of withdrawing their allegiance to Great Britain, and although his father remained loyal, he himself embraced the revolutionary cause. Dr. Garden's estates were confiscated on account of his views, and he retired to England, where he was received with a welcome due to his loyalty and his merits as a scientist. The son, remaining in America, served in the Continental army as aide-de-camp to Gen. Greene, and afterwards as a lieutenant in Lee's legion. When peace was established, his father's property was granted to him. In 1822 he published "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America, with Sketches of Character of Persons most Distinguished in the Southern States for Civil and Military Services." This work was republished in 1828 and 1865. Lieut. Garden died at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 29, 1829.

DUBUQUE, Julien, pioneer of Iowa, was born in the village of St. Pierre les Brecquets, on the St. Lawrence river, Quebec, Canada, Jan. 10, 1762, son of Noel Augustin and Marie (Mailhot) Dubuque. He was of Norman descent, his great-grandfather, Jean Dubuque, having migrated to Canada from Rouen, France, about 1650. Julien Dubuque was well educated, having probably received instruction in the priests' schools, as is usual in Quebec. He was an adventurous spirit, and with several French-Canadian companions went to the West at an early age, and began trading with the Indians in what is now Iowa. By nature a leader, he obtained a supremacy, not only over his white companions, but the Indians as well, so that they exalted him as a magician and teacher even above their own "medicine men," and granted him the right to work certain lead mines which he discovered on their lands. He was reverenced by all the Indians in that vast region, but became particularly associated with the Foxes, who had been at one time a powerful and turbulent tribe in Canada, and on account of their warlike traits had been driven from place to place, settling finally along the banks of the Mississippi, between Prairie du Chien and the Rock river, where, when Dubuque fell in with them, they had a number of villages. Records show that he obtained his influence over them, both by fair means and foul; for though he always settled their disputes fairly, and did his best to heal their infirmities, yet he never hesitated to work on their superstitiousness and credulity, so as to strengthen his position. It is said that at one time he threatened to set the Catfish creek on fire if they did not yield to his demands, and actually emptied a quantity of oil into the river above the bend, and, setting it alight near the Indian village, for a time had the whole stream in a blaze. He was known amongst the Indians as "Little Cloud," and he seems to have obtained much influence over them. In 1788 he obtained either the sole right to work all the lead mines on their territory, or else, as he afterwards claimed, absolute possession of the territory itself. This claim he desired the Spanish government to ratify, in a petition presented to Baron Carondelet, governor of Louisiana, in October, 1796. In the petition, which the governor granted, he called the tract "the Mines of Spain," and claimed seven leagues up and down the river and three leagues back. In 1808 he petitioned the United States government to have the Spanish governor's ratification sanctioned, and as his claim then embraced not only a whole city, but the surrounding farms for miles, also, it was bitterly contested and the litigation raged for years, being carried on by his heirs long after the original claimant's death; finally in 1853, after a suit of forty-eight years' duration, the U. S. supreme court decided it in favor of the settlers. In the meantime Dubuque had remained with the Indians, never marrying. He carried on his crude mining with their assistance, selling the lead at St. Louis, and bringing back from that place articles with which to trade with his own and other Indian tribes. He was not very successful toward the end of his life, and had to sell portions of his lands from time to time. He died March 24, 1810, to the great grief of the Indians, who buried him with pomp, and erected an elaborate monument over his grave. After his death, however, they drove all his French-Canadian followers off the land. The city of Dubuque takes its name from this earliest pioneer, and throughout the state numerous places are named either Julien or Dubuque, in memory of the "first white man in Iowa."

HELFENSTEIN, Charles Philip, promoter, was born in Carlisle, Pa., in September, 1820, son of John Philip and Elizabeth (Leonard) Helfenstein. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Conrad Helfenstein, a native of Germany, settled in America as a missionary about 1772, and his maternal grandfather, Christian Leonard, having emigrated from Germany about 1730, settled near Lancaster, Pa., and served as captain in the revolution. Mr. Helfenstein was educated at private schools in Pennsylvania and Dayton, O., whither his parents had removed in 1822, and entering Yale College, was graduated with honor in 1841. He then began the study of law in the office of his brother-in-law, Judge Benjamin Patton of Pittsburgh, Pa., and after his admission to the bar removed to Milwaukee, Wis. In 1850 he settled in Shamokin, Pa., and with his brother, William, was active in developing the western division of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania; also in laying out the towns of Shamokin, Trevorton, Mt. Carmel, Gowen City and Helfenstein in Schuylkill county. His extending interests brought him into close relations with several banking and business corporations and caused him to become a large holder of their securities. He was long director in the Northumberland County Bank of Shamokin; vice-president of the Shamokin Banking Co., and president of the Shamokin Gas Light Co. For two terms he was chief burgess of Shamokin, and also served on the commission appointed to settle the affairs of the Jay Cooke & Co. banking house. During the war Mr. Helfenstein was an ardent supporter of the Federal government, although at the time unable to enlist in the army. He has ever since been a firm adherent of the Republican party. Until 1876 he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, but then withdrew and united with the Reformed Episcopalians under the lead of Bishop Cummins. He has for many years been active in Sunday-school and Y. M. C. A. work. Mr. Helfenstein was married in 1855 to Caroline Hill, daughter of Jeremiah C. and Esther Ann (Colcord) Perkins of Exeter, N. H. She is a great-granddaughter of Capt. James Perkins a patriot of 1776, and a signer of the association test; also of Gen James Hill, of revolutionary fame, and of Joseph Colcord, a soldier at Bunker Hill. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

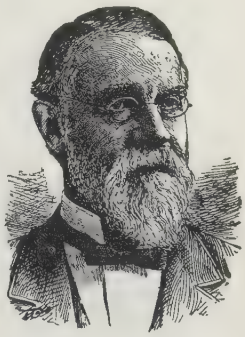
RIDGWAY, Robert, naturalist, was born at Mt. Carmel, Wabash co., Ill., July 2, 1850, son of David and Henrietta James (Reed) Ridgway. His first American ancestor was Richard Ridgway, who came from Wallingford, Berks co., England, and arrived at Burlington, N. J., in 1679, on the ship "Jacob and Mary." Richard's wife was Abail Stockton, and from them the line of descent is traced through their son Joseph and his wife Hannah Allen, their son David and his wife Jane Burr, and their son Richard and his wife Sarah Cowell, who were the grandparents of Robert Ridgway. Very early in life he showed a love for out-of-door studies, a special interest in ornithology and a talent for the drawing and painting of birds. At the age of fourteen years he became known to Prof. Spencer F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution to whom he sent descriptions and colored drawings of birds for the purpose of learning their correct names and when, three years later, the U. S. geological exploration of the fortieth parallel was being organized to investigate the natural resources of the section through which the Central Pacific railroad was to pass, he was appointed zoölogist. In May, 1867, he accompanied the expedition to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and from June, 1867, to October, 1868, he traversed the country from Sacramento, Calif., to Salt Lake City, Utah, making collections of all branches of zoölogy, especially birds. He resumed this field work in the summer of 1869, exploring the vicinity of Great Salt Lake, and among the Wahsatch and Uintah mountains, results being published under Part III, Ornithology, in Vol. IV of the "Reports" of the survey. From 1870 to 1874 he assisted Prof. Baird in the preparation of "A History of North American Birds." Upon the organization of the U. S. National Museum in 1876, Mr. Ridgway was appointed curator of the department of birds, having charge of the preservation and arrangement of collections, the identification, cataloging and labeling of specimens and the conduct of a large scientific correspondence. His researches in ornithology resulted in identifying over 500 entirely new species and in establishing more than 100 new genera of American birds, most of which are native to the tropical regions. Appreciation on the part of his fellow scientists is shown by the fact that about thirty new species and one genus have been named for Mr. Ridgway; and he received the Walker prize ($1,000) from the Boston Society of Natural History, the Daniel Giraud Elliot gold medal and honorarium, and the William Brewster medal and honorarium, in recognition of his services to American ornithology. While ornithology was the chief study of his life, he devoted himself to other sciences, especially botany, and he has rendered a service to all science in establishing a practical standard of color. Early in his scientific work he was confronted by the general laxity in color description and undertook to produce a color chart and nomenclature, the first edition of which was issued in 1886, "A Nomenclature of Colors for the Use of Naturalists." In 1912 he brought out a revised edition, "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature," containing over 1,100 shades and tints, conveniently arranged and named, which has been generally accepted as the standard of color by the United States departments and various scientific organizations throughout the world. Besides the above he is the author of "A History of North American Birds," with Spencer F. Baird and Thomas M. Brewer, three vols. (1875); "The Water Birds of North America," also in collaboration with Prof. Baird and Dr. Brewer (1884); "A Manual of North American Birds" (1887); "The Ornithology of Illinois" (1889, 1895); "The Birds of North and Middle America," Bulletin 50, U. S. National Museum, in ten volumes (1910–19), and numerous reports, monographs and papers covering over 500 titles published in the "Proceedings" and "Bulletins" of scientific societies and in scientific journals. As a botanist he is author of "Notes on the Native Trees of the Lower Wabash Valley" (1882) and numerous contributions, chiefly non-technical in character, and relating to the trees and shrubs of the eastern states, to the "Botanical Gazette," "Garden and Forest," and other scientific periodicals. Mr. Ridgway was a charter member of the American Ornithologists' Union, serving as vice-president from the year of its organization, 1883, to 1888, and president, 1888–90. He is honorary member of a large number of scientific societies of America, Europe, South Africa and Australia. He was married in Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1875, to Julia Evelyn, daughter of Horace Perkins, of New York city, and has one child, Audubon Whelock Ridgway. (Portrait opposite page 459.)

HUNT, Theodore Whitfield, educator and author, was born at Metuchen, N. J., Feb. 19, 1844, son of Holloway Whitfield and Henrietta (Mundy) Hunt. His first American ancestor was Thomas Hunt, who came from Shrewsbury, England in 1652, and settled at Hunt's Point, West Farms, N. Y. From Thomas Hunt and his wife Cicely Paisley the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Jessop; their son Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Gardiner; their son Augustine and his wife Lydia Holloway; their son Gardiner A. and his wife Ruth Page, who were the grandparents of Theodore Whitfield Hunt. He was graduated at Princeton University in 1865 and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1869. In 1868 he became tutor in English and after spending two years in Europe, studying part of the time at the University of Berlin, he returned to the chair of English literature and rhetoric at Princeton, from which he retired in 1918, as professor emeritus, after a service of fifty years. In addition to his educational duties Prof. Hunt contributed largely to the scholarly literature of America. He was the author of "Caedmon's Exodus and Daniel" (1882); "Principles of Written Discourse" (1884); "English Prose and Prose Writers" (1887); "Studies in Literature and Style" (1890); "Ethical Teachings in Old English Literature" (1894); "American Meditative Lyrics" (1896); "English Meditative Lyrics" (1899); "Literature; Its Principles and Problems" (1906); "English Literary Miscellany" (1914); "Timely Topics" (1921). The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1880 and that of Litt.D. by Rutgers College in 1890. He was a member of the Modern Language Association of America, the American Association of University Professors, and the Non-Partisan League. Prof. Hunt was married June 29, 1882, to Sarah Cooper, daughter of Emmor Reeve, of Camden, N. J.

RANDOLPH, Anson Davies Fitz, publisher and poet, was born in Woodbridge, N. J., Oct. 18, 1820, son of James and Elizabeth (Fitz) Randolph. Having removed to New York city, he attended a private school there until he was ten years of age.

He was then apprenticed to the New York depository of the American Sunday-school Union, and remained in its employ for twenty-one years. During this period he not only learned the workings of the business, but, being possessed of intellectual tastes, he supplemented his short schooling by reading industriously in every ordinary branch of knowledge and culture; in particular becoming familiar with the beauties of English poetry. Moreover, in this period he also became imbued with religious convictions which colored his whole life. Before he was fully grown he was accidentally injured in the knee, with the result that he was made lame for life. In 1851 he established himself as a bookseller and publisher on the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets, then the favorite business locality, and there made a specialty of religious and theological works. When the civil war broke out his lameness was all that prevented him from fighting for the Union, and through the whole period he aided the cause to which he was so enthusiastically devoted, by warmly patriotic writings. These consisted chiefly of verse, which he wrote with great felicity. With few exceptions, his poetry was all of a religious character, breathing forth the aspirations of an intensely devotional spirit. Two volumes of these have been published, with the titles "Hopefully Waiting"; and "Verses." Several compilations of religious verse were made by him, among them "The Changed Cross"; "At the Beautiful Gate"; "The Palace of the King;" and "Unto the Desired Heaven." A portion of a sonnet by him, on William H. Seward, has been inscribed on the tomb of that eminent statesman at Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Randolph was one of the founders and the first president of the publishers' board of trade, afterwards known as the American Book Trade Union; he was a member of the Century Club and the Quill Club, and served for over ten years as a director of the American Bible Society. For many years previous to his death he was one of the most prominent figures in New York, noted alike for his veteran experience in the world of books, for his felicity as a lecturer, his social qualities, and his manly piety. He died at Westhampton, L. I., July 6, 1896.

AFRICA, John Simpson, civil engineer, was born in the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon co., Pa., Sept. 15, 1832, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Isabella (Simpson) Africa. He is descended from Christopher Africa, a native of the kingdom of Hanover, who emigrated to this country about 1755, and settled at Germantown, Pa., but removed to York county, in the same state. He was a miller by trade. His son Michael, a brick-maker, was born in Germantown; he performed service as a guard over Hessian prisoners of war in York county about 1777, and was married to Catharine Graffius of York county. In 1791 he removed to Huntingdon, where he purchased property that is still the family home. His son, Daniel, was a skillful land surveyor, and carried on at the same time the business of a coppersmith. From 1824 until 1830 he was a deputy surveyor for Huntingdon county, and in 1828 was appointed a justice of the peace and served, almost consecutively, for twenty-two years. Daniel Africa's wife was the daughter of John Simpson and Margaret Murray, and great-great-granddaughter of John Murray, who, with two sons, emigrated from Scotland about 1730, and settled in Lancaster (now Dauphin) county. Her father was second lieutenant, and her grandfather, James Murray, was captain of a company in the 4th battalion of associators of the county of Lancaster that was in the Continental service from the summer of 1776 until March, 1777, and took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. J. Simpson Africa was educated in the public schools and the academy at Huntingdon; then entered a store as clerk, but chose for his life-work the occupation of surveyor and civil engineer. His first work in this capacity was in the locating of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad. His fellow-citizens frequently elected him to the office of burgess, and in 1853 he was elected county surveyor on the Democratic ticket, having early identified himself with that party. He was a clerk of the state senate during the sessions of 1858 and 1859, and was a member of the state house of representatives in 1860, meantime continuing his professional labors. The state constitution of 1873 created a new department: that of internal affairs, and in 1875 Mr. Africa was called to organize and set it in motion. From May of that year until May, 1879, he was deputy-secretary of internal affairs, under Gen. Wm. McCandless. In 1878 the state democratic convention unanimously nominated him for secretary, and he led the state ticket, but was defeated. He next served as supervisor of the census for the 7th district of Pennsylvania, 1880. In 1882 he was nominated again and led the successful state ticket and served as secretary of internal affairs from May, 1883, until May, 1887. He was renominated in 1886, but failed of election. From 1881 to 1883 he was cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, of which he is still a director, and in 1887 was chosen president of the Union Trust Co. of Philadelphia, a position he still holds (1898). He is, in addition, a director of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia; the Franklin Institute; the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society; Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 300 F. and A.M.; Standing Stone Chapter, No. 201, H.R.A.M. at Huntingdon, and the Grand Lodge, F. and A.M., of Pennsylvania, having served as grand master thereof in 1891 and 1892. He is a Presbyterian, and served many years as a trustee and treasurer of the church at Huntingdon, Pa. He edited the "History of Huntingdon and Blair Counties" (1882); delivered addresses at the centennials of the county of Huntingdon (Sept. 20, 1887) and the borough of Huntingdon (Sept. 8, 1896), and numerous other addresses, on historical and Masonic subjects. He was married, at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 1, 1856, to Dorothea C., eldest daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Wright) Greenland. All her ancestors were English. She bore him five children, of whom three sons survive. His wife died in November, 1886, and Mr. Africa died at his home in Huntingdon, Pa., Aug. 8, 1900.



J. Simpson Africa

GROUT, William Wallace, congressman, was born in Compton, Quebec, Canada, May 24, 1836, son of Josiah and Sophronia (Ayer) Grout, and a descendant of Dr. John Grout, who came over from England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Mass. (For line of descent see Grout, Josiah, page 331, this volume). His grandfather, Theophilus Grout, in 1799 settled on the Moose river in the new state of Vermont, upon land afterwards included in the present town of Kirby, and there cleared a large farm. William W. Grout received a common-school and academic education, and was graduated at the Poughkeepsie Law School, New York, in 1857. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and began the practice of law at Barton, Vt. In 1862 he was nominated state attorney by the Republicans of Orleans county, but declined the nomination and enlisted in a company then being raised in Barton. He was made cap-

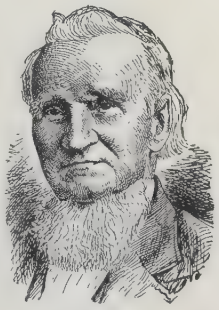
tain and later lieutenant-colonel of the 15th regiment which, assigned to Stannard's brigade, distinguished itself in the repulse of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. In August, 1864, Col. Grout was mustered out with his regiment on account of expiration of term of service. In the fall of that year the enemy raided St. Albans, Vt., robbing banks, etc., and by order of the governor of Vermont, Col. Grout was placed in command of the provisional forces raised on the east side of the mountain to guard the Canadian frontier. The legislature, then in session, organized three brigades of militia, and Col. Grout was elected brigadier-general, and assigned by the governor to the command of one of them. In 1865 he was elected state attorney of Orleans county, and was re-elected in 1866. In 1868 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Vermont legislature, and re-elected to a fourth term. In 1876 he was elected to the state senate from the county of Orleans, and on organization was made president *pro tem.* of that body. In 1878 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the third district, but was beaten by Bradly Barlow, greenbacker. In 1880 he was elected to the forty-seventh congress from the third district; was a candidate for nomination in the second district in 1882, but was defeated by Judge Poland. In 1884, Gen. Grout was nominated by the Republicans of the second district, and was elected to the forty-ninth congress by a majority of over 13,000, and has since been re-elected to the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty fifth congresses, invariably running ahead of his ticket. He has served on the committees on territories, levees and improvements of the Mississippi river, education, District of Columbia (of which he was chairman in the fifty-first congress), expenditures in the interior and treasury and war departments, and upon the committee on appropriations. Meantime Gen. Grout was engaged in active law practice until 1888. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Norwich University in 1897. He was married Nov. 15, 1860, to Loraine M., daughter of Isaac B. Smith, and had two children who died young. His last years were spent in the old home in Kirby, Vt., where he died Oct. 7, 1902.

FINN, Henry J., actor, was born in New York city, in 1782, and was educated in an academy at Hackensack, N. J., under a distinguished teacher named Trapaghan. While still a boy, he was invited by a rich uncle in London to become his adopted son and heir, and he accordingly sailed for England with his mother. On the voyage out, the ship foundered at sea, and all on board being compelled to take to the boats, floated aimlessly for several days, until picked up by a ship bound for Holland which landed them at Falmouth. The trip thus disastrously begun was unfortunate in its results, for Henry was unable to satisfy the demands of his severe uncle, and, on the latter's death, found himself disinherited. On his return to America in 1799 he determined to become a lawyer, and, accordingly, began study in the office of Thomas Phœnix, then district attorney of New York city. His tastes did not lie in this direction, however, and after two years he returned to England, where he supported himself for a while by teaching, and then became an actor. He appeared for the first time at Newmarket Theatre in the "Sleep-Walker." Of the first performance the London "New Monthly Magazine," conducted by Theodore Hook, said: "Owing to the excellent acting of Mr. Jones and of Mr. Finn in the little part of Thomas, it was the most successful piece of the season." He afterwards procured a regular engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, and acted with much success as a comedian. In 1811 he returned to America and appeared first in Montreal, where he gave a variety performance consisting of comic songs, recitations and short scenes. This was so successful that he was encouraged to perform in New York, and afterwards in Boston, where he became a favorite with the public, and ultimately assumed the management of the Federal Street Theatre. He tried tragedy for a short time at Boston, but soon discovered that his powers were best suited for comic acting. He succeeded well in this, made a large fortune, and endeared himself to theatre-going people. He was best liked in the characters of Paul Pry, Billy Black, and Dr. Pangloss, and attracted an audience by his unique playbills, which were composed of the most extraordinary and ingenious puns. Although so confirmed a punster, he could also write with much sobriety and good taste, and at different periods in his life did a quantity of literary work. For a short time he was editor of a Southern journal, and for a number of years published a series of "Comic Annuals," and contributed quite voluminously to periodicals. Many of his poems possess merit, and one adds a new link in the train of premonitions which seem to have foretold his death, celebrating as it does a funeral at sea, and giving a melancholy description of the lonely burial, and the broken hearts at home. He perished, while on his way to his beautiful home at Newport, in the burning of the steamer Lexington, on Long Island sound, Jan. 13, 1840. A sketch of his life, by Epes Sargent, will be found in Griswold's "Biographical Annual" (1841).

KERR, Michael Crawford, congressman, was born at Titusville, Pa., March 15, 1827. His education was obtained at the Erie Academy, where he completed his studies in 1845. For a time he taught school, and then entering the law school of Louisville University, Kentucky, was graduated in 1851. The following year he removed to New Albany, Ind., where he practiced for two years, then served as city attorney for one year, and in the next, as prosecuting attorney for Floyd county. In 1856 he was elected to the Indiana legislature, and in 1862 was appointed reporter of the supreme court of the same state. While in that position he published five volumes of reports, which gained a high reputation. In 1864 he was elected as a Democrat to the thirty-ninth congress, and was continuously re-elected until 1872. He was then offered the nomination from his own district, but, refusing it, he ran for congressman-at large, and was defeated by a small majority. In 1874 he was again elected to congress from his own district, and on Dec. 6, 1875, was chosen speaker. Through all his advancement, Mr. Kerr was opposed by some of the ablest men in his state, and in the instance of his candidacy for congress in 1872, for the state at large, he was defeated by only 162 votes, while the other Democratic candidates on the state ticket, excepting Thomas A. Hendricks for governor, were defeated by much larger majorities. Although Mr. Kerr was not in the least what is called a popular man, he possessed an iron will and an unswerving allegiance to his convictions of duty, and obtained high offices through public confidence in his integrity. In congress he early attained a prominent position, and not only maintained it, but advanced his reputation year by year. As presiding officer of the house of representatives, he was calm, dignified and

impartial. During the few months in which he served in that capacity, he suffered peculiarly from failing health, yet his iron will gave him the power to preserve himself from that display of irritability which usually accompanies an incurable disease. As speaker, knowing neither friend nor foe, he recognized only the individual rights of the members and parliamentary law. In the forty-second congress, Mr. Kerr was a member of the committee of ways and means. He was a pronounced free trader, and regarded duties imposed, either incidentally or directly, for the protection of capital invested in manufactures, as a violation of the Constitution and an injury to the consumer. Although an able and forcible speaker, he was not gifted with commanding eloquence; as a practical statesman, he evinced unusual sagacity and a thorough comprehension of public affairs, and was an ardent and indefatigable student. As a legislator, Mr. Kerr adhered to the maxim: "The world is governed too much," abhorring special and class legislation and every form of monopoly, and demanding the just equality of all the citizens of the state. Entering congress amid the closing scenes of the civil war, he adhered to strict constructions in interpreting the grants of federal power, and sharply criticised the policy and measures adopted by the dominant party as the basis of reconstruction. He presided over the house of representatives with dignity, observing, as well as exacting, courtesy due to members and to the chair. Mr. Kerr died at Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Va., Aug. 19, 1876.

WOODRUFF, William Edward, editor, was born near Bellport, Suffolk co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1795, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Clarke) Woodruff. His grandfather, Matthew Woodruff, was from Southhampton, L. I., and descended from English settlers of that ancient town. His mother was the daughter of William Clarke, a captain in the revolutionary army. Her mother, Phœbe Davis, and her grandfather, William Clarke, Sr., and grandmother, Mary Reeves, also were natives, and descendants of early settlers, of the island. Upon the death of his father, William, then in his fourteenth year, was apprenticed to Alden Spooner, printer, at Sag Harbor, L. I. Shortly afterwards his employer removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and became publisher of the "Long Island Star," and in that office William completed his apprenticeship of seven years. He then worked as journeyman in the book publishing houses of New York, until 1817. During the latter years of the war of 1812, he volunteered in the heavy artillery company of Capt. Brower, engaged in the defense of the city. In 1817, convinced of the splendid future of the West, with a fellow-apprentice he made his way to Wheeling, Va. They descended the Ohio in a skiff to Louisville, Ky., where he immediately secured employment and was offered a partnership in a printing-office. This he declined, and went, on foot, overland via Russellville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn. He secured employment there, also at Franklin in comradeship with Henry Van Pelt, subsequently founder of the Memphis "Appeal." He had thought of going to St. Louis, but learning that this field was already occupied, on the passage of the Arkansas territorial bill, in April, 1819, he determined to cast in his lot with the new territory. He purchased a printing outfit at Nashville, chartered a boat on which were loaded his materials and goods, and he and they were transported via the Cumberland, Ohio, Mississippi, the White river's cut-off and the Arkansas rivers and landed at Arkansas Post, the first capital, on Oct. 31, 1819. The Post was an insignificant French village, and no house could be obtained, but with determination that recognized no possibility of failure, he speedily built one from materials furnished by the adjacent forest. The press was set up, and on the 20th of November following, the first number of the "Arkansas Gazette" was issued. In his own person the young publisher filled every station necessary to its production, and started without a subscriber. As a specimen of letter press, difference in paper considered, this first number compares favorably with any newspaper of the present day. When Little Rock was made the territorial capital, Mr. Woodruff removed thither, and on Dec. 29, 1821, after an interruption of five weeks the "Gazette" reappeared. In the transitions of politics during his long career, Mr. Woodruff was Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Republican and Democrat. Controlling the only journal in the territory, his ardent temperament and mental vigor soon became manifest in its conduct, and he did much to mould the politics of Arkansas. When the territory became a state, 1836, he was elected state treasurer and served two years. His support of Van Buren for president in 1836 was as strong as any influence in giving the Democratic party the ascendency it has ever had in the state—the reconstruction period excepted. In 1839 he sold the "Gazette" to Edward Cole; but it came back into his hands a year or two later. In 1843 he sold it to Benjamin J. Borden, who changed its political attitude, whereupon the Democrats started a new state journal, the "Arkansas Banner," which owed its success largely to Mr. Woodruff's influence, advice and material aid. In 1845, without solicitation, he was appointed postmaster of Little Rock. In 1846 he began the publication of the "Arkansas Democrat," edited jointly by him and John E. Knight. In 1850 Mr. Woodruff repurchased the "Gazette" and united it with the "Democrat." As the "Gazette and Democrat" it appeared for some years thereafter, until the name of the "Democrat" was dropped. In March, 1853, he sold the establishment to Capt. Christopher C. Danley, a veteran of the Mexican war, who resigned the state auditorship to enter into its control. Mr. Woodruff thereafter devoted his entire time to the business of his extensive land agency, which he established in 1824, and, notwithstanding his busy life as an editor, had found time to conduct successfully. After the civil war he transferred it to his son William. He was opposed to secession, but when the state withdrew from the Union, and the actual conflict came, sided with the people among whom he had lived so long. His enterprising spirit is evidenced by the fact that in 1836 he purchased the privilege known as the "lower ferry" at Little Rock. Shortly after this he built the horse ferry boat, Big Rock, and in 1838 he had built, at Louisville, Ky., the steam ferry boat, Little Rock, the first steamer for that use ever employed on the Arkansas. He built several other ferry boats, while he owned the privilege, which he conducted through agents or lessees until his death. In 1847, while the Mexican war raged and before any public effort looking toward a treaty of peace, foreseeing the probability of a large accession of territory to the United States as indemnity, he advocated in the "Democrat" the construction of a railroad to the Pacific from Memphis, on the line of the thirty-fifth parallel—his paper being the first in the United States to moot or advocate such a project. The proposition of Whitney for a wagon road to Oregon antedated this, but even that was considered a gigantic undertaking. The "Democrat's" articles on the subject attracted general attention throughout this country and in Europe. The influence exerted



Wm E Woodruff Jr

by Dr. Woodruff through his paper exceeded that of any other power in Arkansas. He was married at Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 14, 1827, to Jane Eliza, daughter of Abraham Mills, and had ten children: Alden M.; George W.; William E.; Maria J.; Harriet M., wife of John N. Jabine; Mary E., wife of Samuel Slade Bell; Evelina W., wife of Craddock R. Vaughn; Frances C., wife of Joseph A. Martin; Jane G., and Chester A. Woodruff. He died in Little Rock, Ark., June 19, 1885.

WOODRUFF, William Edward, soldier and editor, was born in Little Rock, Ark., June 8, 1832, son of William Edward and Jane E. (Mills) Woodruff. The founder of the family in America was John Woodruff, who came from England, settled at Southampton, L. I., about 1638, and married Anne Gosmer. From John Woodruff the line is through his son John; his son Matthew; and his son Nathaniel and his wife Hannah Clarke, who were the grandparents of William E. Woodruff. His father was the founder of the "Arkansas Gazette" at Arkansas Post, Ark., in 1819, removing the paper to Little Rock in 1821. At the age of fourteen young Woodruff was employed at setting type in his father's printing office, where he remained three years and a half, and then went to the Western Military Institute at Georgetown, Ky., which, after several removals, was merged into Nashville University. He was graduated A.B. in 1852, and commissioned by the state first lieutenant. He read law in the office of a local law firm, and after serving as clerk in his father's large land agency for three years he entered into a law partnership with Joseph Stillwell (1859). At the outbreak of the civil war he commanded an artillery company which took part in the capture of Fort Smith and later became part of the Confederate forces under Gens. Ben. McCulloch, Price and Pearce. He was in active service in northwestern Arkansas and Indian Territory and was promoted to the rank of major in December, 1862, and appointed chief of artillery of Shoup's division. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, and his hearing was so badly impaired in the service that he was forced to resign in 1863. Thereafter he was engaged in commissary and other office service in Texas until the war ended. Returning to Little Rock, he engaged in real estate business and attempted to practice law but his deafness made it impracticable. In 1866 he bought the "Arkansas Gazette" outfit and conducted it as a daily for ten years, when the paper was sold. In 1880 he was elected to the office of state treasurer and served by reëlection for ten years. In 1891 he retired to private life and engaged in writing a book of reminiscences "With the Light Guns in '61–'65" (1903). He was married Dec. 22, 1868, to Ruth, daughter of Benjamin M. Blocher of Maryland, and had three children: Margaret, wife of J. W. Wilda; Elizabeth, and William Edward Woodruff. He died in Little Rock, Ark., July 7, 1907.

OLCOTT, Henry Steel, president-founder of the Theosophical Society, was born at Orange, N. J., Aug. 2, 1832, son of Henry Wyckoff and Emily (Steel) Olcott, and a descendant of Thomas Olcott, one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., in 1636. His parents were New Yorkers, and he was educated in the public schools of that city and the New York University (class of 1851), but, owing to family reverses, left college in 1848 to enter business. While engaged in farming in Elyria, O., he became a convert to spiritualism. He returned to New York in 1853, took a course in agricultural chemistry, established a farm school at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and lectured on agriculture in several states. He also attempted sorghum culture, on which he wrote an able book, and for several years was associate agricultural editor of the New York "Tribune." In 1858 he paid his first visit to Europe, still bent on the improvement of agriculture, and his report of what he saw was published in "Appleton's American Encyclopedia." During the civil war he served as a volunteer under Gen. Burnside, being finally detailed as a signal officer. By appointment of Sec. Stanton, he investigated the condition of military arsenals, disbursing offices, etc., disclosing much corruption; later he performed a similar service in exposing abuses in the conduct of the navy yards, as special commissioner of the war department, with rank as colonel. He was one of a committee of three appointed to arrest the assassins of Lincoln, and to take evidence against the conspirators. After the war he studied law, was admitted to the New York bar, and practiced successfully for several years. In 1874 he met Mme. Blavatsky (q.v.), and through her influence was led to adopt the philosophical ideas of man and the Cosmos which she claimed to have derived from certain Indian sages. On Nov. 17, 1875, the two friends, with a few others, formed the Theosophical Society, of which he was president for life. The society was bitterly assailed the world over by press and pulpit, and suffered numerous defections from its ranks, yet when he died it numbered more than 500 chartered branches, representing all parts of the world. In 1878 the two founders removed to India, and Col. Olcott withdrew entirely from worldly affairs. In 1881 he began to urge the Buddhists of Ceylon to take the education of their children into their own hands, and for the schools established he compiled his "Buddhist Catechism," which was also used in the earlier training of candidates for the priesthood. It has been translated into twenty-three languages, European and Asiatic. At Colombo he established the society printing offices, from which a vast amount of literature is sent out. The "Hindu revival" in India was largely due to the initiative of the society, and particularly to the public addresses of Col. Olcott, who, between 1883 and 1890, traversed the whole Anglo-Indian empire. For his services in helping revive Sanskrit literature and Hindu philosophy, a great Sanskrit pundit and lexicographer of Calcutta paid him the unique compliment of investing him with the "sacred thread" of the Brahmin caste. In 1889, on invitation of a committee representing the eight Buddhist sects of Japan, Col. Olcott visited that country to lecture on Buddhism. As a result, friendly relations were established between the northern and southern Buddhists, and young priests were sent to Ceylon to study. Councils of high priests called at his request in Burma, Ceylon and Japan adopted his draft of "Fifteen Fundamental Propositions" as common to all schools of Buddhism; the first instance in history of any religious fellowship between the northern and southern Buddhist "churches." In 1894 he began an educational movement among the pariahs or outcasts of India, establishing for them four free schools. After Mme. Blavatsky's death in 1891, Mrs. Annie Besant was Col. Olcott's principal co-laborer, neither of them receiving any pecuniary reward for their services, but sup-

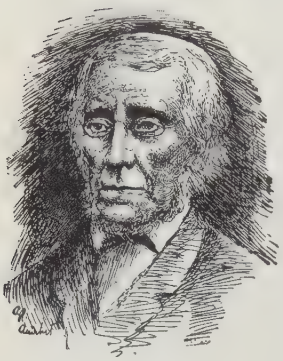
porting themselves by their pens, by publishing a magazine, and by conducting a modest book-publishing business. Col. Olcott was the author of: "Sorgho and Imphee," the new sugar canes (1857); "Yale Agricultural Lectures" (1858); "The Olcott Family" (1874); "People from the Other World" (1875); "Posthumous Humanity," translated and edited (1887); "Old Diary Leaves," three vols. (1895, 1899, 1903); "The Buddhist Catechism" (1882); and "Theosophy, Religion and Occult Science" (1885). He was editor of the Theosophical Society magazine, "Theosophist," from 1879 until his death. From 1875 to 1906 he issued nearly 1,000 charters to Theosophical lodges all over the world, the majority grouped in eleven territorial sections and the remainder scattered over countries in which the lodges were not sufficiently numerous to form a section. Col. Olcott was an honorary member of Société d'Ethnographie, Royal Asiatic Society (Japan and China branches), Bengal Academy of Music and Institut Psychologique He was married in 1860, to Mary E. Morgan of New Rochelle, N. Y., from whom he was divorced. His home was at Adyar, near Madras, where the last years of his life were spent and he died there Feb. 17, 1907.

RICHARDSON, Albert Deane, journalist and author, was born in Franklin, Mass., Oct. 6, 1833, son of Elisha and Harriet (Blake) Richardson. He was educated in the public schools and at Holliston Academy, and at an early age began to teach. At the age of eighteen he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he taught for a short time in a district school before engaging in journalistic work for the Pittsburgh "Journal." In Pittsburgh he also appeared a few times on the stage, and wrote a farce which was produced by Barney Williams. In the following year he went to Cincinnati, O., where he was local editor of the "Sun," and correspondent for several newspapers until, in 1857, he removed to Kansas. There he participated in the exciting events of the anti-slavery agitation, which he graphically described in a series of letters to the Boston "Journal." He also served as secretary of the territorial legislature. In 1859 he joined Horace Greeley and Henry Villard in a journalistic expedition to the gold fields of Pike's Peak, in Colorado, and later in the same year he wandered on horseback through the western territories, visiting the Cherokee and Choctaw reservations, and sending periodical descriptions of his travels to newspapers in the East. In 1860 he returned to Pike's Peak, as special correspondent of the New York "Tribune." When the civil war broke out, he traveled some months in the southwestern states, as secret correspondent for that journal, and then, with Mr. Junius Henri Browne, followed the northern armies as war correspondent. In May, 1863, the two journalists were captured at the siege of Vicksburg, and were held prisoners for twenty-two months before they finally succeeded in escaping from Salisbury, N. C., after confinement in seven different southern prisons. They walked 400 miles, and reached the Federal lines at Strawberry Plains, Tenn. On regaining their liberty, they published the first lists of those who had died in the hospitals in Salisbury. Mr. Richardson subsequently resided in New York city, but made frequent visits in other cities of the North, delivering lectures on his war experience. He also wrote a series of successful books on the subject: "The Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape" (1865); "Beyond the Mississippi" (1866), and "A Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant" (1868). After his death his widow published a collection of his fugitive writings, entitled "Garnered Sheaves" (1871), to which she prefixed a biographical sketch of the author. Mr. Richardson was twice married; his first wife dying during his imprisonment, he was married, in 1869, to Abby, daughter of William Sage of Manchester, N. H. He died Dec. 2, 1869.

BROOKS, Arthur, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., June 11, 1845, son of William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks. He was a brother of Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks. Through both his parents he was descended from a long line of Puritan ancestors, many of whom have exercised great influence in New England history. His father was a descendant of John Cotton, and his mother's grandfather was Samuel Phillips, co-founder of the Phillips academies at Exeter and Andover. Her ancestors were distinguished Congregational divines for many generations, back to George Phillips, who came to America in 1630. He was educated at the grammar schools in Boston, and subsequently at Harvard College, where he was graduated in the class of 1867. After a year of study in Andover Theological Seminary, and two years at the Philadelphia Divinity School, he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church in June, 1870, and in October of the same year received priest's orders. He subsequently received the degree of D.D. from the University of the City of New York, and S.T.D. from Princeton University. For a year after his ordination he had charge of Trinity Church, Williamsport, Pa., and then became rector of St. James' Church, the oldest and largest church in Chicago, Ill. It had suffered heavily by the great fire in October, 1871, and had lost its church building, which was rebuilt during the rectorship of Rev. Dr. Brooks. He left Chicago in 1874 to accept a call to the Church of the Incarnation in New York city, and there continued rector until his death. The church was destroyed by fire in 1882, but was soon rebuilt, and Dr. Brooks established numerous charities and missions in connection with his parish. In 1886, accompanied by his wife, he traveled in Europe, Asia and Africa, crossing the Arabian desert, and visiting Mount Sinai. He was active in founding Barnard College for the higher education of women, in New York, and was elected chairman of its board of trustees when, in 1889, the institution was incorporated in connection with Columbia College. Dr. Brooks was a prominent speaker at several of the church congresses of the Episcopal church. He was a member of the New York Sons of the Revolution, of the Victoria Institute, and of a large number of religious associations. He shared the breadth of views which distinguished Bishop Brooks. In 1891 he conducted a pre-lenten retreat for the clergy at New Rochelle, N. Y. After the death of his brother, Phillips Brooks, he began to prepare a biography of him, but this he did not live to finish. He published a volume of sermons, entitled "The Life of Christ in the World," in 1886; various other sermons and addresses were published in pamphlet

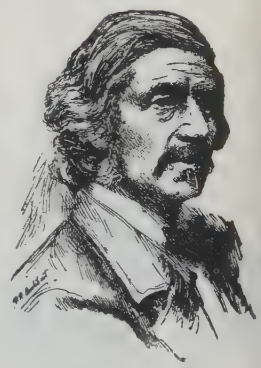
form and in the proceedings of societies and associations, and a volume of sermons, with the title "Christ for To-day," was reprinted in London, England. He was married, Oct. 17, 1872, to Elizabeth Mather, daughter of William Waldo Willard of Williamsport, Pa. He died while returning from England to New York, July 10, 1895.

CONRAD, Timothy Abbot, naturalist, was born near Trenton, N. J., June 21, 1803, a descendant of Thones Kunders of Crefeld, Germany, who emigrated to America in 1683, and settled at Germantown, Pa., later altering his name to Conrad. His father, Solomon White Conrad, a preacher of the Society of Friends, for years conducted a publishing and printing establishment, which, to his material disadvantage, he combined with mineral and plant collecting. In 1829 he was appointed professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania. Timothy Conrad received his early training in Friends' schools, but in advanced branches of learning, including Greek and Latin, he taught himself, and having a natural talent for drawing, became highly expert in the art. Frequent visits to his birthplace, the home of his maternal grandfather, led him into intimate acquaintance with nature, and afforded him opportunities of gratifying an inherited taste for natural history, which he cultivated seriously when a school-boy, when he was president of a juvenile "academy of sciences." While still young he became an employé in his father's printing establishment and learned the trade. After his father's death, in 1831, he carried on the business for a short time, and finally giving it up, he devoted himself to natural history so unremittingly that he began to absent himself from the Friends' meetings to the great indignation of the society. In 1831 he published his first volume, entitled "American Marine Conchology; or, Descriptions and Coloured Figures of the Shells of the Atlantic Coast," containing seventeen plates drawn by himself. About this time Conrad was aided by several friends, including Charles A. Poulson, the conchologist, in making expeditions to Alabama and other southern states to search for fresh water and fossil shells. His second work (1832) was "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formations of North America, Illustrated by Figures Drawn on Stone from Nature." In 1834 a third work appeared, "New Fresh-water Shells of the United States, with Lithographic Illustrations and a Monograph of the Genus Anculotus of Say." In 1831 he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and in 1834 began to contribute to its "Journal"; his first article bearing the title, "Observations on the Tertiary and More Recent Formations of a Portion of the United States." The first volume of another series, unfinished for lack of financial support, was issued in 1836: "Monography of the Family Unionidæ, or Naiades of Lamarck (fresh-water bivalve shells) of North America, Illustrated by Figures Drawn on Stone from Nature." During the period 1837–42 Conrad was employed first as state geologist of New York, during the survey of the state, and then as paleontologist, until the completion of the work. In 1838 he published "Fossils of the Tertiary Formations of the United States, Illustrated by Figures Drawn from Nature." Both this and the volume published in 1832 have been reprinted, and in the preface to the former, its editor, Prof. William H. Dall, speaks as follows: "Students of the American Miocene and the later Tertiary deposits of the new world are well aware of the importance to them of Conrad's work, usually referred to by the title of "The Medial Tertiary." There can be little doubt that the scarcity of this work and its prececessor, the Eocene volume, is the chief cause of the delay in investigating our rich and interesting Tertiary beds." In addition to these works and various reports, Prof. Conrad wrote numerous papers as contributions to the "American Journal of Science," the "Bulletin of the National Institution," the "American Journal of Conchology," and other publications. More than 100 of these relate to paleontology alone. Throughout his life Prof. Conrad wrote verses on different subjects, and had he received more encouragement from his friends, would doubtless have endeavored to make his name as well known as a poet as a scientist. The only volume he published was entitled "The New Diogenes, a Cynical Poem" (1848). A collection of his scattered metrical compositions was privately printed by his nephew, Charles Conrad Abbott (Trenton, N. J., 1871). In the discussions that arose on the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species," Prof. Conrad took the conservative side, and to the end of his life opposed the theory of Descent. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and a correspondent of many foreign scientific bodies. He died at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 9, 1877.



T. A. Conrad

SANBORN, Franklin Benjamin, author and philanthropist, was born at Hampton Falls, N. H., Dec. 15, 1831, son of Aaron and Lydia (Leavitt) Sanborn. His birthplace was a farm that had been taken up by his direct ancestor, Lieut. John Sanborn, about 1675. He was fitted at home and at Phillips Exeter Academy for Harvard College, where he was graduated seventh in rank in the class of '55, of which he was a popular member. In the winter of 1854–55 Ralph Waldo Emerson invited him to Concord, Mass., to take charge of a small private school, and, enlarging its scope, he continued to teach there until March, 1863. Meanwhile he had been active in politics and philanthropy, and was a useful member of the Free Soil party in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, doing much writing and working for the cause. In the winter of 1856 he left his school in charge of a friend, to act as secretary to the Massachusetts State Kansas Committee. His known intimacy with John Brown in 1857–59 brought him into suspicion of complicity with the Harper's Ferry invasion, which he had aided only after earnest attempts to dissuade Brown from undertaking it. An attempt by the U. S. marshal to kidnap him at night, in April, 1860, was stoutly resisted by the citizens of Concord, who rescued him from the marshal's hands. In February, 1863, he became editor of the Boston "Commonwealth," and continued to write for it until 1868. In October, 1863, he was appointed, by Gov. Andrew, secretary of the first board of state charities established in America, a position in which he displayed much efficiency and an untiring zeal. In 1868 he became an editor of the Springfield "Republican," and in 1879, together with Bronson Alcott and W. T. Harris, founded the Concord School of Philosophy. In 1865, with Dr. S. G. Howe and others, he organized the American Social Science Association, and continued to be its secretary and most active worker for thirty-two years. He also helped



F. B. Sanborn

organize the National Prison Association in 1871 and the National Conference of Charities in 1874, being an active member and officer of the latter. Mr. Sanborn was well known through his "Life and Letters of John Brown" (1885), and his biographies of Thoreau (1882), Alcott (1883), Dr. Howe (1891), and Pliny Earle. He was a frequent contributer of prose and verse to American magazines. Upon the death of his friend, F. W. Bird, in 1884, Mr. Sanborn succeeded him as president of the Bird Club of Boston, a semi-political organization dating from 1850. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston. His course in early life was influenced by a high-minded young lady, Ariana Walker of Petersboro, N. H., to whom he was married in 1854, only a short time before her death. He was afterwards married, July 16, 1862, to Louisa Leavitt of Woburn, and left two sons: Victor C., of Chicago, and Francis B. Sanborn of Westfield, N. J.; his eldest son, Thomas Parker Sanborn, a poet of much promise, died in 1889, at the age of twenty-four. Mr. Sanborn died at Westfield, N. J., Feb. 24, 1917.

HALL, Edward Brooks, clergyman, was born in Medford, Mass., Sept. 2, 1800. He fitted for college under Dr. Convers Francis, who was then teaching in Medford, and was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1820. After a year devoted to teaching, partly in Baltimore and partly in Beverly, Mass., he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, and was there graduated in 1824. He was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church at Northampton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1826, and remained there a little more than three years, when failing health obliged him to resign. The winter of 1829–30 he spent in Cuba, returning to the United States in the spring of 1830, and for a year preached in Cincinnati. In 1831 he returned to New England and established the Unitarian society in Grafton, Mass., but was installed pastor of the First Congregational Society, Providence, R. I., Nov. 14, 1832. During the many years of his residence in Providence, Dr. Hall took a deep interest in its various educational and philanthropic institutions. He was deeply interested in all matters affecting the prosperity of the public schools, and was long a member of the Athenæum. The "Shelter Home," by his death, lost a "personal friend, and efficient member for many years of its advisory board." From the first organization of the Children's Friend Society, he was one of the board of advisers, and "for thirty years was, in word and deed, its constant friend and judicious counsellor."

E. B. Hall

Among other institutions which felt his beneficent influence, were the Providence Employment, the Seamen's Friend and Washingtonian Temperance societies and the Home for Aged Women. For several years he was president of the American Unitarian Association. He was twice married, first to Harriet, daughter of Dr. Henry Ware of Cambridge; and second, to Louisa J., daughter of Dr. John Park of Boston. Dr. Hall received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1848. He was a member of the board of trustees of Brown University at the time of his death. He died in Providence, March 3, 1866.

LEACH, Daniel, educator, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., June 6, 1806, son of Apollos and Chloe Leach. His early education was only such as the district schools of the time could afford, but he laid a solid foundation for the higher learning to which he subsequently devoted himself. At the age of sixteen he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. His mind, however, was gradually inclined to the Christian ministry, and to prepare himself more suitably for its duties, he entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1830. While in college he became greatly proficient in mathematics and the ancient languages, especially Hebrew, for which he had a special fondness, and continuing to study it after leaving the university, made himself master of the nice shades of meaning to be drawn from the original of the Psalter. He studied divinity two years at Andover, Mass., and one year with Bishop Griswold, by whom he was ordained to the Episcopal ministry in 1833. After a five years' rectorship in Quincy, Mass., he became principal of the classical school in Roxbury, Mass., where he continued four years, then opening a private school which he taught with eminent success until 1850. His interest in the cause of popular education led to his appointment as agent of the Massachusetts state board of education, as associate of Dr. Barnas Sears. In the discharge of the duties of this office he examined the condition of the school-houses of the state and also devoted much time to advising with school committees. In 1853, in a report to the board, he presented an improved system of ventilation for school-houses, devised by himself, which was soon introduced when needed to the increased comfort and health of pupils. In 1855 Dr. Leach was called to succeed Prof. Samuel S. Greene as superintendent of the public schools of Providence, R. I. His quarterly and annual reports in this position bear the impress of a discriminating mind, and have been eagerly sought by educators both in this country and Europe. In 1866 Rev. Dr. Frazer, a commissioner appointed by the British government to inspect the schools of the United States, visited Providence, and in his report to parliament spoke of the public schools of that city as worthy of special commendation. In 1873 Dr. Leach prepared a series of directions to teachers of the primary and intermediate schools, embracing the best methods of teaching the rudimentary branches together with judicious counsels in the administration of discipline. The methods thus indicated, some of which have recently been published, have contributed much to the advancement of the schools, and have been adopted in many other places. In 1870 Dr. Leach was elected a member of the Rhode Island board of education, which he held nearly twenty years. He was for more than twenty years a vice-president and director of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. In 1875 Brown University conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1877 he was elected a trustee of the university for life. Besides the numerous reports before referred to, he published an arithmetic, a complete speller, and a manual of geography. The rules and definitions of the former were based upon the decision of the highest mathematical authority. All of these publications have been in extensive use. Dr. Leach was married, in May, 1834, to Mary H., daughter of Captain Robert and Penelope (Brown) Lawton, of Newport, R. I. They had one son and one daughter, who survived to maturity. Dr. Leach died in Providence, R. I., May 16, 1891.

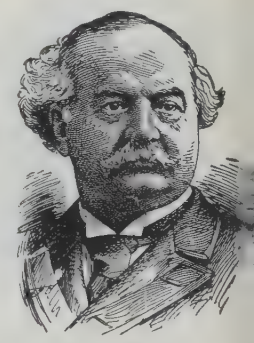
Daniel Leach

MOORE, John William, manufacturer, was born in Rostraver township, Westmoreland co., Pa., Apr. 16, 1837, son of Ebenezer and Nancy (Hurst) Moore. His great-grandfather, who was of Irish descent, came to this country in early life, and settled in Cecil county, Md. His grandfather, Robert Moore, removed from Maryland, and settled in Rostraver township, Westmoreland co., in 1780, and was married in the same year, before leaving Maryland, to Jane Power, sister of Rev. James Power, D. D., who came from eastern Pennsylvania, and preached in Fayette and Westmoreland counties in 1774.

J. W. Moore

Robert Moore erected a large two-story log house in the region of Dunlap's Creek, and the Rehoboth and Round Hill churches. Ebenezer Moore, the youngest of Robert Moore's six children, was born Aug. 3, 1793, and in 1846 removed to the old Blackstone farm, in Tyrone township, Fayette co., Pa. His wife had an inherited interest in the farm; he bought the interests of the other heirs, and added to the farm by purchase, 150 acres of adjoining land. These two farms were heavily underlaid with coal, and it was here that the coke interests were started, which were afterward developed by his son. Ebenezer Moore was a man of strong frame, sterling integrity, and great kindness of heart. In 1844 he represented Westmoreland county in the legislature. In May, 1833, Ebenezer Moore married Nancy Blackstone, daughter of James and Sarah Hurst of Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland co., Pa. They reared a family of six children, of whom John William was the third. He received his educational training in the common schools of his native township and Elder's Ridge Academy, and afterward took a full business course at the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was graduated in 1856. He manifested an ambition for business at an early age, and was successfully engaged in stock-dealing before he had reached his eighteenth birthday. For over twenty years he was a well-known and extensive stock-dealer throughout the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, and Green, and was one of the first shippers over the Pennsylvania Railroad, his business extending both east and west, and meeting with remarkable success. In 1873 Mr. Moore practically retired from stock-dealing, and engaged in the greater enterprise of his business life, by investing in the Connellsville coke industry, at that time just attracting public notice. He entered into a partnership with James Cochran, Solomon Kiester, and James Hurst, for the manufacture of coke at the Summit Coke Works, situated near Broad Ford, Fayette co., Pa. After six years he withdrew from this firm and purchased the Hayden farm, and other adjoining properties, near Uniontown, Fayette co., Pa., upon which he erected the Redstone Coke Works, later on selling to one of his brothers a third interest in the works. In 1881 Col. J. S. Schoonmaker was admitted as a partner, and four years later Mr. Moore withdrew. At that time the company was running 400 ovens and employing 500 men. In 1879 he bought 2,000 acres of coal land in Mount Pleasant township, where he erected the Mammouth Coke Works, and put into operation nearly 600 ovens. In the spring of 1889 he increased his coke business by the purchase of the Winn Coke Works, above Uniontown, Pa., and successfully operated these plants until the latter part of the summer. On Aug. 23, 1889, he disposed of his entire coke interests to the H. C. Frick Coke Co. for considerably over $1,000,000. In that year he was engaged in coke manufacturing on a scale far exceeding anything hitherto attempted by individual enterprise in the Connellsville coke region. In 1890 Mr. Moore purchased coal land in Indiana county, Pa., upon which he erected the Graceton works. His investments in real estate were both extensive and profitable. In the year 1890 he became interested in, and developed the town and extensive industries of, Charleroi, Washington co., Pa., being elected president of the First National Bank, president of the Charleroi Land Co., and vice president of the Charleroi Plate Glass Co. About this time, too, he became largely interested in Barberton, O. In the year 1892, wishing to lead a more retired life, he disposed of his entire interests at Charleroi, Pa. Shortly before this time, however, he made extensive purchases of coal land to the extent of about 3,000 acres in Rostraver, Westmoreland co., Pa. Besides the above interests, he owned many other valuable farms in Westmoreland, Fayette, and Indiana counties. He was unassuming, charitable in his judgment of others, and firm in his convictions of what was right. In all his business enterprises he was sagacious, prudent, honorable, and successful. On Nov. 22, 1860, Mr. Moore was married to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of M. B. and Charlotte Stauffer of Connellsville, Fayette co., Pa., by whom he had six children. He died, after a short illness, at his home in Greensburg, Pa., Feb. 19, 1893.

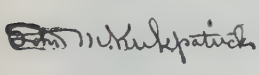
DODD, Samuel Morris, capitalist, was born in Orange, N. J., June 3, 1832, son of Stephen and Mary (Condit) Dodd. He comes of Puritan stock, his ancestors on the Dodd side having been prominent in and about the town of Brantford, Conn., as far back as early in the seventeenth century. He attended the public schools, and was favored with a finishing touch at the Bloomfield Academy, N. J., but at the age of fourteen he was compelled to face the problems of life. For two years thereafter he discharged the varied and multifarious duties of a clerk in a country store, but in 1848 he secured a position in a wholesale hat and cap house, located in Water street, New York. Three years later young Dodd removed to St. Louis, and was employed in the hat, cap, and fur house of Baldwin, Randell & Co. Five years afterward he was made junior member of the firm, and in 1865 he bought out his partners and continued the business under his own name until 1866, when he wound up his affairs and became one of the organizers and senior member of the wholesale dry-goods house of Dodd, Brown & Co., known and respected throughout the Mississippi valley. In 1885 Mr. Dodd retired from mercantile life and turned his attention to varied enterprises. Before retiring from business, however, he originated and inaugurated a movement which changed entirely the location of the wholesale business of St. Louis to the immense advantage of the city and wholesale interests. Within the past few years Mr. Dodd has developed capabilities and resources unlooked for even in a man who had achieved distinguished success. Multitudes of men acquire a competence by plodding industry, and late in life become identified and grow rich with corporations already established, but Mr. Dodd's business genius is of the creative kind. He conceives and originates in a large and eminently successful way. While yet a merchant he was president of the Broadway Real-Estate Co., as well as of the American Brake Co. Retaining his official connection with these corporations, he orig-



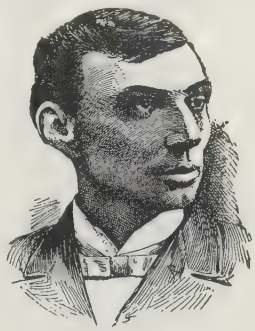
S. M. Dodd

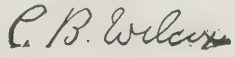
inated and became president of the Missouri Electric Light and Power Co., president of the Edison Illuminating Co., president of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., vice-president of the American Central Insurance Co., second vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, and holds directorships in several other large corporations. Mr. Dodd had an inborn love for and appreciation of the beautiful, and was an art connoisseur of rare judgment. Personally he was kind and social, and as a host was unsurpassed. He was not only a conspicuous business man of St. Louis, but was one of the most genial and beloved members of its society. He died unmarried in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12, 1912.

KIRKPATRICK, John Milton, jurist, was born at Milton, Northumberland co., Pa., Dec. 1, 1825, the son of David Kirkpatrick, D.D., an eminent and eloquent Presbyterian clergyman of Belfast, Ireland. His father removed from Milton to Kirkpatrick's Mills in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1834, where the son received his early education and was fitted for college by his father, who was an indefatigable worker and a strict disciplinarian, and so assiduously did the son study while under his tutorage that he was enabled to enter the Jefferson College as a junior-half-advanced, and there distinguished himself as a linguist of rare ability, especially excelling in Latin and Greek. He was graduated in 1847 with second honors, and entered upon the study of law at Pittsburgh, Pa., in the office of Charles Shaler, the foremost lawyer at the Pittsburgh bar, and his partner, Edwin M. Stanton, the secretary of war. On the day of his admission to the bar he was appointed on the examining board by Judge Shaler, who knew and recognized the young man as one of the coming lights in his chosen profession. He was active in politics and in his profession, and was elected district attorney of his county in 1855, and served for three years. He was a presidential elector in the second election of Lincoln. He was elected a member of the state legislature. He was appointed, by Gov. Geary, judge of the district court of Allegheny county in place of Justice Williams, who had been placed on the supreme bench. He was a colleague of Moses Hampton, lately deceased. He sat on the bench of the district court for about four years, and when that court was abolished by the constitution of 1874, he was placed on the bench of the court of common pleas No. 2 of the court of Allegheny, Judges Ewing and White being his colleagues. He was elected for a term of ten years, and was re-elected for another term of ten years, but in 1883 he was compelled to resign, owing to failing health resulting from overwork. Since that time he has been living in retirement in Allegheny, Pa. As an orator he was unsurpassed at the bar and was by many called "The Silver-Tongued Orator." Among his most notable orations was the one delivered by him at the Centennial celebration in 1876. His personal characteristics were a genial disposition, a fondness for anecdote, broad and liberal views on all subjects, and an unusual ability to read human nature. He died in Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 16, 1898.



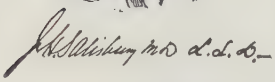
WILCOX, Charles Bowser, clergyman, was born in Fox Lake, Wis., Nov. 24, 1851. His parents, David Thomas and Charlotte (Bowser) Wilcox, emigrated from England to the United States in 1849, settling on a farm in Wisconsin. Here the son spent his early life. His parents were poor, and living in a new and sparsely settled portion of the state, but few advantages were offered for an education. He attended a district school a few months each winter, but reached his majority with the barest rudiments of learning. He united with the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of nineteen. At twenty-one he was married to Mary E. Leonard of Trenton, Wis. Mr. Wilcox now decided to enter the ministry, and, at the age of twenty-three, he began a classical course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in the first year of the preparatory department. He pursued the course into the freshman year, then entered Garrett Biblical Institute, a theological seminary of the Methodist Episcopal church, where, completing a three years' course in two, he was graduated in 1880. He next entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, joining the Wisconsin conference. Here he spent ten years, his two most important appointments being Court street, Janesville, and First Church, Oshkosh. His pastorate in the latter church extended over five years, during which time a heavy indebtedness of long standing was provided for; extensive improvements made on the property; and the membership largely increased. At the close of his pastorate Mr. Wilcox received a call and was appointed to the First Church, St. Paul, Minn. In 1878 Mr. Wilcox was ordained a deacon by Bishop E. G. Andrews, in Chicago, and in 1884 an elder by Bishop W. F. Mallalieu in Oshkosh, Wis. The degree of D.D. has been conferred upon him by Hamline University.





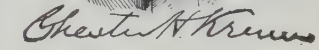
SALISBURY, James Henry, physician, was born at Evergreen Terrace, Scott, Cortland co., N. Y., Oct. 13, 1823, the second son of Nathan and Lucretia (Babcock) Salisbury. The Salisbury family takes its rise in Germany, and long before the Norman invasion its head resided in Bavaria. The original name was Welf, Welfe, Guelfe, or Guelph. Henry Guelph, in 1056, was created duke of Bavaria by the Emperor Henry Conrad II. Prince Adam, youngest son of Henry, came to England with the Conqueror, and took the name of de Saltzburg after his native city. He adopted its arms, as seen to-day over the gates of Saltzburg: "Gules, a lion, rampant argent, ducally crowned, or crest: Two lions, rampant, combatant, argent, ducally crowned, or supporting a crescent of the last; motto: "*Sat est prostrasse leoni.*" The Salisbury family traces back in America to 1640–42, when Edward and John Salisbury, sons of Sir Henry Salisbury, Bart., quietly left Denbigh, and emigrated to America. Edward settled at Cranston, R. I., and John at Swansea, Mass. Thomas Salisbury, of Llanrwst, Denbighshire county, came afterwards, and settled in Bristol, near Mount Hope, R. I. James Henry Salisbury was educated at Homer Academy, Cortland co., N. Y. From the academy he went to the celebrated Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. In 1846 he took his degree of B.N.S. Before graduation he was engaged in the chemical department of the state geological survey as an assistant to Prof. Ebenezer Emmons, and continued until Jan. 1, 1849, when he succeeded to the principalship. In 1850 he received the degree of M.D. from the Albany Medical College, and A.M., in course, from Union College in August, 1852, and in 1887 that of LL.D. In 1848 he was made a member of the Al-

bany Institute, and received a gold medal from the Young Men's Association of Albany for the best essay on the "Anatomy and History of Plants." In 1849 the New York State Agricultural Society offered a prize of $300 for the best essay on "The Chemical and Physiological Examinations of the Maize Plant During the Various Stages of its Growth." The competition brought out some of the best medical talent, and the prize was awarded to Dr. Salisbury. His essay is published in the "State Agricultural Reports" for 1849; subsequently it was copied entire in the "State Agricultural Reports of Ohio." In 1851 and 1852 he was selected to give a course of lectures on "Elementary and Applied Chemistry," in the New York State Normal School.



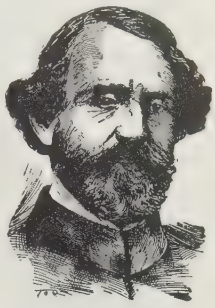
His experiments are printed in the "Society's Transactions," and also in the "New York Journal of Medicine." In 1853 he was elected a corresponding member of the National Historical Society of Montreal. In 1878 he was chosen president of the Institute of Micrology, a position he still holds (1896). In 1857 he was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and in 1876 vice-president of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and in 1879 of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. As early as 1849 he began the studies in microscopic medicine, which have rendered him famous on two continents, and have kept him in line with the ablest microscopic investigators in England, Germany, and France. These studies, carried on from 1849 to 1852, are published in the "Transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," and in the various state geological reports. Dr. Salisbury was the pioneer in demonstrating that the various infectious and contagious diseases are produced by specific germs, each kind producing its special disease. He began investigations in the "germ theory" in 1849, and was fiercely criticised in Europe and America. It was not until 1865 that Prof. Ernest Hollier of Jena, Prussia, became interested in Dr. Salisbury's methods and results, and determined to follow in the same line for the purpose of testing their accuracy. In 1868, so satisfied was he, that he wrote enthusiastically, confirming every investigation. Pasteur, Huxley, and Tyndall became interested in this theory afterward, and carried on the investigations, which have settled for this generation, at least, the "germ theory." In 1860 Dr. Salisbury began a series of experiments and investigations, to discover where blood is made, and its true function in the organism. For two years he concentrated all his microscopic work upon living, healthy animals, and after long and tedious work, persistent and painstaking study, and dissection, the mystery was solved, and the great blood gland was found to be the spleen, and the smaller ones the mesenteric and lymphatic. These investigations were embodied in a paper published in the "American Journal of Medical Science" (Philadelphia, 1866). On the antiquarian side, he has, with his brother, C. B. Salisbury, written on the "Ancient Earth and Rock Writing" of the United States, in connection with the earth and rock work of the mound builders. The crowning labor of his life is his elaborate work on the "Relation of Alimentalism to Disease," in which is embodied the results of forty years of investigation, practice, theory, cause, treatment, and cure of nearly every chronic disease, hitherto supposed incurable. In 1864–65 he assisted in starting the Charity Hospital Medical College at Cleveland, and in 1865–66 gave two courses of lectures on physiology, histology, and the microscope in disease. His published works include some seventy-five monographs up to 1867, among which must be mentioned the "Microscopic Examination of Blood" (1868); "Original Investigations in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever;" "Malaria," an essay which took the McNaughton prize, 1882, awarded by the Albany Medical College Alumni; "Measles Germs" in the "Révue Scientifique" (Paris, 1869). His essay on "Morphology" was said by the committee of awards "to rank with, and be comparable to, those of Klebs, Tomasi, Pasteur, Koch, Cohnheim, Ecklund, and others." For the same essay the Institute of France offered an additional medal. In Dr. Baas's "History of Medicine," published in Germany, the leading book on the subject, Dr. Salisbury's contributions to medical science are highly commended, and he is spoken of as "a great scientist." Prof. Joseph G. Richardson, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, quotes him repeatedly in his "Handbook of Medical Microscopy," the text used in the University of Pennsylvania. No important work on medical microscopy in the last thirty years has failed to mention this great American authority, the real pioneer in this important part of medical science. Dr. Salisbury was married on June 26, 1860, to Clara, daughter of John T. Brasee of Lancaster, O. They have two children, Minnie B., born Aug. 27, 1866; and Trafford B., born Jan. 22, 1874, who has also followed the medical profession. He died in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1905.

KRUM, Chester Harding, lawyer, was born in Alton, Ill., Sept. 13, 1840, the son of John M., and Mary O. Krum. His father was the first mayor of the city of Alton, and was serving in that capacity when Elijah P. Lovejoy, the noted abolitionist, was killed while defending his printing-press. His mother was the second daughter of Chester Harding, the distinguished portrait-painter. When the son was about two years old his parents removed to St. Louis. His father was judge of the St. Louis circuit court in 1843, and was elected mayor in 1848. The son was graduated at Washington University in 1863. He then attended the Harvard law school, where he was graduated in 1865. In January, 1870, he was appointed by Pres. Grant, U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, in which capacity he served until November, 1872, when he was elected judge of the St. Louis circuit court. As the attorney of the United States in St. Louis, he conducted many important cases for the government, among which were the celebrated Matteson Whiskey case, the Curran Distillery case, the prosecution of Biebush and Burke, the most notorious dealers in counterfeit money at that time in the West. These cases all resulted favorably to the prosecution. In 1872 he was elected judge of the circuit court, and thereupon resigned his office of U. S. attorney. Judge Krum served as judge until July, 1875, three years, when he resigned to resume the practice of law. He was married Oct. 24, 1866, to Elizabeth Harrington, daughter of Norman Cutter of St. Louis, and had six children: Mary, wife of Josiah M. Lasell; John Marshall; Clara Dix; Flora Harding; Elizabeth H., and Mabel Krum. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 19, 1923.



MILNOR, James, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, June 20, 1773. His parents were Quakers, and he was partly educated in the Philadelphia Academy, and partly in the University of Pennsylvania; but he left the latter institution before taking his degree, in order to relieve his father of the heavy expenses he was incurring on his account; and when but sixteen years of age began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, in 1794, and removed to Norristown, Pa., where he began practice. There the German element preponderated, and among that class he proved very successful, having acquired a knowledge of the language at an early age. In 1797 he returned to Philadelphia, and two years later married an Episcopalian lady; but the marriage ceremony being performed by a minister of her church, Mr. Milnor was disowned by the society of Friends. He soon obtained a large practice in Philadelphia, and in 1800 was chosen a member of the city council, being elected to the same position in 1805, and holding it until 1809, occupying the office of its president during the latter year. In 1810 he was elected to congress and continued to hold his seat until 1813, being a persistent opponent of the war with Great Britain. During his congressional career he began to turn his mind towards religion and theology, and with such effect that at the close of the term for which he was elected he abandoned the legal profession and studied for the ministry. He was admitted to communion by Bishop White, who ordained him as a deacon in August, 1814. Twelve months later he was ordained a presbyter. In 1816 he was called to the rectorship of St. George's Church, New York. Here he had the misfortune to fall under the displeasure of the bishop of the diocese, Hobart, who objected to prayer-meetings which were held by the members of St. George's Church, and encouraged by Dr. Milnor. His connection with the formation of the Bible Society for some unknown reason also displeased the bishop, so that there was practically no harmony between them. Dr. Milnor not only assisted in the foundation of the American Bible Society, but also of the American Tract Society, of which he was one of the most active members. He was also deeply interested in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Orphan Asylum, the Home for Aged and Indigent Females, and other similar institutions. In 1830 Dr. Milnor went to England as a delegate of the American Bible Society to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and besides visiting Paris, traveled through Great Britain. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1819. His published works included an "Oration on Masonry," before the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania (1811); "Thanksgiving Day Sermon" (1817); "A Plea for the American Colonization Society" (New York, 1826); "Sermon on the Death of De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York" (New York, 1828); and "A Charitable Judgment of the Opinions and Conduct of Others Recommended" (1844). Dr. Milnor died in New York city, April 8, 1844.

FORSYTH, John, editor and publicist, was born at Augusta, Ga., Oct. 31, 1812, the fourth child and eldest son of John Forsyth, noted statesman and diplomatist, and grandson of Robert Moriah Forsyth, first Federal marshal of Georgia. The latter was a member of Gen. Greene's staff, serving as major during the revolutionary war. He died in Augusta, Ga., in the discharge of his official duty, and congress voted a sum of money for the education of his children. He was buried in Augusta by the Society of the Cincinnati, of which he was a member. The subject of this memoir received his early education at Washington, D. C., and later attended a famous school in Amherst, Mass. He then entered the university of his native state, at Athens, but its destruction by fire transferred young Forsyth to Princeton, where he began his career as a journalist, and was the valedictorian of his class, being graduated in 1832. He studied law in the office of Hon. Henry Cumming for five years, and was then admitted to the Augusta bar. In 1834 he removed to Columbus, Ga., and began the practice of his profession the same year. In 1835 Mr. Forsyth removed to Mobile, and soon afterward was appointed U. S. district attorney for south Alabama; but his father's death, in 1841, caused his return to Georgia. There he lived twelve years as lawyer, planter, and editor of the "Columbus Times." In 1847 he volunteered for the Mexican war, serving as adjutant of the 1st Georgia regiment. In 1853 he returned to Mobile, to become editor of the "Register," and though three years later he was appointed minister to Mexico, without solicitation, he resigned after two years, to return to the editorial desk. John Forsyth's polished style and fearless stand on public questions caused his election to the legislature in 1859, and to the mayoralty of Mobile in the next year. In March, 1861, he was a member of the famous, but fruitless peace commission sent to Washington; Crawford of Georgia, and Roman of Louisiana, being his colleagues. During the civil war he was for a time on Gen. Bragg's staff, but continued regular editorial work then, and during all the trying days of reconstruction. He was appointed mayor of Mobile by the Federal military authorities, Aug. 16, 1865, and served until Jan. 3, 1866, after which he served as alderman of the city. In 1874 he was elected to the state legislature. Although failing health, due to an overworked brain, compelled cessation from active labor, he still inspired and directed the policy of the journal he had made famous, and of which he was the mainstay to the year of his death. Forsyth's writings were fluent, polished and incisive. He was a vigorous partisan, but never an unfair opponent. Courtly and high toned in public, as in private life, he never stooped to little things; and, though he opposed secession, he earnestly and warmly supported his state and the South after the decision to secede was reached. He was in all things distinctly a man of his people; a fact that made him what he was; their true representative and natural leader. With the close of hostilities between the North and South, Mr. Forsyth gracefully accepted the results and was loyal to and gave patriotic support to the flag of his forefathers. Trenchant in denunciation, relentless in pursuit of what he believed to be treachery, he was ever loyal to section and party, brooking no defection from either in any man. He was the leader of southern thought during his eventful life, and is justly regarded as the most brilliant journalist the South has produced. He was married, in 1834, to Margaret Hull of South Carolina, who bore him several children, one of whom, a son, survives. Mr. Forsyth died at Mobile, Ala., May 2, 1877.



O'HARA, James, jurist, was born at New Liberty, Owen co., Ky., May 6, 1825, son of James and Lucy (Hardy) O'Hara. His father was a lawyer who specialized in the adjustment of land titles, a prolific source of litigation arising out of military surveys. The son was educated by his uncle, Kean O'Hara, who was the father of Theodore O'Hara, the poet, and

after attending St. Mary College, Lebanon, Ky., became deputy sheriff and county surveyor of Grant county, Ky. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar and in 1858 removed to Covington, Ky., where he resided during the remainder of his life. At different times he was in partnership with Daniel Mooar and John G. Carlisle. From 1868 to 1874 he was judge of the twelfth judicial district of Kentucky, and in the latter year resumed the practice of his profession in partnership with John W. Stevenson, U. S. senator from Kentucky. In 1880 the firm was augmented by the entrance of James W. Bryan; the following year Stevenson retired and in 1893 Bryan withdrew; and the firm of O'Hara and Rouse was organized with S. D. Rouse, continuing through the remainder of the life of Mr. O'Hara. He was an influential member of the state bar of the middle of the century. He was married to Obernice P. Conn, of Grant county, Ky., and they had one daughter, wife of Charles A. Phillips. He died in Covington, Ky., Aug. 21, 1900.

RAFINESQUE, Constantine Samuel, traveler and botanist, was born in Galatz, a suburb of Constantinople, Oct. 22, 1773. His father was a merchant and a native of Marseilles, and his mother, whose maiden name was Schmaltz, was of German parentage, although herself born in Greece. The Rafinesques returned to Marseilles before their son was a year old, and there the latter spent his early years, studying in a desultory way, it would appear; devouring books of travel, developing a lively interest in plants and animals, and at the age of eleven beginning an herbarium. He decided to follow his father's occupation, as it would enable him to travel, but when the French revolution broke out, he was sent to America, where, according to one account, his father had already settled. He entered the employ of a merchant as a clerk and gave his leisure time to the study of botany, making excursions on foot, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, during his vacations. In 1805, business engagements took him to Sicily, and during his residence there, he made a special study of its plants and its aquatic animals, especially fishes; publishing the results of his investigations at Palermo in 1810. Among the plants discovered was the medicinal squill, which at first was exported by him and later became a source of revenue to the island. In 1815 he returned to the United States, taking his family with him, besides an immense number of manuscripts and a large collection of shells and other objects. The vessel was wrecked off the harbor of New London, and although the passengers escaped, everything else went to the bottom. To add to the misfortunes of Rafinesque, his only son died this same year, and shortly after her arrival in the United States, his wife, a Sicilian woman, left him for an Italian actor, taking with her their daughter, who eventually went on the stage. Rafinesque spent some time in Philadelphia, and there published (1815) the first part of his "Antikon Botanikon," which was not completed until 1840. He now began a series of prolonged journeys, traveling on foot whenever practicable, gradually working across the Alleghanies and following the course of the Ohio. In 1820 he published, at Lexington, Ky., a volume entitled "Ichthyologia Ohioensis," and in 1824 at Frankfort, in the same state, "Ancient History, or Annals of Kentucky." His travels in Indiana brought him to Robert Owen's communistic settlement at New Harmony, and for a short time he resided there; leaving the place to cross into Kentucky, where he secured the position of professor of natural history and the modern languages in Transylvania University at Lexington. He applied for the degrees of M.A. and M.D. but had difficulty in getting the first, because, as he says, he had not studied Greek in a college; was refused the second because he would not superintend anatomical dissections; and soon became so unpopular with the president and faculty that he was dismissed, to begin his wanderings anew. During one of these, along the Ohio, he made the acquaintance of Audubon, who took advantage of the credulity of Rafinesque to play a practical joke on him, in the form of a gift of drawings of fishes that had no existence outside of his own brain, with notes on their habits, and these were unsuspectingly accepted by Rafinesque, grouped under new genera, and made the subject of published descriptions. During this period he became interested in the Indians and their customs, and propounded the theory that they emigrated from Asia by the way of Siberia, and possibly were the descendants of the ten lost tribes. He also gave considerable time to invention, but could not carry anything to perfection, for lack of means. He lectured in various places, and made attempts to found a botanic garden, but failing in everything, returned, about 1828, to Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. Several periodicals were founded, edited and published by him, including the "Atlantic Journal and Friend of Knowledge," and the "Annals of Nature," none of which had a long life; and he wrote a large number of books and pamphlets, the very titles of which show the versatility and the ambitious nature of this remarkable man. Chief among them were "Medical Flora, etc. of the United States" (2 vols. 1828–30); "American Manual of the Grape-Vines" (1830); "American Florist" (1832); "The American Nations, or the Outlines of a National History" (2 vols., 1836); "A Life of Travels and Researches in North America and South Europe" (1836); "New Flora and Botany of America" (4 parts, 1836); "Flora Telluriana" (4 parts, 1836–38); "The World; or Instability" (1836), a poem; "Safe Banking" (1827); notes to Thomas Wright's "Original Theory, or New Hypothesis of the Universe" (1837); "Sylvia Telluriana" (1838); "Alsographia Americana" (1838); "The American Monuments of North and South America" (1838); "Genius and Spirit of the Hebrew Bible" (1838); "Celestial Wonders and Philosophy of the Visible Heavens" (1839), and "Pleasure and Duties of Wealth" (1840). Rafinesque's contempt for scientific traditions and rules, his credulity and his habit of hasty generalization, brought upon him the scorn of his contemporaries, who looked upon his novel theories and his passion for establishing new genera and species as proofs of a disordered brain. The man who could solemnly declare that he had discovered "twelve new species of thunder and lightning" naturally was regarded with suspicion, and yet, in believing that, as he expressed it, "new species and new genera are continually produced by derivation from existing forms," and in favoring the natural classification of plants, he was far in advance of the scientists who despised him. He wrote of himself that he had tried to enlarge the limits of knowledge, but had often met with jealous rivals instead of friends. His last days were spent in poverty and obscurity, and though it is known that he died in Philadelphia Sept. 18, 1840, and was buried in Ronaldson's Cemetery, his grave cannot be located. "The Complete Writings of C. S. Rafinesque on Recent and Fossil Conchology," edited by

William G. Binney and George W. Tryon, were published in Philadelphia in 1864. Prof. Asa Gray reviewed his botanical writings in "Sullivan's Journal" (1841); and an admirable biography is to be found in "Pioneers of Science in America" (New York, 1896).

INGRAHAM, Darius Holbrook, statesman, was born at Camden, Knox co., Me., Oct. 14, 1837, son of Samuel Parkham and Mary (Adams) Ingraham and grandson of Joseph Holt Ingraham. He attended Bridgton Academy in Maine, and in 1853 entered the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis, but resigned at the end of a year and a half because of ill health. He then studied law in the offices of John Neal and Du Bloise & Jackson of Portland, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. Becoming interested in politics, he was secretary of the state Democratic committee in 1876, and was elected to the Maine state legislature in 1879. He was active in securing relief for the famine sufferers in Ireland in 1880, and espoused the Irish Land League. In 1885 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland, U. S. consul to Cadiz, Spain, where he served four years. Later he was sent to Morocco to investigate the Tangier consulate, receiving the thanks of the state department for his able service. He was mayor of Portland for one term and U. S. consul general to Halifax, N. S., during 1893–97. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society, the Portland Society of Natural History, and a charter member of the Cumberland Club. He was a delightful lecturer on travel, architecture and art, presenting to the public his observations during his extensive travels. Among his favorite lectures were: "Works of Architecture and their Associations," "Michael Angelo," and "From the Tweed to the Tiber." He was married June 28, 1868, to Ella, daughter of William Moulton of Portland, Me., and had two children: Alice and William Moulton Ingraham. He died in New York city, July 11, 1923.

NOYES, James, clergyman, was born at Choulderton, Wiltshire, England, Oct. 22, 1608, son of Rev. William and Anne (Parker) Noyes, his father being rector of the church and a very learned man. James was educated at Oxford but left the university before completing the course to teach school at Newbury with his cousin, Thomas Parker, who later became a distinguished Puritan divine in America. Emigrating to the Massachusetts Bay colony in the "Mary and John" in March, 1634, with his wife, his brother Nicholas, and Mr. Parker, he settled first at Medford, Mass. In the following year he removed to Newbury, where he helped to organize the first church and became its "teacher," serving it in that capacity until his death twenty-one years later. He was loved and honored throughout the colony. The house which he built at Newbury was standing in 1924, being owned and occupied by one of his descendants. He published a number of theological works, among them: "A Catechism for Children" (1641); "The Temple Measured" (1647), and "Moses and Aaron; or, Rights of Church and State" (1661). He was married early in 1634 to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Brown of Southampton, England, and had eight children: Joseph; James; Moses; John; Thomas; Rebecca, wife of John Knight; Sarah, wife of Rev. John Hale, and William Noyes. He died at Newbury, Mass., Oct. 22, 1656.

SEYMOUR, Horatio, jurist, was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 31, 1778, son of Moses and Mary (Marsh) Seymour and sixth in lineal descent from Richard Seymour, one of the earliest settlers of Hartford, Conn. The father of Horatio Seymour was in the war of the revolution, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was the representative of Litchfield in the state legislature from 1795 to 1812, and was town clerk from 1789 to 1826. Horatio Seymour was graduated at Yale College in 1797, and after teaching school for a year in Cheshire, Conn., pursued law studies in Judge Reeve's law school at Litchfield for a year, was also in a law office at Middlebury, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1800. He was postmaster of Middlebury for nine years, until the growth of his law practice prevented his longer holding the position. His reputation professionally was confined mainly to his own county, but he was probably engaged in more cases than any lawyer before or after him. His great defect was over modesty and lack of confidence in himself, so that he never pushed himself in law practice or politics as he might. He had to get absorbed in the cause of his client, and the feelings and interests involved, before he could do himself justice. He was very shrewd and tactful in the management of cases, and as a speaker, while making no pretensions to oratory, was clear, logical and persuasive. In manners he was not only unassuming, but most urbane and courteous, and careful not to offend. His character, in fine, was such as is sure in the course of years to command great popularity, and he held it almost against his will, while shrinking from leadership, as few Vermonters have done. He was state's attorney for Addison county, 1810–13, and again 1815–19, and councilor 1809–14. When the Vermont State Bank was established in 1806, he was chosen one of the first directors, and held the position until the branch at Middlebury was closed. In 1820 he was elected U. S. senator, and was reëlected in 1826 after a vigorous contest with Gov. Van Ness. He was in early life a supporter of the administration and measures of Jefferson and Madison, but after the break-up following the Monroe administration, he went with the Adamses into the National Republican, or what was afterwards the Whig party, and was influential in the party councils until his term in the senate closed. He was also on terms of intimate personal friendship with Adams, Clay, Webster, King and Marcy, and men of such calibre, all of whom relied on his judgment in matters of legislation, though it was seldom they could persuade him to speak in the senate. He was chairman of the committee on agriculture. At the close of his second term he returned to his law practice, and to party leadership in the state. It was due to his shrewd management very largely, that after the anti-Masonic wave had swept over Vermont and controlled it for several years, the Whigs were able to get the chief advantage of its break-up. Mr. Seymour was their candidate for governor in 1833 and 1834, and in the former year the Whig vote fell to less than two thousand. In 1834, when the election was thrown into the legislature, Seymour wrote a letter before it assembled, announcing that he would not be a candidate so as to give Gov. Palmer an unobstructed opportunity for reëlection, which it was calculated would count when the collapse of anti-Masonry came. Bradley, the Democratic candidate, who had about the same vote as Seymour, each a little over 10,000, pursued the same wary course, but by individual instruction

rather than a public letter, and with much less effect on the rank and file of the voters. He was judge of the probate court from 1847 to 1856. Judge Seymour was married in 1800, to Lucy, daughter of Jonah Case of Addison, Vt., and had four sons and two daughters: Ozias, Moses, Mary, Emma Hart, Horatio, Jr. and Henry Seymour. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury College in 1847. He died in Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 21, 1857.

RANDOLPH, Edward, British colonial agent in America, was born in Canterbury, Kent, England, about 1640, son of Edmund Randolph, a physician. Capt. John Mason, the proprietor of New Hampshire, was a relative, and this connection may have had some influence in his subsequent selection as special agent of the Crown in New England. In March, 1676, he was sent to Massachusetts by the lords of trade and plantation, bearing a letter of King Charles II, with instructions to obtain information regarding the resources of the New England colonies and the general disposition of its inhabitants, especially its public men. While awaiting a reply to the King's letter, he endeavored to create a loyal faction in the colony by making complaint to the governor of infractions which he had observed of the laws of navigation. After a visit to several towns in New Hampshire, he found "the whole country complaining of the oppression and usurpation of the magistrates of Boston." His report upon returning to England, was very hostile to Massachusetts, due, it was believed in England, to "the discourtesy with which he had been received by those in power there." In America he had been termed the "evil genius of New England" and "a supple tool of arbitrary power." Agents sent by the colonies to England three months later found the minds of the courtiers prejudiced against the claims they represented. Randolph in the course of nine years made eight voyages to America, presenting reports at variance with actual conditions and constantly suggesting measures designed to increase the oppression and taxation of the colonies. In July, 1678, he was appointed collector and surveyor of customs for New England. He continued to keep a constant watch upon the colony, always returning home with complaints, and increased his influence by the acquisition of new orders and powers. In an address to the British government he stated in reference to Massachusetts: "A 'quo warranto' would unhinge their government, and prepare them to receive his Majesty's further pleasure. I have often in my papers pressed the necessity of a general governor as absolutely necessary for the honor and service of the crown." The writ of "quo warranto" here suggested, was actually issued in July, 1683, and Massachusetts was summoned before an English tribunal. In June, 1684, the charter of Massachusetts was abrogated. "Thus ended," says Chalmers, "the ancient government of that colony by legal process—the validity of which, however, has been questioned by very great authority." On Sept. 21, 1685, he was made secretary and registrar of the newly created province of New England, and on Nov. 19, was appointed deputy postmaster of New England. On the arrival of Gov. Andros in Boston, Dec. 20, 1686, Randolph became a member of his staff. He advised the governor that he had to do with "a perverse people." In 1688 he carried off to Boston the archives of the former Dutch governors of New York. When, soon afterward, the rebellion against Sir Edmund Andros broke out, both he and Randolph were arrested and imprisoned, and in February, 1690, sent to England. Ashurst and Increase Mather, the agents for the colony, endeavored to have them prosecuted on their arrival in London, but no proceedings were taken against them. In 1691 Randolph was appointed surveyor general on behalf of the commissioners in New York, and apparently Pennsylvania and Maryland. He was married to Jane Gibbons of West Cliff, Kent, by whom he had two children: Deborah and Edward. He is said to have died in great poverty in Virginia about 1700.

BRAINERD, Lawrence, U. S. senator, was born at East Hartford, Conn., Mar. 16, 1794, son of Ezra and Mabel (Porter) Brainerd, grandson of Ezra Brainerd, great-grandson of Josiah Brainerd, great-great-grandson of William Brainerd, and descendant of Daniel Brainerd, who came from England to Hartford, Conn., and later, in 1662, settled at Haddam, Conn. Ezra Brainerd, father of the senator, was a lieutenant colonel in the war of 1812. At the age of nine years Lawrence Brainerd was adopted by his uncle, Joseph Brainerd, of Troy, N. Y., and lived with him for five years, after which he depended upon himself for support. His early struggles for a livelihood were extremely pitiful, but by strenuous efforts he succeeded in acquiring sufficient education to teach in the district schools, and engaged in that pursuit for several years. In 1816 he began life as a merchant, and later he also became interested in farming and sheep-raising. In 1847 he built the first upper-cabin steamer for navigation on Lake Champlain, and was a director of the St. Albans Steamboat Co. When railways began to take the place of steamboat traffic, he, with two others, constructed the Vermont & Canada railroad, and was one of the principal officials in charge of the Vermont Central, the Stanstead, Sheffield & Chambly, and the Missisquoi roads. He became interested in philanthropic work, and the cause of emancipation especially received his efficient support. He was a zealous abolitionist and kept the last station of the "underground railroad" on the way to Canada. He was active in politics, and in 1834 was elected to the state legislature as a Whig. Later he separated from the party to become a Federalist. In 1846 and 1847 he was the candidate of the Liberty party for governor, and again in 1852 and 1853. In 1852 he was influential in effecting the breakdown of the Whigs, which resulted in the formation of the new Republican party, and at the first convention of this body, in July, 1854, Mr. Brainerd presided. In 1854 he was unanimously elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of William Upham, and was the first member chosen on purely abolitionist principles. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1856 and 1860. After the slaves had been freed, he became president of the American Missionary Association for educating the freedmen. He was married Jan. 16, 1819, to Fidelia Barnet, daughter of William Gadcomb, and had twelve children. He died at St. Albans, Vt., May 9, 1870.

De RUDIO, Charles, soldier, was born in Belluno, Venice, Italy, Aug. 26, 1832. He was trained in a military academy in Milan, and took part in the revolution of 1848. He was sentenced to die for throwing bombs at Napoleon III and the empress in 1858, when ten persons were killed and many wounded. At the intercession

of Queen Victoria he was exiled instead, and came to America at the beginning of the civil war. He enlisted as a private in the 79th N. Y. regiment, and in October, 1864, was commissioned lieutenant in the 2nd U. S. colored troops. After the war he joined the regular army, and was appointed second lieutenant in the 2nd U. S. infantry He was attached to the Reno battalion during the campaign against the Sioux Indians under Gen. Custer in 1876, was promoted to be captain in 1882, and retired on account of age in 1896. He was married to Eliza, daughter of John Booth of Nottingham, England, and had four children. Died in Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 1, 1910.

BREWER, Mark Spencer, lawyer and congressman, was born in Addison township, Oakland co., Mich., Oct. 22, 1837, son of Peter and Mary (Turnes) Brewer. His paternal ancestry is of Dutch extraction, the name being spelled originally Brouer; his mother was a native of Enniskillen, Ireland. His parents were married about 1826, and removed from New York state to Michigan in 1833. Nearly the whole of Michigan was a dense wilderness without roads; settlers were few, and school-houses were not built for some years. Here Mark Brewer, one of nine children, and the youngest of five sons, spent the first twenty years of his life, working on the tract of wild land his father had purchased and was improving. His health having failed from hard labor, in 1857 he set out to earn his living by other means than physical toil, and studied three years at academies in Romeo and Oxford, defraying his expenses by teaching during the winter. In 1861 he entered the law office of Hon. W. L. Webber at East Saginaw, and continued his studies with ex-Gov. Moses Wisner and Hon. M. E. Crofoot of Pontiac, entering into partnership with the latter soon after his admission to the bar in 1864. In 1866–69 he was circuit court commissioner for his county, and from 1866–67 city attorney for the city of Pontiac; in 1872–74 state senator, and in 1876 and 1878 was elected as a Republican to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses. In June, 1881, he was appointed by Pres. Garfield consul-general at Berlin, Germany, for four years. In 1886, having returned to Michigan, he was elected to the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses, but declined renomination in the fall of 1890. Important committees on which he served during the last four years were those on appropriations, revision of laws, the District of Columbia, immigration and naturalization, and on the militia. When not employed in public service Mr. Brewer is engaged in legal practice in Pontiac. He has always taken an active part in politics, and in the campaign of 1880 lent effective aid to his party in the states of Indiana and Ohio. Many of his political speeches, which are of a high order, have been published by order of congressional and state committees. Mr. Brewer was chosen by the Republican state convention of Michigan as a delegate-at-large at the St. Louis Republican national convention held in June, 1895, and represented his state upon the committee on the platform. He was in favor of the nomination of William McKinley as the Republican candidate for president, having served eight years with him in congress. He also spent some three months' time in canvassing Michigan in behalf of Gov. McKinley's election as president. He was one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in Michigan, and few men were better known throughout the state. He was twice married: (1) in 1876 to Elizabeth Simonson, who died in 1886; and (2) in 1889 to Louise B. Parker of Pontiac, Mich. He died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 18, 1901.

BASKETTE, Gideon Hicks, journalist, was born in Rutherford county, Tenn., March 11, 1845, son of Dr. William T. and Melissa (Ellis) Baskette, both of Virginia families that had removed to Tennessee. His father was a prominent and successful physician, who was of English stock, his ancestors having originally settled in Fluvanna county, Va. Mr. Baskette's college education was interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. Although but sixteen years of age, he entered the Confederate army as a private in the 45th Tennessee regiment, in which he served until the close of the war, surrendering as a sergeant-major with his regiment under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in 1865. Returning to his home in Murfreesboro, Tenn., after the war, he found that his father's fortune had been swept away. Instead of resuming his school life, he engaged in mercantile business, but having some literary talent, he became, in 1875, editor of the Murfreesboro "News." This was a weekly journal, which he soon made one of the most prominent and influential newspapers in the state. During the several years of agitation over the state debt question, in which there was great political excitement and bitter discussion, Mr. Baskette advocated maintaining the credit of the state with all the strength of his nature, and used his journal powerfully against repudiation. In 1882 he was called to the editorship of the Nashville "Daily American," but, owing to a change in the ownership and policy of that journal, he withdrew. He afterwards held the position of telegraph editor of the Cincinnati "News," and later of editor of the "Daily Democrat" of Chattanooga. While in Chattanooga he also published a weekly literary paper called "The People's Paper." In June, 1884, Mr. Baskette accepted the position of managing editor of the "Nashville Banner," and in 1885 he became the editor-in-chief of the "Banner" and president of the Nashville Banner Publishing Co., positions which he has continued to hold. Mr. Baskette has done some literary work of a varied character, including poems and stories, that have been published at intervals. He has given evidence of literary ability of high order, but has been constrained by the demands on his time as a journalist and public man, to confine himself to editorial duties. He was a director of the Tennessee centennial exposition of 1897, and a member of the executive committee. He is president of the Howard Library Association, a member of the Tennessee Press Association, of which he was president in 1880–81, and is a leading member of Frank Cheatham Bivouac of Confederate Soldiers. Mr. Baskette was married, in 1867, to Anna E., daughter of William R. McFadden of Murfreesboro, Tenn., a leading merchant at that place. They have one surviving daughter.

G H Baskette

LESUEUR, Charles Alexander, zoölogist and artist, was born at Havre de Grâce, France, Jan 1, 1778, son of Jean-Baptiste Denis Lesueur, an officer of the admiralty. During his school days he received careful instruction in drawing, and having a natural inclination toward art, attained remarkable facility in the use of pencil and brush. In 1800 a government expedition, projected by the Institute of France, was sent to make discoveries and scientific observations in the southern parts of the eastern hemisphere, and Lesueur enlisted as a member of the crew of one of the two ships, Le Géographe. Four artists were attached to the scientific corps, but early in the voyage his talents were discovered, and he was lifted from his humble position to one in the scientific corps. The expedition visited Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, the

Cape of Good Hope, and many small islands; but it was severely crippled by an incompetent commander, and by deaths and desertions, until, after a long stay at Sydney, it became necessary to send back the ship Le Naturaliste, and to continue explorations with Le Géographe alone. Of the zoölogists appointed, the only one left was François Péron, a young physician, who, during the remaining months, 1803–04, prosecuted the work of his department, and was zealously aided by Lesueur, the latter helping as a collector as well as a delineator of the objects obtained by both. The Géographe reached France late in March, 1804, and a committee of scientists proceeded to make a thorough examination of the collections secured by the expedition. Their report, made June 9, 1806, stated that the zoölogical specimens were more than 100,000 in number, including upward of 2,500 new species; credited Péron and Lesueur with discovering "more new animals than all the traveling naturalists of modern days"; and declared that the drawings and paintings, 1,500 in number, formed the most complete and the most precious series known. In addition to his representations of animals, Lesueur brought back others, giving in great detail the physical characteristics of the various races met with and their modes of life, besides views of localities where explorations were carried on. At the request of the government they now set about the preparation of a history of their voyage, the editing being assigned to Péron, while Lesueur had charge of the atlas; and in 1807, the first volume of the "Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes" appeared. In 1810 Péron died, bequeathing his manuscript to Lesueur, and expecting him to complete the second volume, a few chapters of which had been written; but this Lesueur was unwilling to do, and the work was carried on by one of the naval officers of the expedition, Capt. Louis Freycinet, the second volume appearing in 1816. Another work had been projected by Péron and Lesueur, on the Medusæ; but this plan came to naught, partly in consequence of Lesueur's untimely death. In 1815, William Maclure, the geologist, at that time residing in Paris, invited Lesueur to accompany him to the United States by the way of the West Indies, where he was anxious to make investigations, and in consequence the zoölogy of North America became enriched by Lesueur's labors. After visiting the middle states and parts of New England, the friends settled in Philadelphia in 1816, and there Lesueur engaged in teaching drawing and painting. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences, and was held in the highest esteem for his learning and his accomplishments. Unwillingly, and solely from a sense of indebtedness to his patron, Maclure, who was interested with Robert Owen in founding a socialistic community, he emigrated to Indiana in 1825, and became one of the settlers of New Harmony. He continued his researches there, and after the failure of the colony, remained at the settlement several years—until 1837. Then, having received intelligence that the pension granted him for his services in connection with Péron would be withheld unless he returned to France, he departed for New Orleans and thence for his native country. He resided in Paris until the year 1845, and then was appointed curator of a museum of natural history recently established at Havre. In addition to papers written in association with Péron and others, Lesueur published forty-three of which he was sole author, in the "Journal de Physique," the "Journal" of the Philadelphia Academy, and other periodicals. Most of these dealt with fishes, molluscs, and other aquatic animals. The most important memoir produced in the United States was one on the suckers, which he had grouped as the genus catostomus, illustrated with admirable figures drawn and engraved by him. He died at Havre, Dec. 12, 1846.

BUTLER, Edward Crompton, diplomat, journalist and author, was born in Westfield, Mass., Aug. 20, 1853, son of Rev. William Butler, D.D., and Julia Anne (Crompton) Butler, the former of Dublin, Ireland, and the latter of Manchester, England. Other members of this family are Rev. Dr. John W. Butler, treasurer of the Mexican mission of the Methodist Episcopal church, and two sisters, Julia and Clementina. When only two years of age, the subject of this sketch passed through the thrilling scenes of the Sepoy rebellion in India, his father being then engaged in founding the Methodist mission in that country. The child was carried for safety from Bareilly to the mountain fastnesses of Nynee Tal in the Himalayas. At the age of twelve he returned to his native land and lived for two years in Chelsea, Mass., where his father was pastor of the Walnut Street Methodist Church. While there he attended the Boston Latin and Military School; later he studied at the seminary in Passaic, N. J. In 1872 he entered the wholesale drygoods house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York city, as a salesman, and the following year went to Mexico, accompanying his father, who had accepted a call to that country, to superintend the incipient Methodist mission work. Mr Butler took charge of the mission press, established in the ancient Franciscan convent in the city of Mexico, and conducted that business for several years. Returning to the United States in 1877, he did newspaper work in Bay City, Mich., and later on at Deadwood, Dak., on the "Daily Pioneer," owned at that time by Capt. Robert Adams of Star-route fame. A year later (1881) Mr. Butler went to Kansas City, Mo., and for nearly three years served on the staff of the Kansas City "Star." Returning in 1884 to Mexico, he was a member of the city staff of the "Two Republics" for two years, during which time he corresponded with the Providence "Journal," the Detroit "Evening News," and other American papers, and later on contributed to the "Daily Anglo-American," published in the city of Mexico. In March, 1886, Mr. Butler entered the service of the United States legation in the city of Mexico as clerk and translator. His promotion was unusually rapid, and on Aug. 25, 1893, although a Republican, he was appointed secretary of legation by Pres. Cleveland. For ten years he was connected with the legation, rising to the capacity of chargé d'affaires *ad interim*, having for nearly two years in the aggregate been at the head of the legation. He was successful in winning the good will of the Mexican government and the esteem and confidence of the government of the United States during his diplomatic career. On Feb. 1, 1896, Mr. Butler resigned the secretaryship of the American legation, and re-entered his favorite work, joining the city staff of the "Mexican Herald," the largest and most influential newspaper in the adjoining republic. He is now preparing material for a work on Mexico, and his connection for twenty years with public men and affairs in that country, his thorough knowledge of the Spanish, and his pronounced literary ability have fitted him to give to the world what promises to be valuable and readable Mexican literature. In 1879 he was married to Linnie, daughter of George B. Smith, a wealthy merchant of Detroit, Mich. They have had two daughters, Julia Alice, who died in Mexico in 1887, and Florence Jackson, a child of unusual musical

promise. Their home in Mexico is a favorite rendezvous for artists and musicians, and Mr. and Mrs. Butler are distinguished for their hospitality.

KNOWLTON (or Knoulton), Luke, jurist and politician, was born at Shrewsbury, Mass., in November, 1738. He held a captain's commission in the French and Indian war. In 1772 he was appointed a justice of the peace for New York in the disputed territory which is now Cumberland county, Vt., and in the following year he purchased a New York title to lands at Newfane, Vt., where he settled. These circumstances naturally made him support the New York claims during the ensuing struggle for jurisdictory rights between Vermont and New York. Newfane was incorporated as a town in May, 1774, and Knowlton then becoming town clerk, held the office for sixteen years. In 1780 he and Ira Allen were sent to Philadelphia as agents for the two states before congress, and there arrived at an agreement regarding the controversy, which, as Ira Allen promised, should "be honorable to those who had been in favor of New York." From June, 1776, to June, 1777, he was a member of the Cumberland county committee of safety. Throughout the revolutionary war, he was ostensibly an adherent of the patriot cause, but being suspected of holding communication with the leaders of the Loyalists, he narrowly escaped prosecution as a traitor. During the Haldimand intrigue in 1782 it was discovered that Mr. Knowlton and Col. Samuel Wells of Brattleboro, Vt., were acting as emissaries to forward letters between the British commander in Canada and British agents in New York city, but Knowlton explained this action as necessitated by the nonparticipant policy then being pursued by Vermont, which was not determined as to its attitude toward the union of the states. An order for the arrest of Knowlton and Wells was accordingly issued by congress, and they were obliged to escape into Canada, but in less than a year Knowlton returned to his home at Newfane. Thence he was forcibly carried off to Massachusetts by a company of New Yorkers of American sympathies, but escaped before his captors could be overtaken by a relief party which was immediately sent after him. He afterwards prosecuted his assailants for kidnapping, but the court refused to hold them. John A. Graham ascribes much of the prosperity of Newfane to "Mr. Luke Knowlton, a leading character and a man of great ambition and enterprise, of few words, but possessed of great quickness and perception and an almost intuitive knowledge of human nature, of which he is a perfect judge." He was nicknamed "St. Luke" by his associates, on account of his grave demeanor and his widespread charities. Judge Knowlton was married, Jan. 5, 1760, to Sarah, daughter of Ephraim Holland, of Shrewsbury, Mass. His descendants have become distinguished, some in the United States, and some, who settled in Canada, in the public affairs of that country. He died at Newfane, Nov. 12, 1810.

BRADLEY, Jonathan Dorr, lawyer, was born at Westminster, Windham co., Vt., in 1803, son of William Czar Bradley, and grandson of Senator Stephen Roe Bradley. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Mark Richards. He was graduated at Yale College; studied law under his distinguished father, and practiced at Bellows Falls, Vt., until 1832, when he removed to Brattleboro. His reputation at the bar soon rivaled that of his father and grandfather, and he was recognized as a leader of the profession in Vermont. Quick, decisive, witty and unusually brilliant in repartee, his speeches were as charming as they were convincing, and the qualities which brought him success as a lawyer made him an exceedingly pleasing conversationalist. He cared little for politics, or for the ordinary run of business or for money-making, his intellectual tastes inclining him to take more pleasure in the intricacies of legal lore, and in literature and science: he was also a versifier of merit; his occasional satiric pieces being particularly brilliant. In 1856, however, he took part in the state house debate as a representative of Brattleboro in the state legislature, and he was several times nominated for congress. The Vermont and Massachusetts railroad project engaged his coöperation and he served on the first board of directors of the company. E. P. Walton writes of him: "His reading was extensive and *récherché*, his memory was retentive, his style of conversation was playful and captivating, and always appropriate to his theme; his perceptions were quick and vivid, his illustrations apt and beautiful, and his whole air and manner reminded us of the school of elder times, in which he had his training." He was married at Bellows Falls, in 1829, to Susan Crossman, and had four sons. He died in September, 1862.

EMMONS, Ebenezer, geologist, was born at Middlefield, Hampshire co., Mass., May 16, 1799, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Mack) Emmons, nephew of the celebrated divine, Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., and descendant of an early settler of Connecticut. His father was a farmer, and between home duties and attending school he found a little time, when a boy, to spend in collecting insects and minerals, a taste he developed early. He was sent to Plainfield, Mass., to study under Rev. Moses Hallock, pastor of the Congregational church there, who was famed as an educator, and had at various times, as members of his family and pupils, William Cullen Bryant, John Brown of Osawatomie, and James Henry Coffin, the meteorologist. From Plainfield he went to Williams College, where he had as instructors in science Amos Eaton and Chester Dewey, and was graduated in 1818. He then entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N Y., and was graduated in 1826. In the same year he published a "Manual of Mineralogy and Geology" for use as a text-book in the institute. He now studied medicine at the Berkshire Medical School, and settled as a practitioner in Chester, Mass.; but in 1828 removed to Williamstown, and in the same year was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the college. In 1833 his department was broadened, a chair of natural history being founded, but he was retained at its head and remained professor of mineralogy and geology after the department was divided, in 1859, serving until his death. From 1830 until 1839 he held the additional position of junior professor in the Rensselaer Institute. Dr. Emmons carried on, at the same time, an extensive practice, and rose to the head of his profession in Berkshire county. In 1836 he became connected with the geological survey of New York state, having been appointed by Gov. Marcy. He chose the second district, which included the Adirondack mountains, partly because that region abounded in minerals; partly because it gave him an opportunity to verify certain conclusions propounded by Prof. Eaton in his lectures at Williams College. These related to a series of stratified rocks, constituting a subordinate range of the Appalachian system, and including the Berkshire, Mass., and Vermont limestones. Prof. Emmons, in his geological report published in 1842, claimed that this system of rocks, which he named the Taconic, after the range to which belong Mt. Washington and Greylock, in Massachusetts, underlaid and was older than the Silurian system. This opened a controversy

with other geologists that continued up to the time of his death, and he was denounced and ridiculed unmercifully; but his conclusions were strengthened by later discoveries and are now accepted, in part at least, by nearly all American geologists. In the latter part of 1842, by appointment of Gov. Seward, Prof. Emmons became custodian of the collections made by the survey, which had been arranged by Prof. Vanuxem and Prof. Hall at Albany, and aided the latter in completing the work in agriculture and paleontology. In 1843 he gave up paleontology to devote himself, by appointment, to an investigation of the agricultural resources of New York state, and published five reports (1846–54), treating of the geology, climate, soils, agricultural products, insects injurious to vegetation, and allied subjects. He resigned his custodianship in 1848 and about the year 1851 was appointed state geologist of North Carolina, and, besides "determining the probable age of the red sandstone belt that stretches from the Connecticut valley to North Carolina," made important discoveries of fossils in the coal measures of the Deep and Dan rivers. Three volumes of reports were published (1856–60), one of these relating to the geology of the midland counties; the other two to the agriculture of the eastern counties and to the science of agriculture in general. His published writings not already mentioned are: "Zoölogy of Massachusetts" (1840), dealing with the quadrupeds; "American Geology" (1855); "Manual of Geology" (1859). His name is borne by one of the Adirondack peaks and by the highest summit of East mountain, in the Berkshire hills. Prof. Emmons was married at Williamstown, Mass., in 1818, to Maria Cone, who, with a son and two daughters, survived him. He remained in North Carolina after the civil war broke out, and died in Brunswick county, in that state, Oct. 1, 1863.

PHELAN, James, California pioneer and banker, was born in Queen's county, Ireland, April 23, 1821. When hardly six years of age, he came with his father to New York, where he received his education in the common schools. Thus equipped, he began his career as a merchant, doing business with Philadelphia and New Orleans, and climbed step by step to a height of financial success that eventually made his name the synonym of financial strength on both sides of the continent. In Cincinnati, in 1848, he read the confirmatory news of the gold discoveries in California, and at once determined to seek there a new field for his operations. Closing out business affairs in the older states, and selecting a large stock of such goods as seemed most desirable for the new market, he shipped them on three different vessels bound for California. He himself took passage on the schooner El Dorado for Chagres, intending to reach San Francisco via Panama in time to anticipate the arrival of his goods. At Chagres he was stricken down with fever and for three weeks was dangerously ill, but his vigorous constitution permitted a speedy recovery. At Panama he took passage on the steamship Panama, and reached San Francisco on Aug. 18 1849. His brother Michael had preceded him, having arrived in San Francisco on June 13th with the party which had been organized by David C. Broderick. With him he formed a partnership under the style of J. & M. Phelan, and moved steadily on to the acquisition of wealth, interrupted only by the great fires of 1850–51, in which they were heavy losers. Their business, however, had been so well conducted, that new stocks of goods were always afloat and near port, and their affairs were yet in good condition for regaining their losses. Michael Phelan died in 1858, but the business was carried on without interruption. Mr. Phelan was ever reaching out in all directions, and engaging in new commercial ventures, all planned with rare judgment. In 1863–64 he made extensive purchases of California wool, which he shipped to New York, and realized very large profits. In 1865 he entered the wheat trade, and was one of the first capitalists in the state to commence its shipment to New York and foreign markets. He continued in this business until 1869, when, having amassed a large capital, which called for constant care and for prudent and profitable investment, he retired from his commercial pursuits and devoted himself exclusively to real estate and finance. In 1870, with $2,000,000 capital, he organized the First National Gold Bank, now the First National Bank of San Francisco, one of the soundest on the Pacific coast, and was made its first president. He was also interested in the American company which contracted for the dredging work on the Panama canal. Notwithstanding the disastrous outcome of that great enterprise, Mr. Phelan's sagacity was again vindicated, when the stock, selling at first at $20 per share, in five years paid $325 per share in dividends. In 1882 he completed on land which he had owned since 1854, the imposing structure known as the Phelan Building. His investments in real estate in New York city and in various towns in California were very extensive, and many handsome edifices in interior cities were erected by his enterprise. In 1889, with James G. Fair and other well known capitalists, he organized the new Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco, with $1,000,000 capital. Mr. Phelan was a public spirited citizen and noted for unostentatious charities. He bequeathed large sums in his will to various worthy institutions. He was married, in June, 1859, to Alice, daughter of Jeremiah Kelly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they had one son and two daughters. The former, James Duval Phelan (q.v.), was mayor of San Francisco and U. S. senator. James Phelan died in San Francisco, Dec. 23, 1892.

PHELAN, James Duval, U. S. senator, was born in San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 20, 1861, son of James and Alice (Kelly) Phelan. His father (q.v.) was a pioneer and capitalist of California. The son was graduated at St. Ignatius College in San Francisco in 1881, where he received honors as a prize debater. After spending two years in travel throughout Europe he entered the law department of the University of California but failed to complete the course. He has been identified with the Mutual Savings Bank of San Francisco since it was organized by his father in the year 1890, and was its president from 1895 to 1921. He was also a director of the First National Bank and the First Federal Trust Co. of San Francisco. He was president of the Adornment Association of San Francisco, which procured the Burnham architectural plans for that city, president of the local art association, trustee of the public library and commissioner of Golden Gate park. When San Francisco was overwhelmed by earthquake and fire Apr. 9, 1906, the management of relief and Red Cross funds was placed in Mr. Phelan's hands and under his direction the movements were carried out that lifted the stricken city from the depths to rebuild her shattered fortunes. Although his personal losses reached into the millions he personally contributed thousands of dollars to employ afflicted laboring people of the city. From the beginning of his career he took a deep interest in civic better-

ment and after a careful investigation of the Australian ballot system advocated the adoption of California's present ballot system. He organized the Young Men's Democratic league and made a close study of public affairs, giving special attention to municipal reform. As vice-president of his state's commission at the world's Columbian exposition in 1893 he had charge of the expenditure of $300,000 for California's display. His success in this enterprise resulted in his taking an active part in promoting the midwinter international exposition held in San Francisco in 1894–95 and ten years later he visited Europe as commissioner from the U. S. government to support the invitation to European nations to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915. Mr. Phelan's most notable service was the part he took in San Francisco's battle for good government against the political ring bossed by Chris. Buckley. As a member of the Citizens' Defense Association he worked for the purity of election laws and the adoption of the new charter in 1900. The outcome of his energy and persistence in driving corruption and dishonesty from political office, was his nomination much to his surprise, to be mayor of San Francisco in 1896. He was elected and during his two terms won many victories for good government and municipal ownership of public utilities. To continue the fight against corruption in city government he assisted in organizing the league of justice and public welfare fund, which is still in existence. His professional practice had taken him to Washington on several occasions and in 1903 he headed the delegation from San Francisco to urge legislation which would permit the city to extend its water supply into the Hetch Hetchy valley. In 1914 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he was assigned to the committees on railroads, coast defenses, interoceanic canals, irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, mines and mining, naval affairs, industrial expositions and public lands and territories. He championed Oriental exclusion and worked with Sec. Bryan in the Japanese contentions and against the smuggling of Chinese into the country. He gave the Wilson administration his undivided support in its war measures and in its reconstruction policies, except in the league of nations, from which he dissented materially. He advocated the treaty of Versailles without the league. At the expiration of his term he was defeated for reëlection by Sen. Shortridge, and returned to the practice of his profession in San Francisco. He is the author of "Travels and Comments" (1923) and numerous pamphlets, reports and published speeches. In 1903 the honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on Mr. Phelan by Santa Clara University. He was three times president of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, and is a member of the Pacific Union and Olympic clubs. He is unmarried.

DAY, Richard Edwin, poet, was born at Granby, Oswego co., N. Y., Apr. 27, 1852, son of Richard and Susan Lydia (Huggins) Day, and grandson of Gabriel Day, who came to this country from Somersetshire, England, in 1831, and settled first in Onondaga county and later in Oswego county, N. Y. Gabriel Day's wife was Maria Allen. Their son, Richard Day, was a soldier in the civil war, participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and was a prisoner in Libby prison. Richard E. Day was reared on his father's farm, knowing only its peaceful monotony until that was broken upon by the civil war, and his father hurried off to the battle field. The exciting stories he heard seem to have first awakened the boy's poetical powers, and in his thirteenth year he began writing verses in a decidedly patriotic strain. While making himself useful on the farm he attended school occasionally and he took his turn at teaching the district school, and between his farm work and teaching was able only with the greatest difficulty to continue his education. From Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y., he entered Syracuse University, received his A.B. degree in 1877 (A.M., 1878) and spent the following year teaching in a private school, in the course of which he published a collection of his poems, under the title of "Lines in the Sand." An opportunity being offered, he entered the profession of journalism in 1879 as assistant editor of the "Northern Christian Advocate," and in 1880 became associate editor of the "Daily Standard," both of Syracuse, N. Y. In 1899 he was appointed editor of state publications at Albany, N. Y., a position he held for about five years, and in 1904 editor in the state historian's office. Mr. Day was successful as a journalist, and at the same time devoted his leisure to a higher class of literary production. He is the author of "Thor: A Drama" (1880); "Lyrics and Satires" (1883); "Poems" (1888) and "New Poems" (1909). His "Poems" brought the poet suddenly before the literary world; the "New York Journalist" said, it "received higher praise from the American press than perhaps any other volume of recent poetry in this country. The high quality of the verse," continues the writer, "in imaginative strength and graceful and appropriate imagery, was especially dwelt upon, and more than one critic was not backward in ranking some of the lines among the very best in our literature. In fact, Mr. Day's last book immediately established him in the front rank of American poets, though perhaps less notoriety has attended his muse than has fallen to the lot of any other of our rhymers who have done work equally good. This is partly due to Mr. Day's offering but little verse to the magazines, and partly to the reflective character of most of his verse, which is 'caviare to the general.'" They are inspiring, thoughtful and original; they are written in a strong moral tone and are developed with a careful, yet warm and plastic art. In common with the best of the elder poets, he has a singular feeling for the sublimity of sea and sky and a fine faculty of communicating the sense of their sublimity to the sympathetic reader. He was a member of the Authors Club of New York, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, American Social Science Association, American Historical Association and American Political Science Association. Syracuse University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Litt.D. in 1899. He was married at Martinsburg, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1880, to Frances Emma, daughter of William Northrop, of Watertown, N. Y.

PINKNEY, Ninian, author and soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1771, son of Jonathan Pinkney and brother of William Pinkney (q.v.), the Maryland statesman. His father, who was twice married, Ninian being born of the second marriage, was a native of England. He came to America several years before the revolutionary war and settled at Annapolis, Md.

He was a man of great courage and high integrity and during the war remained loyal to England, as a result of which his property was confiscated and he and a brother, Anthony, were imprisoned. Ninian Pinkney entered the army in 1799 as a lieutenant and subsequently rose to the grade of colonel. He distinguished himself at the battle of Lyon's Creek, Md., in the war of 1812, where he was in command of the 5th Maryland regiment and where his conduct was praised by his superior officers. In 1807 and 1808 he made a trip through France and in 1809 published "Travels in the South of France and in the Interior of the Provence and Languedoc, in the years 1807–08, by a route never before performed, being along the banks of the Loire, the Isere, and the Garonne, through the greater part of their course, made by permission of the French government." The book was said by critics to have little historical value, its charm lying in the sprightly accounts of the quaint characters whom the author met. Leigh Hunt, in his "Book for a Corner" says that it "set all the idle world to going to France to live on the charming banks of the Loire." For thirty years Pinkney was clerk of the executive council of Maryland, being in charge of all documents from the executive department of the state, and he was held in high esteem by all parties for the ability, fidelity and exactness with which he discharged his grave and important duties. He was twice married: (1) to Mary Gassaway, and after her death, (2) to Amelia (Grason) Hobbs, daughter of Richard Grason of Talbot county, and sister of Gov. Grason of Maryland. He had three children: Amelia; William, fifth Episcopal bishop of Maryland, and Ninian, a distinguished surgeon, who became medical director of the U. S. navy. Mr. Pinkney died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, 1825.

ARTHUR, Timothy Shay, author and journalist, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., June 6, 1809, son of William (?) and Anne (Shay) Arthur. His boyhood was spent in Baltimore, Md., and although he received little schooling he was intellectually inclined and by careful reading during his spare time acquired a good education. He was apprenticed to a tailor in Baltimore, but when he had mastered the trade his sight failed and he was obliged to abandon it. He clerked for three years in Baltimore, and spent the year 1833–34 traveling throughout the West as a representative of a banking company. At the age of sixteen he began writing poems and stories for the magazines, the first of which "A Domestic Tale," was published in "Godey's Lady's Book," in 1837. It was so favorably received that he was appointed editor of the Baltimore "Athenaeum" and remained on its staff until 1841. Removing to Philadelphia, Pa., he founded, in 1846, Arthur's "Ladies' Magazine," which combined the features of a fashion magazine and a purely literary one. It lasted but three years and in 1851 he began a weekly called Arthur's "Home Gazette," which had the reputation of being the best family paper in its day. It was changed to a monthly in 1853 under the name of Arthur's "Home Magazine" and he continued its publication with marked success until his death. The word "Illustrated" was added to its title in 1873. Other periodicals were begun by him at various times, but their lives were short: "The Children's Hour," devoted largely to juvenile stories (1867), "Once a Month," "a little eclectic gem of a Magazine," which lived less than a year (1869), and "The Working-man," a monthly family paper which he sold two years later (1870). Meanwhile he had developed a decided faculty for writing moral tales and these numbering over 100 were very popular in their day. The best known was "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" (1855), portraying the evils of intemperance with remarkable power. It was adapted for the stage by several dramatists. So popular a seller was "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" that twenty-five years later his publishers asked for a sequel or companion volume to it, and in response he wrote "Three Years in a Man Trap," a sensational temperance novel that in literary excellence surpassed everything he had previously written. The most successful of his books, many of which were republished in England, were: "Married and Single" (1845); "Advice to Young Men on Their Duties and Conduct of Life" (1847); "A Christmas Box for the Sons and Daughters of Temperance" (1847); "The Lady at Home" (1847); "The Maiden" (1848); "The Mother" (1848); "Advice to Young Ladies" (1849); "Pride and Prudence" (1850); "The Crystal Fount of All Seasons" (1850); "The Way to Prosper" (1851); "Sparing to Spend" (1853); "The Good Time Coming" (1855); "Friends and Neighbors" (1858); "Our Neighbors in the Corner House" (1866); "The Lights and Shadows of Real Life" (1867); "Orange Blossoms, Fresh and Faded" (1871); "Cast Adrift" (1873); "Woman to the Rescue" (1874); "Danger; or, Wounded in the House of a Friend" (1875); "The Bar-rooms at Brantley" (1877); "Strong Drink, the Curse and Cure" (1877); "Cripple for Life" (1878), and "The Mill and the Tavern" (1878). Mr. Arthur also wrote a series of histories of the states in collaboration with William Henry Carpenter, entitled "Cabinet Histories of the States." In his last years he was almost entirely blind and conducted his "Home Magazine" with the aid of an amanuensis. He was married in 1836 to Eliza, daughter of Capt. James Alden of Portland, Me., and a sister of James Alden, U. S. N., by whom he had five sons and two daughters. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 6, 1885.

CHAMBERLAIN, William, congressman, was born at Hopkinton, Middlesex co., Mass., in 1753. At the age of twenty he removed with his father to London, N. H. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war he enlisted in the American army, served as an orderly sergeant and was one of seven out of a company of seventy who survived the Canada expedition. He also took part in the battle of Trenton, N. J., and the battle of Bennington. About 1780 he settled in Peacham, Vt., and was useful as town clerk for twelve years and clerk of the proprietors of the town. From 1785 to 1796 and from 1805 to 1808 he represented Peacham in the state legislature. He was a councilor from 1796 to 1803, and he also served as justice of the peace, and from 1787 to 1803 as chief judge of the Caledonia county court. In 1802 and again in 1808 he was elected to congress, and in each case served one term. In 1813–14 he was lieutenant-governor of Vermont, under Martin Chittenden, governor, but after that the Federalist party, to which he belonged, declined in power, and although he and Chittenden were again candidates for office, they failed of election. In 1800 he was presidential elector and cast his vote for Adams. He was active in religious and educational matters, serving for fifteen years as president of the Caledonia County Bible Society, and

of the board of trustees of Peacham Academy. He had two sons, Mellin, a lawyer, and William A., professor of languages at Dartmouth College. He died at Peacham, Vt., Sept. 27, 1828.

SAWYER, Edwin Forrest, astronomer, was born in Boston, Mass., May 16, 1849, the son of Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth D. (Hall) Sawyer, and the grandson of Ebenezer Sawyer. He received a good general education, being prevented from taking a college course by failing health. Entering the employ of the Five Cents Savings Bank of Boston, he was soon promoted to paying teller, and made that institution his business home. His naturally scientific mind led him to take up the study of astronomy in the branch of meteoric phenomena, in which he became one of the most skillful and active amateur observers in America. He organized a corps of observers who coöperated with him, and thus added largely to the knowledge of the supposed erratic wanderers of the solar system. In 1876 he turned his attention to the observation of variable stars, an almost neglected branch of astronomical investigation. The close watching and unceasing care necessary to determine the brightness of the object requiring years of observation, before any change is apparent in these elusive stars, was a work that required just the character elements possessed by Mr. Sawyer and his work in this branch of astronomy placed him at the very head among the variable star authorities of the world. In 1893 he published a catalogue of the magnitude of the southern stars. He determined the magnitude of nearly 3,500 stars, from 0° to 30° south declination, occupying in this work six years. His results received the encomiums of the scientific men of the world, and the catalogue is classed as the best photometric work of the decade. During the progress of the work Mr. Sawyer discovered eight new variable stars, with periods ranging from a day to 380 days, including two of the rare Algol type. In 1895 Mr. Sawyer prepared a revision of "Schonfeld's Southern Durchmusterung" from 7^m to 7^m8, comprising nearly 4,000 stars, and of the latest published photometric catalogue of Müller and Kempf of the Potsdam Observatory, also comprising some 4,000 stars. The observations in these works have numbered 30,000. During his later years he was engaged, at the request of the American Variable Star Association and the Oxford Observatory, England, in the preparation for publication of all his former observations of variable stars made at the beginning of this class of scientific work in America. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, president of the Boston Scientific Society, and life member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft of Leipzig and of the Appalachian Mountain Club. He was twice married: (1) in 1873, to Susan P. Monroe, who died in 1909, and (2) in 1912 to Mabel Olmsted.

ROWE, Henry Clarke, oyster culturist, was born in Fair Haven, now New Haven, Conn., Apr. 23, 1851, son of Ruel and Abbie (Gordon) Rowe, grandson of Levi Rowe, great-grandson of Ezra Rowe, and descendant of Owen Rowe, one of the first settlers of New Haven. Ezra Rowe was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Ruel Rowe, father of the subject, was engaged in the shipment of oysters to Canada, New York and the West, and upon his death in 1868 the business devolved upon the son. He continued the western shipments but found severe competition with the southern points of shipment, with their natural advantages of location. He decided to raise oysters on a large scale in the deep waters of Long Island Sound, beyond the harbors, bays and reefs, and became the pioneer deep-water oyster culturist, having taken out the first grant of oyster ground in these open waters on May 14, 1874. He encountered many discouragements and much opposition, and it was necessary to define, by legislation and adjudication, the respective rights of the state of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York. From 1875 to 1900 he secured the enactment of legislation to foster and protect the new industry. In 1893 the deep-water oyster growers of Connecticut organized the Connecticut Oyster Growers' Association, of which Mr. Rowe was elected president and re-elected for nineteen successive years. In 1913 he became president of the national organization known as the Oyster Growers' and Dealers' Association of North America. During his term in the latter office, the organization more than doubled its membership, and the oyster industry was encouraged throughout the United States and Canada. During the most active period of their business, H. C. Rowe & Co. controlled and utilized more than 25,000 acres of oyster grounds, under from twenty to fifty feet of water, in the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York. They planted annually from 500,000 to 600,000 bushels of shells on their grounds for the propagation of oysters, and employed a number of steamers and power-boats in the propagation, cultivation and harvesting of the product, two of which boats had a capacity each of 8,000 bushels per day. Mr. Rowe is recognized as an authority in his profession and has published a number of scientific articles and addresses, including "The Oyster Industry of New Haven," in the "History of New Haven" (1878); "The Method of Modern Oyster Culture," presented to the international fisheries congress at Chicago, Ill., in 1893; "Destroying a Food Producing Industry, Is It Sound Public Policy?" (1916), and "The Impending Extinction of the Oyster Industry in Connecticut and Rhode Island" (1919), two papers presented before the American Fisheries Society. For nine years he was chairman of the harbor committee of the New Haven chamber of commerce, and in this capacity he prepared a memorial to congress containing statistics of the business of the port of New Haven and asking extensive harbor improvements. Mr. Rowe is a member of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the Congregational church. He was twice married and has two children: Henry Gordon Rowe and Mrs. Vera Rowe Sweet.

GRIFFIN, Heneage Mackenzie, capitalist, was born in London, England, June 1, 1848, son of Alfred Griffin of Brand Hall, Shropshire, and his wife Elizabeth Sarah, daughter of Capt. William Sandey, R. N. He was educated by private tutors and at the University of Oxford, and after spending a winter at Gibraltar, he joined his elder brother, Marten Harcourt Griffin, as a volunteer in ambulance work in France, in the Franco-Prussian war. Upon the death of his father in 1867, his brother succeeded to the family estates and Mr. Griffin determined to make the United States the field of his life work. Arriving in New York in 1872, he formed a connection with the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., who entrusted

him with their large foreign correspondence. During Mr. Griffin's connection the firm was engaged in the vast enterprises of backing the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad and placing the $300,000,000 government loan of five per cent. bonds. The failure of the firm in the disastrous panic of 1873 led Mr. Griffin to turn his attention to the West, and in 1874 he became interested in sheep and cattle raising, living mostly in the saddle and leading a cowboy's life. Two years later he turned to mining in Clear Creek county, making his headquarters at Georgetown. He was at one time the largest individual owner of mining property, having sixty or more patented claims. One of his claims, known as the "Seven-thirty" mine with its main shaft 1,000 feet deep and connecting galleries extending for five miles, was developed by him personally, and for over twenty years yielded a large daily output of gold, silver and lead. He also owned the Burleigh tunnel, 2,300 feet long, which was designed to cut the "Seven-thirty" mine 2,000 feet below the surface. At the same time he accumulated considerable real estate in Denver, which increased greatly in value. In 1898 he made an extensive tour of the United States, visiting also Alaska and Mexico. He also devoted many years to travel through the principal countries in Europe, visiting Constantinople, Damascus and Jerusalem, and ascending the Nile to Khartoum. While still retaining his residence in Georgetown, Colo., he is the present owner of the family estates of Colehurst Manor, Shropshire, and Braybrooke Castle, Northamptonshire, England. He is a life member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a member of the Windham, Junior Carlton and Conservative clubs of London, Lord of the Manors of Colehurst, Shropshire and Braybrooke, Northamptonshire.

MOZIER, Joseph, sculptor, was born in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 22, 1812. He began his career in the employ of a mercantile establishment in New York. Having developed a taste for art he went to Rome, Italy, in 1845, and after studying sculpture under the leading masters, he opened a studio in Rome for the practice of his art. He designed a large number of interesting figures, the best of which were "Rebecca at the Well," "Esther," "The Wept of Wishton Wish," a statue inspired by J. Fenimore Cooper's novel of that name, "Pocahontas," "White Lady of Avenel," "Undine," "Jephtha's Daughter," "Truth," and "Silence," the last two being for many years in the Astor Library in New York. He is represented at the Metropolitan Museum of Art by "Rizpah." His most ambitious works are "The Prodigal Son" and "Il Penseroso" in Horticultural hall, Fairmount park, Philadelphia. Though not distinguished for accuracy in anatomical details, Mozier's figures in their interest and modernity of treatment are much superior to the average contemporaneous productions in this sphere. A remarkable example of conscientious elaboration of detail is found in his "Wept of Wishton Wish," in which the stone stitches along the hem of the mantle are as uniformly and accurately delineated as though done by a sewing machine. His early business experience served him well in the profitable sale of most of his productions. Nathaniel Hawthorne, who visited his studio in 1858, described Mozier as "sensible, shrewd, keen, clever, and an ingenious workman, with tact enough and not destitute of taste; very agreeable and lively in his conversation." Joseph Mozier died in Switzerland, in October, 1870.

MANTON, Benjamin Dyer, U. S. consul, was born in Providence, R. I., May 10, 1829, son of Austis P. and Salma Manton and a descendant of Edward Manton, an associate of Roger Williams in the settlement of Rhode Island, and Mary Dyer, the Quaker martyr. He received a common school education and in 1844 went to sea. In 1849 he sailed for California via Cape Horn, remaining in San Francisco until 1852, when he became captain of "Le Cocq," trading between New York and Montevideo. The following year he commanded the skipper ship "Haidee," and later the "Messenger" of the Black Ball Line, on which he made a record trip for that time, carrying 300 passengers from Liverpool to Melbourne, Australia, in seventy-one days. At the outbreak of the civil war, he was appointed by congress to command the mortar brig "Sea Foam" and, later, the U. S. S. "Relief" in the squadrons of Admirals Du Pont and Farragut, distinguishing himself for his zeal and activity. After receiving an honorable discharge from the U. S. navy, he built two steamboats, entered the service of the Brazilian government during the Paraguayan war, and in twenty-six voyages transported 16,000 troops from Rio de Janeiro to the River Plata, without loss of life. Pres. Grant appointed him consul to Colonia, Uruguay, in 1869, a post which he held until the consulate was abolished in 1907. In this capacity Capt. Manton introduced a number of improvements in several states of South America, such as the first dry dock constructed on the La Plata river for the repair of ships (1869) which became known as "Dique Manton"; the first telephone system introduced into the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, and electric lighting in Uruguay and Paraguay, besides many improved mechanical devices and agricultural implements. Capt. Manton was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the G.A.R., the Veterans of Farragut's Fleet, the Loyal Legion of the United States, and the Shipmasters' Association. He was twice married: (1) at Providence, R. I., Feb. 1, 1855, to Julia D., daughter of James W. Gladding; she died in 1907; and (2) Oct. 16, 1908, to Sara, daughter of John J. Hartman of Niagara Falls, Canada. He died at St. Michael, Barbados, July 30, 1911.

RAYMOND, Henry Jarvis, journalist, was born at Lima, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1820, son of Jarvis and Lavinia (Brockway) Raymond. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1840, and while studying law in New York city, maintained himself in part by teaching in a young ladies' seminary. Having met Horace Greeley, he began to write for the press, and when the New York "Tribune" was established in April, 1841, Raymond was associated with the enterprise. He displayed great rapidity and skill as a reporter, employing a species of shorthand peculiar to himself, and showing a wonderful memory and great ingenuity in procuring exclusive news. Eventually his temperament, which was more conservative by far than that of Mr. Greeley, led to differences between the two, and in 1848 he left the "Tribune" to take editorship of the New York "Courier and Enquirer," under Col. J. Watson Webb. He also became the literary adviser of the firm of Harper Bros., and to Raymond was due the founding of "Harper's New Monthly Magazine," in 1850, for which he wrote the pros-

pectus. He also contributed regularly to the periodicals of Messrs. Harper. He was a member of the state legislature in 1849–51, distinguishing himself in debate and devoting special attention to the promotion of legislation for the improvement of the school and canal systems. In 1850 he retired from the "Courier and Enquirer," because of political differences between him and Col. Webb, and after spending the winter in Europe, founded the New York "Times," the first issue of which appeared Sept. 18, 1851. He went to Baltimore, Md., in 1852, to report the proceedings of the Whig national convention, but was given a seat as a delegate. Raymond was an anti-slavery Whig, and at this convention, presented in a strong speech the position of many northern Whigs upon slavery as it was related to public questions then at issue. In 1854 he was elected lieutenant governor of the state of New York, and in 1856 was prominent in the organization of the National Republican party, drafting its "Address to the People." After the defeat of Gen. Frémont in his canvass for the presidency, Mr. Raymond declined a renomination for the lieutenant governorship. In 1858 he endorsed Stephen A. Douglas, but ultimately resumed his relations with the Republican party. In 1859 he visited Europe and being an eye-witness of the Franco-Austrian campaign in Italy, gained a journalistic triumph by the early publication, in New York, of his full account of the battle of Solferino. He warmly urged the nomination of William H. Seward for the presidency in 1860, but when Abraham Lincoln became the Republican standard-bearer, Mr. Raymond supported him efficiently, as indeed he supported the national government throughout the civil war, only censuring at times what he regarded as a hesitating policy. He was a member of the New York legislature in 1861–62 and was made its speaker, and in 1864 was elected to the national congress. He maintained in the house of representatives that the southern states had never been out of the Union, and gave a partial support to the reconstruction policy of Pres. Andrew Johnson. He took part in convoking the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866, and wrote its "Address and Declaration of Principles." Declining further nomination for public office he devoted himself with the utmost energy to journalism, but revisited Europe with his family in 1868. He was an assiduous writer, for thirty years, but published only one book, "History of the Administration of President Lincoln" (1864), republished as "The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln" (1865). His wife was Juliette Weaver of Burlington, Vt., and had four children: Henry W.; Mary, wife of Earl Philip Mason of Providence, R. I.; Lucy, wife of Edward Larned of Providence, and Aimee, wife of Dr. Henry A. Schroeder. He died in New York city, June 18, 1869.

MAYO, William Starbuck, author, was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Apr. 20, 1812, a descendant of Rev. John Mayo, first pastor of South Church, Boston. Having decided to follow the medical profession he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and was graduated M.D. in 1833. During the period of his medical practice in New York city he was connected with the hospital on Blackwell's Island. After making a tour of the Barbary states and Spain he devoted more of his time to literature and less to medicine, contributing to the magazines of the day and writing a work on natural philosophy. In 1849 he published the book by which he was best known, "Kaloolah, or Journeys to the Djebel Kumri," purporting to be the autobiography of Jonathan Romer and describing his marvelous adventures in Africa. The book begins with a statement which undoubtedly applies to himself. "A life of adventure may be justly considered my birthright. Descended on both sides of the house from some of the earliest settlers of Nantucket and more or less intimately connected with the Coffins, the Folgers, the Macys and the Starbucks of that adventurous population it would seem that I have had a natural right to a roving disposition and to a life of peril, privation and vicissitude. Nearly all the male members of my family for several generations have been followers of the sea, some of them in the calm and peaceful employment of the merchant service; others, and by far the greater number, in the more dangerous pursuit of the ocean monster." This book was followed by "The Berber; or the Mountaineer of the Atlas" (1850); "Romance Dust from the Historic Placer," a collection of short tales founded on historical incidents (1851); "Flood and Field, or Tales of Battles on Sea and Land" (1855); and "Never Again," a satire on New York society (1873). Dr. Mayo was married in 1851, to Helen, daughter of Nicholas William Stuyvesant. He died in New York city, Nov. 22, 1895.

HAMMOND, William Robinson, judge, was born at Franklin, Heard co., Ga., Oct. 25, 1848, son of Dennis Fletcher and Adeline (Robinson) Hammond. He was a descendant in the seventh generation of William Hammond of London, England, whose widow, with her two sons, emigrated to America in 1639. His father was a lawyer and judge of the circuit court. In 1869 he was graduated at the University of Georgia with first honors. He then studied law in his father's office at Atlanta, Ga., and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with his father until 1882, when he was elected by the general assembly of Georgia to fill an unexpired term as judge of the superior courts of the Atlanta circuit. He was reëlected in 1884, but resigned in 1885, and practiced law in partnership with Judge John I. Hall of Macon, Ga. until 1897, when he became associated with Lola P. Skeen. As a judge his decisions were sound and logical, and he enjoyed the confidence of both the bar and the public. As a lawyer he conducted some of the most difficult litigation in the history of the state, notably the case of the state against the Scofield Rolling Mills Co., which he won for the defendant, and the homicide case of the state versus Cox. His contributions to the literature of the times, on social and political questions, attracted wide attention and elicited favorable comment from all sections of the country. He was a member of the Atlanta board of education during 1885–97; a life trustee of Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga., and a life trustee of the colored branch of the University of Georgia in Savannah. He was married in 1870, to Laura, daughter of Edward E. Rawson of Atlanta, and died in that city in 1923.

MARECHAL, Edwin Lesley, physician, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., June 27, 1850, son of Charles François and Mary Serena (Blackburn) Marechal. His father came to the United States from Verdun, France, in 1840; his mother was born Mazee, but took the name of her stepfather, Blackburn. He received his education in the public schools of Mobile, Ala., and in Mobile

College (now defunct). He studied medicine under Dr. Jerome Cochran of Mobile, and at the Medical College of Alabama, and after his graduation at the latter in 1870, began the practice of his profession in Baldwin county, Ala. Here he organized the Baldwin County Medical Society, and was county health officer. Returning to Mobile in 1890, he became one of the leaders of his profession in Alabama, specializing in nervous diseases, and because of his skill as a diagnostician was frequently consulted by his fellow-practitioners. He was health officer of Mobile county, and in 1896 was president of the Mobile County Medical Society. In 1889 he was made counselor of the State Medical Association, and in 1898 became a member of the state board of health and of the state board of medical examiners. In 1895 he was appointed lecturer on medical jurisprudence and hygiene in the Medical College of Alabama, resigning in 1898. He was always prominently identified with the professional and lay press of the state, and was deeply interested in educational matters. He was the author of numerous papers, medical and literary. He was a member of the Alabama Historical Society, and president of the school board of Mobile county. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Alabama in 1900. Dr. Marechal was married Aug. 13, 1874, to Julia, daughter of Isaac Sadler Orlando Grandison Greer of Meridian, Miss., and had six children: Marie Augusta, wife of Samuel Silenus Murphy, Jr.; Julia Greer, wife of Henry Jones Woods; Edwin Lesley; Edith Whitfield, wife of Samuel Silenus Murphy, Jr.; Greer McInnis, and Claudia Silver, wife of Charles Andrew Pate. He died in Mobile, Ala., Aug. 19, 1909.

SAMUEL, Webster Marshall, merchant and financier, was born in Clay county, Mo., Mar. 7, 1834, son of Edward Marshall and Elizabeth (Garner) Samuel. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a merchant for many years, and in the latter part of his life president of the Farmers' Bank of Moab and Liberty, Mo., and of the Commercial Bank of St. Louis, which he established. The Samuel family first came to America from Wales in the eighteenth century, and settling in Virginia, attained position and means; also furnishing several doughty fighting men in both the revolution and the war of 1812. Webster M. Samuel was educated in the schools of his native county and at Centre College, Danville, Ky., completing his course in 1854. He received a thorough business training under his father, with whom he was associated in mercantile and financial pursuits until 1858, when he became a grain commission merchant as a member of the firm of Samuel & Allen, St. Louis, Mo. During early manhood he was also associated with the conduct of the "Pony Express," which became famous, in the early history of the West, as the carrier of mail and other government supplies from Missouri to California along the route of the present Union Pacific Railway. In 1865 he became a member of the grain commission house of E. M. Samuel & Sons, of which his father was head, and was prominently identified with that trade during the remainder of his life. He was one of the organizers of the United Elevator Co. in 1889, serving as its elected president until 1895. He was also president of the Phoenix Insurance Co. and a director of the Commercial Bank and of Missouri Pacific Railroad. He was a member of the St. Louis common council for four years and in 1874 he was president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. He was a Democrat in politics and was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church. He was deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his city and section of the country, and labored untiringly and effectively for the improvement of the Mississippi river for navigation and was vice-president of the Jetties Company, which was organized to aid Capt. James B. Eads (q.v.) in constructing jetties at the mouth of the river. His views of life were broad and constructive, and his field of activity and usefulness one that grew constantly. He was married Dec. 10, 1857, to Anna M., daughter of William H. Russell, of Lexington, Mo., the originator of the "Pony Express." They had seven children: Frances Russell, wife of John A. Spoor, of Chicago; Edward M., of Chicago; William Russell; Ben Allen; Elizabeth E., wife of Daniel E. Garrison, Jr.; Webster M., and Newman Samuel. He died in St. Louis, Mo., June 22, 1905.

PALMER, John, secretary of the state of New York, was born on Staten Island, N. Y., Mar. 22, 1842, of English parentage. He was educated at a semi-military school near Liverpool, England, and upon his return to the United States he learned the painting and decorating trade. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 91st N. Y. infantry, organized in Albany, and was mustered in as corporal in company B. At the battle of Five Forks, Va., a comrade's horse fell on him, and inflicted injuries from which he had never entirely recovered. Being mustered out of service, July 3, 1865, he resumed his business as a painter and decorator, and by industry and integrity rapidly rose to prosperity and position. In 1892 he was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and was a prominent factor in all legislative work in Albany and Washington in behalf of the veterans of the civil war. He was one of the originators of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, of which he was president and a member of the executive board. He was a member of the Loyal Legion in the New York state commandery. He was secretary of state of New York for two terms, 1894–99. He was married in 1867 to a Miss Moore, and had five children. He died in Albany, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1905.

GROGAN, Frank Willis, naval architect, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., May 21, 1857, son of John J. and Sarah A. (Shapleigh) Grogan. Educated in public and private schools at Portsmouth, he became an apprentice at the Kittery navy yard at the age of sixteen, and by diligent study and application rose to be a naval draughtsman at the age of twenty-one. In 1881 he designed a type of wooden gunboat for use in Chinese waters and in March, 1883, in the office of the chief naval constructor of the navy department, Washington, worked on the design of the first vessels of the "White Squadron," famous during the Spanish-American war. He had charge of the designing and preparation of plans for the battleships "Massachusetts," "Indiana" and "Oregon," the first vessels of the more modern navy. Resigning in April, 1891, he was appointed principal technical assistant to the board of management of the government exhibit at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, Ill., and designed as an exhibit for the navy department, the full-size model battleship "Illinois" and supervised its construction. He also designed and supervised the construction of the buildings for the exhibits of the

naval observatory and the International Navigation Co. At the dedication of the Columbian exposition he was presented by the directors with a medal as one of its designers. After the exposition he resumed his work as a designer in the navy department. He designed and superintended the construction of the "Pathfinder" for the coast and geodetic survey department. From August, 1899, to January, 1904, he was naval architect and superintendent of the hull division of the Fore River Ship and Engine Building Co., Quincy, Mass., during which he had entire charge of the design and construction of all vessels built at that yard, among them the U. S. battleships "Rhode Island" and "New Jersey," and the U. S. cruiser "Des Moines," the seven-masted schooner "Thomas W. Lawson" and the passenger steamer "Providence" for the Fall River Line. He resigned from this work in 1904 and for several years was engaged in engineering projects of different kinds in the United States; part of this time being with the Wm. Cramp & Sons Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. In September, 1917, he was made district officer of the 10th district of the U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, with headquarters in Philadelphia; having jurisdiction over eight shipyards on the Delaware and Christiana rivers and supervising construction of all vessels therein. These yards were the Cramps of Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Shipbuilding Co. of Camden, N. J.; Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Co. and New Jersey Shipbuilding Co. of Gloucester, N. J.; Sun Shipbuilding Co. and Merchant Shipbuilding Co. of Chester, Pa.; Bethlehem (Harlan and Hollingsworth) Shipbuilding Corp., Wilmington, Del.; and Pusey & Jones Co., Wilmington, Del. As district officer Mr. Grogan supervised all contracts, changes in requisitioned vessels to suit war conditions, and inspection as to workmanship and materials; approved all vouchers and countersigned all checks for payment to contractors. He also organized an office and field personnel force, consisting of executive, technical and clerical assistants, with staffs and a fire marshal and inspector for fire protection, and he supervised all custom house business of the "Shipping Board" for the agency yards "Hog Island" and "Bristol," as well as his own district. From the time Mr. Grogan organized his district until its close September, 1922, there were constructed in the yards under his supervision 155 ships, of 1,352,381 deadweight tonnage. In April, 1923, he was in charge of the survey of the fleet of 165 laid-up vessels at Hog Island for the U. S. shipping board. In December, 1923, he was appointed district manager of the Gulf district, and February, 1924, was transferred to Washington as chief surveyor of the laid up fleet division, U. S. shipping board. Mr. Grogan was a member of the Portsmouth (N. H.) city council in 1882–83, and is a Mason, a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the National Geographic Society. He was married Jan. 1, 1878, to Helen Thurston, daughter of William Gardner Joy of Portsmouth, N. H., and they had four children: Harley Hichborn, Fred Potter, Marian Willis and Earl Sullivan Grogan.

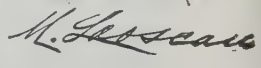
HILL, Luther Leonidas, physician, was born in Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 22, 1862, son of Luther L. and Laura Sarah (Croom) Hill. His father (1823-93) was a prominent minister of the Methodist church. His original American ancestor was William W. Hill, who went to North Carolina from England in 1687. Dr. Hill was educated at Howard College, Marion, Ala., and studied medicine in the Medical College of the University of New York, being graduated in 1881. Later he studied at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1882, and then took a post-graduate course at King's College Hospital, London, England (1883–84). Upon his return to the United States he began the practice of his profession in his native city. In 1887 he was elected president of the Montgomery County Medical and Surgical Society, and a member of the board of health of the county of Montgomery in 1888. In 1890 he was made president of the board of U. S. pension examiners. Dr. Hill was elected president of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama in 1897, and was made president of the Montgomery board of health in 1898. He is a grand senior counselor of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama; member of the American Medical Association; surgeon of the Hill Infirmary in Montgomery; examiner of the Traveler's Life Insurance Co.; surgeon of the Central railroad of Georgia, and of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and is a member of the Social Medical Club, of his city. He has made many valuable contributions to the surgical literature of his profession, and is regarded, although yet a young man, as one of the surgical leaders in the state. Among his most important contributions are: "Modern Treatment of Wounds" ("Transactions" Medical Association, Alabama, 1891); "Osteo-Sarcoma" (New Orleans "Medical and Surgical Journal," 1892); "Foreign Bodies in the Air Passage" (Alabama "Medical and Surgical Age," 1893); "Elephantiasis" ("Medical News," New York, 1894); "Cancer of the Breast" (New Orleans "Medical and Surgical Journal," 1897); "Stone in Bladder" (Medical Association, Alabama, 1897); "Retention of the Testicles" ("Medical News," New York, 1899), and "Hernia of the Vermiform Appendix" (New York "Medical Record," 1899). Dr. Hill was married at Mobile, Ala., July 12, 1888, to Lilly, daughter of Mark Lyons, of Mobile, Ala. They have two sons and two daughters.

GREEN, Joseph Foster, naval officer, was born in Maine, Nov. 24, 1811. He entered the navy as midshipman Nov. 1, 1827, and until 1830 was attached to the Vandalia, of the Brazilian squadron. In 1833 he studied at the naval school in Norfolk, and on June 10th of that year was promoted to be passed-midshipman. From 1836 until 1837 he cruised in the Mediterranean on the ship Potomac. He was commissioned as lieutenant Feb. 28, 1838, and during the following eight years was stationed in West Indian and Brazilian waters. During the Mexican war he was an officer of the ship-of-the-line Ohio, and took part in all of the important naval operations on the Pacific coast. He was promoted to be commander Sept. 14, 1855, and from 1850 until 1858 was stationed at the Boston navy yard and at the Naval Academy. When the civil war opened he was on ordnance duty. He was commissioned as captain

July 16, 1862, and until 1864 commanded the steam sloop Canandaigua, of the south Atlantic squadron, taking part in the bombardment of Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. From 1866 until 1868 he was again on ordnance duty at the Boston navy yard. He was promoted to be commodore July 24, 1867, and rear-admiral in November, 1870. He performed special service in 1869, and in 1870 was assigned to the command of the south Atlantic squadron. On Nov. 25, 1872, he was placed on the retired list. He died in Brookline, Mass., Dec. 9, 1897.

ELMORE, Samuel Edward, life insurance and bank president, was born at South Windsor, Hartford co., Conn., Nov. 3, 1833, son of Harvey and Clarissa (Burnham) Elmore. His father was a member of the Connecticut legislature in 1842 and 1844 and captain of a company of militia riflemen; his mother was a daughter of Zenas and Thankful (Burnham) Burnham, of South Windsor. Mr. Elmore is a descendant in the seventh generation from Edward Elmer, who came from England in 1632 and accompanied the Rev. Thomas Hooker from Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass., to Connecticut in 1636 and helped to found the town of Hartford. He lost his life in King Philip's war. The family name had many spellings in the early records. Col. Samuel Elmore is said to have adopted that form because it was so spelled in his commission from the Continental congress. Mr. Elmore still retains a part of the land obtained in 1660 by Edward Elmer, and it has come to him through six generations without any written directions in the way of deed, will or other document. His grandfather, Samuel Elmore, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, participating in five different campaigns. His early education was obtained in the South Windsor high school, Hinsdale (Mass.) Academy and Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Mass. He was graduated at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1857, being a fellow student with Pres. Garfield. In 1857–58 he taught in the Sedgwick Institute, at Great Barrington, Mass., and in 1859–60 he was principal of the Stowe (Vt.) Academy. In 1860, and again in 1864, he represented South Windsor in the Connecticut legislature. As chief clerk in the office of the treasurer of Connecticut, in 1860–65, he attended to a large part of the duty of raising funds for the equipment of troops for the civil war, signed the first bonds ever issued by the state of Connecticut and also took part in the re-enlistment of men and the payment of bounties. While in the legislature in 1864 he obtained a charter for the Continental Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., and at its organization in 1865 he was made secretary of the company. In 1868–74 he was its president, the assets in that time increasing from $150,000 to $2,500,000. In 1875 he became president of the Connecticut River Banking Co., of Hartford, which position he still holds (1900). He is interested in many manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and is a director in the C. Cowles Co., of New Haven, Conn.; the Hartford County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; the Pratt & Whitney Co., of Hartford, Conn., and the Connecticut River Co., of Hartford. He is director and treasurer of the J. R. Montgomery Co., of Windsor Locks, Conn., and secretary and treasurer of the Utica Cement Co., of Hartford. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; the Hartford Scientific Society, and the Connecticut Historical Society. He was married, Nov. 1, 1864, to Mary Amelia, daughter of Dennis Burnham of Hartford, and had four sons: Frank Harvey, Samuel Dean, Charles Burnham and Henry Dennis Elmore. He died in Hartford, Conn., Apr. 8, 1919.

LOOSCAN, Michael, lawer, was born at Caher, near Irishtown, county Mayo, Ireland, Sept. 25, 1838, son of Mehale and Mary (Walsh) O'Looscan. He was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, where he became a good English scholar. He came to America in March, 1855, and after working for a year on the Erie canal, and then in a cotton mill at Utica, N. Y., he went to Mobile, Ala., where he was engaged as a press boy on the "Mercury," the first secession paper of the South. In 1859 he located in Harrison county, Tex., where he taught school. He studied law in the office of Judge Micajah H. Bonner for three years. He had just been admitted to the bar when the civil war broke out, and enlisting in company A, Capt. Peter Hardeman, 2d Texas, mounted riflemen, commanded by Col. John R. Ford. He served under Gen. Van Dorn in receiving the surrender of the U. S. troops in Texas. He served throughout the Confederate campaign in Arizona, and was acting adjutant of Lieut.-Col. John R. Baylor's battalion when it captured Messilla, then the capital. On Col. Baylor's appointment as military governor of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, Maj. Looscan became his adjutant and secretary. His brigade being reorganized in San Antonio, Tex., in 1862, he was made major of the first regiment, which was ordered to Arkansas and Missouri in 1863. In Gen. Price's Arkansas campaign of 1864, which resulted in the Federal evacuation, he commanded the 31st Texas cavalry, and won great praise for the perfect discipline of his men, and for gallant conduct in the field. Early in the spring of 1865 he became inspector-general on the staff of Maj.-Gen. S. B. Maxey, and held this office, with headquarters at Houston, Tex., at the time of the surrender of the Confederates in Texas, May 30, 1865. He then spent two years in teaching school. In 1867 he began law practice in Houston in the office of Judge William S. Oldham, and steadily built up a good business. On the readmission of Texas, in 1870, he was elected county attorney of Harris county, but he speedily made himself so obnoxious to Gov. Davis and the "Carpet-baggers," that the law creating this office was repealed for the evident purpose of getting rid of him; the legislative enactment was consequently called Looscan's Relief Bill. Being nevertheless retained as counsel to the county commissioners, he filed a bill charging the sheriff with malfeasance in office, forcing him and the treasurer to pay to the county upward of $25,000 in currency and script, and brought numerous suits in behalf of the county against rapacious office-holders. In 1876 the office of county attorney was restored, and he was elected by popular vote; he held it for four years more, making a total of ten years' service to the county. He was a member of several Democratic state conventions in the 70's and of those of 1890 and 1892, which nominated James S. Hogg for governor. Mr. Looscan warmly advocated Gov. Hogg's policy, but would accept no office save as aide-de-camp and colonel on his staff. He opposed the encroachments of railroads on the public lands of Texas, always advocating their sale to actual settlers, and labored to establish the railroad commis-



sion of Texas. He was for many years a manager of the Confederate Veterans' Home at Austin. In 1881 he was married to Adele Lubbock, daughter of Judge Andrew Briscoe, first chief-justice of Harris county, and prominent in establishing the republic of Texas. He died in Houston, Tex., Sept. 7, 1897.

MASON, Edwin Cooley, soldier, was born at Springfield, O., May 31, 1831, son of Gen. Sampson and Minerva (Needham) Mason. His father was a member of congress and a lineal descendant of Sampson Mason, one of Cromwell's "Ironsides," who afterward settled in Rehoboth, Mass. Gen. Edwin C. Mason was educated in the schools and college of his native place. His life was spent in military service. The company which he organized and drilled in Springfield, several years before the civil war was the first in the the state to offer its services to Gov. Dennison, and became company F in the 2d Ohio infantry. He was commissioned captain June 18, 1861, in the 7th U. S. infantry. The following November, while his command was stationed at Fort Preble, near Portland, Me., he was commissioned colonel of the 7th Maine volunteer infantry, serving in the army of the Potomac with that regiment until its term of service expired, and was then commissioned colonel of the 176th Ohio volunteer infantry, and served with that regiment in the army of the Cumberland until the close of the war, participating in many of the most conspicuous battles. He was wounded three times, once severely, at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., in the spring of 1864. The record of his military promotions and assignments during his thirty-four years of military service may be briefly stated as follows: captain in 2d Ohio volunteer infantry April, 29, 1861; captain 17th U. S. infantry June 18, 1861; colonel 7th Maine volunteers Nov. 7, 1861; colonel 176th Ohio volunteers Sept. 22, 1864; brevet brigadier-general of volunteers June 3, 1865. Returning to the regular service, he, in 1869, was captain in the 20th U. S. infantry; in 1871 major of the 21st U. S. infantry; May 8, 1881, lieutenant-colonel 4th U. S. infantry; colonel 3d U. S. infantry April 24, 1888; Feb. 27, 1890, brevet brigadier-general U. S. army; retired May 31, 1895. After the close of the war he spent several years in active service on the frontier as inspector-general on Gen. O. O. Howard's staff, 1876–81, taking part in many campaigns and expeditions against the hostile Indians in Texas, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. He distinguished himself particularly in the Bannock-Piute and Nez Perces campaigns of 1871–73 and 1878. For gallantry and ability in these campaigns, especially in the Modoc war of 1873, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army. His connection with his last command, that of the 3d U. S. infantry, is locally well known. After Gen. Mason's retirement from the army, in 1895, he located in St. Paul, Minn., where he lived until his death. He devoted himself the last years of his life to literary pursuits, writing many military papers, and was distinguished as a lecturer upon military events in American history. He was elected commander of the Minnesota commandery of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, May 9, 1893, of which at the time of his death he was the efficient recorder. He was president of the citizens' committee for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at St. Paul, 1896. Gen. Mason was a deeply religious man, and was long actively connected with the Presbyterian church; often supplying certain pulpits in the city as a ruling elder. His last public address was before the Acker Post, G. A. R., a few days before his last illness. Gen. Mason was an American patriot in the truest sense, and took a deep interest in all of the public affairs of the city, as well as of the nation at large. He was married, May 2, 1867, to Frances Mary, daughter of Lansing and Frances Montague (Southworth) Kingsbury, and a sister of D. L. Kingsbury, of the State Historical Society. Gen. Mason died in St. Paul, April 30, 1898, leaving a widow and four children, three daughters and one son.

Edwin C Mason

RICHARDS, Calvin Adams, merchant and railway manager, was born at Dorchester, Mass., March 4, 1828, son of Isaiah D. and Caroline (Capen) Richards. He was educated in the public schools, but discontinued his study at the age of thirteen to become an assistant to his father in business. He early exhibited such exceptional executive ability that, while still quite a young man, his father constantly depended on him for assistance and counsel. He devoted his thoughts and attention entirely to business and to the care of his mother, who was in delicate health during the closing years of her life, denying himself many of the pleasures of young men. Three brothers also joined their father in the business, and he remained with them until 1861, when he opened a large establishment of his own on Washington street, and there during the years of the civil war, and those immediately following, amassed a fortune. While connected with his father's business, he was elected to the common council of Boston, where he served three terms (1858–59 and 1861), and in 1862 was a member of the board of aldermen. The experience gained in these branches of the city government, especially as speaker on the floor, gave him a facility of expression that made him prominent in after years as a public speaker and after dinner orator. In 1874, after his return from an extensive tour of Europe, he was induced to take a place in the directory of the Metropolitan Railroad Co., in whose affairs he soon made his executive power felt, and was persuaded to accept the presidency. At the time of his accession, the railroad was on the verge of bankruptcy. A powerful rival corporation had been allowed by the former management to gain great advantages and greatly embarrass the Metropolitan. Mr. Richards' task was to restore his road to its former position, and how thoroughly he accomplished it is known to all who are familiar with the history of street railroad development in American cities. Although knowing nothing of the business, he speedily became master of the situation, making the Metropolitan the equal of the largest and best managed companies in the country. His methods were copied by other street railroad companies at home and abroad. In all matters of importance in the interest of his road or affecting it, before the legislature, or the city government, he personally appeared; and his arguments, with his strong personal magnetism, shrewd common sense, and intimate knowledge of street railroad affairs were almost always successful, even when some of the ablest attorneys of the state were opposed to him. He had the good will of his em-

C. A. Richards

ployees, even though a firm and strict master, holding them up to the line of duty, being always ready to hear and consider complaints and deal fairly with those under him. In 1885 he was made president of the American Street Railway Association, composed of the executive forces of the leading street railroads in the United States and Canada, and he took great interest in the annual conventions of the organization held in the different cities, in which he made himself a power by his foresight and wisdom. He was one of the first advocates of electric power for street cars. After the consolidation of the street railroads in Boston in 1887, and the absorption of the Metropolitan in the West End Street Railway Co., Mr. Richards became general manager under Pres. Whitney, but resigned after a few weeks' service. He was married Feb. 7, 1852, to Ann R., daughter of Dexter Babcock of Boston, and had two children. He died in Boston, Feb. 15, 1892.

KEDZIE, Robert Clark, chemist, was born in Delhi, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1823, son of William and Margaret (Telford) Kedzie and grandson of Adam and Margaret (Stewart) Kedzie, who emigrated from Hawick, Roxburyshire, Scotland, in 1795. He was graduated at Oberlin College in 1847 with the degree of M.A., and at the University of Michigan in 1851 with the degree of M.D. He practiced medicine in Kalamazoo, Mich., one year and in Vermontville, Mich., from 1852 until the civil war. He served during 1861–63 as surgeon of the 12th Mich. infantry, and after his discharge was appointed professor of chemistry in the Michigan State Agricultural College. There he instituted the making of daily weather observations for scientific research, barometric pressure, temperature in the open air, direction of the winds and percentage of cloudiness. These observations, made three times daily, at 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M., constituted the first meteorological observations regularly established in Michigan. They were reported monthly to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington until 1877, when the establishment of the U. S. weather bureau station in Michigan rendered this private work unnecessary. Through his observations of Michigan climate, including the average temperature and rainfall throughout the growing season, Dr. Kedzie found that the climate of Michigan closely resembles that of Germany, particularly that part of Germany devoted to raising sugar beets, and in 1890 he began a series of experiments in beet growing by distributing imported German beet seed to progressive farmers throughout the lower peninsula. At the end of the first season, specimens of beets were sent to him to determine the percentage of sugar and the purity of the juice. The results were so satisfactory that beet sugar factories were established in Michigan as early as 1898, and since then sugar beet culture has been one of the staple agricultural industries of the state. In 1867 Dr. Kedzie entered upon his public career as a member of the Michigan state legislature, and in 1877 became president of the state board of health In this capacity he rendered valuable service in the investigation of poisons, explosives, chemicals, accidents and special sources of danger; he invented an oil tester which exposed the dangerous character of illuminating oils sold throughout the state, and devoted special attention to the analysis of arsenical wall papers. His researches for the advancement of agricultural science and his initiative in the establishment of farmers' institutes, made him preëminently the friend of the farmer. Through his efforts all agents for fertilizers were required to secure a license and affix to every package a label with the chemical analysis of contents. In 1877 he supported the farmers against the State Millers' Association, and demonstrated the superiority of Clawson wheat for the soil and climate of Michigan. Dr. Kedzie was a writer on many subjects of practical interest, and among his contributions were: "Water Supply of Michigan"; "Poisons in Agriculture"; "Influence of the Destruction of Forests on Climate"; "Climatology of Central Michigan"; "Experiments on the Conduction of Electricity of High Tension with Reference to Protection from Lightning"; "Healthy Homes for Farmers," and "The Magnetic Wells of Michigan." He was president of the State Medical Society (1864); chairman of the section on state medicine and public hygiene of the American Medical Association (1876); and member of the Michigan State Historical Society. He was married, May 31, 1850, to Harriet E., daughter of Grandison Fairchild, of Oberlin, O., and had three children: William Knowlton, Robert Fairchild and Frank Stewart Kedzie. He died at East Lansing, Mich., Nov. 7, 1902.

MITCHELL, Henry, hydraulic engineer, was born in Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 16, 1830, son of William and Lydia (Coleman) Mitchell, grandson of Peleg and Lydia (Cortwright) Mitchell; great-grandson of Richard and Mary (Starbuck) Mitchell and great-great-grandson of Richard Mitchell, who emigrated from Brixton, Isle of Wight, in 1708, and settled in Rhode Island, where he married Elizabeth Tripp. His sister, Prof. Maria Mitchell (q.v.) was one of the foremost American astronomers of her day, and his father (q.v.) was a banker who won considerable reputation in astronomy. Henry Mitchell's education was obtained under tutors and by his own efforts, but in 1867 he received the degree of A.M. from Harvard College. The bent of his mind and studies determined him to adopt the profession of hydraulic engineer and he early showed such aptitude and ability in this department that in 1850 he was appointed on the U. S. coast survey. His valuable observations on tidal phenomena on the Massachusetts coast and in New York harbor were embodied in the coast survey reports from 1854 until some time afterwards and contain many valuable additions to the science of physical hydrology and statements of striking originality. At the direction of the navy department he prepared an article on "Tides and Tidal Phenomena," which was issued at the time congress made an appropriation for the issue of a manual of scientific inquiry. During the civil war he was selected from the coast survey to serve in the engineering corps, under orders of Gen. McClellan. Before its opening in 1869, Mr. Mitchell was requested to make an inspection of the Suez canal and he did so under the authority and at the expense of M. de Lesseps. His report, published in the "North American Review," was frequently quoted by various scientific periodicals. In the course of his labors as assistant to the commissioners on harbor encroachments in New York, he first discovered the underflow of the Hudson river, later shown by him to constitute a restitution of equilibrium between the river and sea waters of different densities. As consulting engineer to the U. S. commission on Boston harbor, he wrote numerous papers on the physical conditions observed by him, which were published in

the city documents between 1860 and 1867. He was a member of the advisory council on the Portland (Me.) harbor, 1873; of the U. S. advisory boards and commissions of Providence, R. I., 1877; of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., 1876–84, and on Philadelphia (Pa.) harbor, 1880–85. In 1874 Pres. Grant appointed him a member of the board of engineers that decided on the construction of jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river and subsequently served as a member of James Buchanan Eads' advisory board in the work of reconstruction. He was appointed one of the first professors of the Agassiz Field School of Harvard University and gave a course of lectures as professor of physical hydrography at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His contributions to the literature of hydrology have been numerous and consist of articles and monographs, mostly published in the reports of the U. S. coast survey 1854–88. Among his most important papers are: "Upon the Physical Survey of New York Harbor" (1876); "Notes Concerning Alleged Changes in the Relative Elevation of Land and Sea" (1877); "Study of the Effect of River Bends in the Lower Mississippi" (1882) and "On the Circulation of the Sea through New York Harbor" (1886). He retired from active work in 1888. Mr. Mitchell was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston and a member also of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Society of Civil Engineers and other kindred organizations. He was married in 1875, to Mary Chilton Hayward of Boston, Mass., and there died, Dec. 2, 1902.

MILLER, Daniel, merchant and philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1849, son of Daniel and Mary Ann (Klein) Miller, and grandson of Daniel Miller of German descent. His father (1812–70), a native of Loudoun county, Va., conducted a dry goods business in Baltimore, Md., which the civil war nearly ruined. By foresight, tact and consideration, he was not only able to discharge an indebtedness of half a million dollars but to extend new credit to his southern customers, who had unpaid accounts of $500,000, thus enabling them to make a fresh start. The firm of Daniel Miller & Co. did a business of approximately $5,000,000 annually. He established banks in Winchester, Harrisburg, Staunton and Charlottesville, Va., inaugurated a plan for assisting the Virginia farmers to restock and seed their farms, and collected $70,000 as treasurer of the Agricultural Aid Society. He was the first president of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, and a member of the Baltimore board of trade. The son was graduated at the Baltimore City College in 1867. In 1871 he entered his father's business, and in 1880 became a member of the firm. He was the acknowledged financier of the house, and his keen insight into business affairs and conditions had much to do with the success of the house. He was president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore during 1893–96, director of the National Exchange Bank, vice-president of the Guardian Security and Trust Company and member of the Baltimore board of trade. A keen student of civic affairs, he was a member of the Reform League and the Civil Service Reform Association and was one of the most ardent tariff reform advocates in Maryland. He also took an active interest in Baltimore's local philanthropies. He was married Feb. 2, 1881, to Mary Warner, daughter of Jonathan Kirkbride of Philadelphia, and had five children: Henry C.; Mabel K.; Edward Kirkbride, associated with the Daniel Miller Co.; Daniel Jr., and Hazel Miller. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13, 1898.

RUSLING, James Fowler, lawyer, soldier and author, was born at Washington, Warren co., N. J., Apr. 14, 1834, son of Gershom and Eliza B. (Hankinson) Rusling, and grandson of James and Mary (Fowler) Rusling, who came to this country from Hull, England, in 1795, and settled near Hackettstown, N. J. He was educated at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, N. J., and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., receiving from the latter the degrees of A.B. in 1854, A.M. in 1857, and LL.D. in 1889. During 1854–58 he was professor of natural sciences in Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1857 and to the New Jersey bar in 1859, and conducted a law office in Trenton, N. J., from 1859 until he retired in 1917. Entering the U. S. army for the civil war, he was a first lieutenant in the 5th New Jersey infantry, became a captain and assistant quartermaster in 1862, a lieutenant colonel in 1863, colonel and inspector, quartermaster department, in 1865, and a brevet brigadier general in 1867, for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." His ability thus won for him in two years advancement from the lowest rank through all the grades to the one next to the highest in his department, when he became special inspecting quartermaster, army of the Potomac, on Gen. Meade's staff, Aug. 9, 1863. He served in the Department of the Cumberland until the summer of 1865, and afterwards in the war department, Washington, until September, 1867. As inspector, quartermaster department, he visited the entire South and the Pacific coast after the war. He was five times promoted, on the recommendation of his successive commanders, and served at his regimental, brigade, division, corps, army, department and general U. S. headquarters, an enviable record for any volunteer officer. He was U. S. pension agent for New Jersey during 1869–77; was a trustee of Dickinson College for thirty-nine years and of Pennington (N. J.) Seminary thirty-six years, being president of the board of trustees of the latter. He was vice-president of the General Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the affairs of which he devoted much time. He was a member of the New Jersey tax commission in 1896, and president of the New Jersey commission to the Tennessee Exposition in 1897. He was the author of "Across America; or, The Great West and Pacific Coast" (1874); "History of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, N. J." (1886); "History of Pennington Seminary" (1890); "Men and Things I Saw in Civil War Days" (1899); "European Days and Ways" (1902); and "History of the Rusling Family" (1907), and articles contributed to the leading magazines. A Republican in politics, he was interested in all public affairs and did much to aid in the development and improvement of the city in which he lived. Mr. Rusling was twice married: (1) Jan. 1, 1858, to Mary F., daughter of Isaac Winner, D.D., who died Apr. 19, 1858, and (2) June 30, 1870, to Emily W., daughter of Isaac Wood of Trenton, N. J., by whom he had two children: James W. Rusling and Emily W., wife of Hon. Arthur L. Bates. He died in Trenton, N. J., Apr. 1, 1918.

JEFFERY, Edward Turner, railroad president, was born in Liverpool, England, Apr. 6, 1844, son of William S. and Jane (McMullen) Jeffery.

His father was a chief engineer in the British navy. In 1850 the son emigrated to America with his mother, settling in Wheeling, W. Va., where he was educated. He went to Chicago, Ill., in 1856, and while in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. developed an ambition to master both mechanical drawing and engineering. He took up a course of systematic studies which he pursued for ten years with such marked results that he was given the privilege of alternating study with work, as his duties permitted. At the age of eighteen he became a regular draftsman in the shops of the Illinois Central; at twenty he was placed in full charge of the department of mechanical drawing and made private secretary to the superintendent of machinery, and at twenty-eight was appointed assistant superintendent of machinery. He was not slow to open the way for promotion. In 1877 he was made general superintendent of the entire Illinois Central system, and on Jan. 1, 1885, became general manager of all departments of the road. In 1885 he was the representative of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. at the international railway congress in Brussels, being the only American delegate present. Resigning in September, 1889, for the purpose of obtaining needed rest, he was selected by the mayor and other leading citizens of Chicago, interested in the Columbian exposition, to visit and report on the exposition in Paris, and at the same time to promote in every way practicable the claims of Chicago as a suitable site. In this mission he was entirely successful. He was for a year and a half chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings, and was in every way efficient and influential in organizing and constructing the great exposition of 1892–93, and having it located in Chicago. Mr. Jeffery is a close student, a fluent writer and a ready speaker. He has delivered many addresses on transportation and other public questions before state legislatures, municipal councils, and railroad commissions. In September, 1891, he was invited to act as arbitrator in a railroad controversy in Denver, Colo., and while there was offered the presidency of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, which he accepted. He entered upon his official duties in October, 1891, and continued in office until Jan. 5, 1912, his administration being a marked success both in extending the Denver & Rio Grande system and in maintaining its affairs upon an even tenor of prosperity. While residing in Colorado he was a potent factor in innumerable enterprises such as go to promote the welfare of the state. On Jan. 5, 1912, Mr. Jeffrey was unanimously elected chairman of the board of directors of the Denver & Rio Grande system and he held this position until January, 1917, when he retired from official connection with the company, but, by request, remained as a director. In 1905, when the Western Pacific Railway Co. was organized to build a low-grade line of railroad from Salt Lake City to San Francisco in the interest of the Denver & Rio Grande Co., Mr. Jeffery was made president and devoted some of his time to the construction of the road, about 1,000 miles long. He retired as president in 1913, but remained two years longer as chairman of the board. He was receiver of the Rio Grande Southern Railroad during 1893–95, and president thereafter until 1918. He served as chairman of the board of the Wabash Railroad Co. from October, 1905, until the end of 1911, and was also a director of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., the Texas & Pacific Railway Co., the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Co., and the Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Co. during the same period. Mr. Jeffery is a director of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York and the First National Bank, the First Trust & Savings Bank, and the National Safety Deposit Co. of Chicago, Ill. He was married Apr. 21, 1877, to Virginia Osborn, daughter of James C. Clarke of Frederick, Md., and they have two children: James Clarke and Edna T., wife of Edmund J. Doering, Jr.

BLANCHARD, Samuel Stillman, manufacturer and legislator, was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 23, 1835, son of Simon Tenney and Roxana (Armsby) Blanchard, and grandson of Samuel Blanchard, who was on the Lexington alarm call, and was a farmer near Oxford. His uncle was Thomas Blanchard, the inventor. Young Blanchard was educated in the public schools of Boston, and he early became a clerk in a mercantile house in that city. In 1862 he became a member of the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of Chase, Merritt & Blanchard of Boston. In 1882 he started a wheat farm at Blanchard, Traill co., N. D., a town named in his honor by the Great Northern Railroad Co. He served several years as state director of the Collateral Loan Co. of Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1891–92, and a state senator in 1894, serving as chairman of the joint committee on transit which resulted in the building of the subway in Boston. He formulated and reported the State House Park bill, providing for a park on the east side of the state capitol, and was also the author of the bill limiting the height of buildings to 125 feet. In 1899 he was appointed U. S. appraiser at the port of Boston by Pres. McKinley, and held this office until his death. He was active in the establishment of the Medfield Asylum for Chronic Insane, and was a director several years of the Boston Industrial Home, and auditor of the Children's Friend Society of Boston. He was a life member of the Veteran Association of the First Corps of Cadets; the Bostonian Society; the Mercantile Library Association (of which he was president in 1881–82); the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; ex-president of the Old Boston School Boys' Association; a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; the Columbian Lodge and the Massachusetts Club. He was married Dec. 31, 1863, to Susie E., daughter of Col. Seldon and Lucy (Eliot) Crockett of Boston, and left one daughter, Mabel, wife of Jacob S. Emory of Des Moines, Ia. He died in Boston, Mar. 16, 1901.

STEELE, Thomas Sedgwick, merchant, artist and author, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 11, 1845, son of Thomas and Mary (Ritter) Steele, and a descendant of John Steel, who emigrated from England before 1636, the line being traced through John's son John Talcott and his wife Mercy Warner; their son Samuel and his wife Mercy Bradford; their son Thomas and his wife Susanna Webster; their son Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Mery; their son Allyn and his wife Joanna Cadwell, and their son Timothy Cadwell and his wife Hannah Sedgwick, who were the grandparents of Thomas S. Steele. The first John Steel was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and subsequently was first magistrate of Farmington, Conn. To him and the other members of Hooker's congregation, who removed from

Massachusetts to the banks of the Connecticut river, in 1636, a monument was erected at the rear of the First Church (on Main street) in Hartford, by the Founders' Society (this is not the Founders and Patriots Society of to-day) many years ago. Hartford has been the home of the Steele family since the foundation of the city, and there Mr. Steele's father was a jeweler, and the son, after a public school education, was engaged in the same business for twenty-three years. Having a strong love of out-of-door life, Mr. Steele sought relaxation throughout his business career in the woods of Maine, and records of these vacation trips are in some of his books. He was one of the pioneer sportsmen of Maine, and his journeys covered thousands of miles with canoe and sketch-book in his pursuit of game and fish. One of the results of these tours was a "Map of the Headwaters of the Aroostook, Penobscot and St. John Rivers, Maine," which he published in 1880. Disposing of his business in 1887, he devoted himself to painting and travel in the United States until 1892, when he went abroad to study under the celebrated Parisian artist, P. Marcius-Simons. He traveled throughout Europe, from Egypt to Russia, and gathered material for an illustrated book of travel. Mr. Steele's journeyings in the United States have extended from Maine to Florida and west to the shores of our Great lakes. In his painting he has given much attention to game, fish, flowers and still life. His first canvas to attract attention was a fish piece exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York city (1877). He was a member of the Boston Art Club; the Salmagundi Club, New York city; the Society of Mayflower Descendants; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. Among his paintings are: "Two at a Cast" (1890); "A Connecticut River Shad" (1891), and "Net Results" (1892), "Net Results" afterwards being reproduced in fac-simile by the Taber-Prang Art Co. His published books are: "Canoe and Camera" (1882); "Paddle and Portage" (1884); "A Voyage to Viking-Land" (1896), this last having a large sale not only in this country but in Europe. His books contain illustrations by himself and other artists. Mr. Steele was married, first, at Stonington, Conn., Nov. 10, 1868, to Annie Eliza, daughter of Capt. Joseph Eells and Abbie Sheffield (Chesebrough) Smith; second, at Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 26, 1876, to Sarah Cole, daughter of Hon. Darius and Harriet (Lee) Goff, and had one daughter by the second marriage, Annie Lee, wife of Herbert M. Adams. He died in Marblehead, Mass., Sept. 10, 1903.

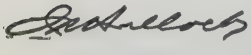
Thomas Eugenick Steele

HARTT, Henry Allen, physician, was born at Fredericton, New Brunswick, Oct. 8, 1813, and was a lineal descendant of John Endicott, the first governor of Massachusetts. He was educated at the grammar school and Kings College, in his native place. At the age of nineteen he attended the University of Glasgow for four seasons and during the summer months the Andersonian Institute. He was graduated at the university. Returning home he entered into general practice. His field was extensive and he was obliged to prosecute all branches of his profession. Dr. Hartt removed with his family, in 1850, to the city of New York, where his success was unusually rapid. At first his practice was of a general nature, but circumstances gradually led him to devote special attention to the treatment of chronic diseases, in which he met with extraordinary success. He had been taught to regard a large number of them, such as rheumatism, gout, asthma, neuralgia, paralysis and catarrh, as incurable. But he found that by persistent efforts and heroic methods he could generally master them, except in some of the severest cases, which required the employment of measures and appliances, which, as a private practitioner, he could not command. His own occasional failures on this account, the general incredulity with respect to the curability of chronic diseases, the absence of many important facilities in our hospitals and dispensaries and the well-understood inability to cope with those diseases successfully, suggested to him the idea of founding an institution thoroughly appointed and equipped with every known agency and remedy. His first step in this philanthropic undertaking was to obtain the approval of the clergy of all denominations. He then, at the suggestion of J Marion Sims M.D., prepared a paper on the "Prevention and Curability of Chronic Diseases," which he read before a meeting of the New York Medical Library and Journal Association, presided over by the late Edmund R. Peaslee, M.D., and which was afterwards published in full in the New York "Tribune." It contained a summary of his views upon some of the principal measures and remedies which should be employed for the cure of chronic diseases. Immediately after the presentation of this paper, Dr. Hartt made a personal visitation of the medical faculty of New York and obtained 834 signatures to the following indorsement: "The undersigned, members of the Medical Faculty of New York, recognize the necessity of the hospital proposed by Dr. Hartt for the cure of chronic diseases, both for the benefit of the poor who are suffering therefrom, and of the profession, as affording an opportunity to medical students to examine their nature and treatment. We, therefore, earnestly recommend the immediate establishment of such an institution in this city." Finally a public meeting of citizens was held in response to a call signed by the mayor and a number of other prominent gentlemen of New York, at which Everett P. Wheeler presided. Speeches in favor of the measure were delivered by Prof. Edwin H. Davis, M.D., Chancellor Howard Crosby, Rev. Edward McGlynn and Henry A. Hartt, M.D. At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to carry the object into effect. In accordance with the advice of the committee, a house was rented at No. 142 East Thirty-fourth street, equipped with all the requisite appliances, and entitled "The Columbian Institute for the Preservation of Health and the Cure of Chronic Diseases." It was provided from the first that the charges should be adapted to the pecuniary resources of the patients, and that no one, if possible, should be rejected for want of means. It has never been self-sustaining, and must long ago have suspended its operations if it had not been aided by the generous contributions of the public. It has received a large number of test cases which had long been abandoned as hopeless, and has, in a reasonable time, succeeded in effecting absolute and permanent cures. It has thus been satisfactorily shown that special agencies are needed for the proper treatment and cure of chronic diseases; agencies which no physician can have in his office or at the residences of his patients, and which can only be made

Henry A. Hartt

available to the faculty and to the people at large by putting them into public and professional institutions. As the rich are quite as liable to suffer from chronic maladies as the poor, and are certainly not less entitled to sympathy and require the same method of treatment, the committee adopted the plan of a joint stock company, and decided that there should be a remunerative section in the institute. With a view to the immediate establishment of such a section a new charter was procured under the limited liability act, and the capital stock increased from $50,000 to $125,000. Unfortunately the plans were abruptly brought to a close by Dr. Hartt's sudden death Dec. 18, 1892.

HALLOCK, Joseph Newton, editor, was born at Franklinville, L. I., July 4, 1834, son of Ezra and Lydia Emily (Young) Hallock. He was a descendent of Peter Hallock, who came from England in the Mayflower (though not on her first voyage), and removed from Massachusetts to Connecticut. In 1640 Peter Hallock, with twelve others, crossed Long Island sound and settled Southold. Joseph was fitted for college at the academy at Franklinville, L. I., and then entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1857. He then entered the Yale Theological Seminary, taking the full course, and being graduated in 1860 with the degree of A.M. He was ordained to the ministry, and for a few months supplied the pulpit of the Congregational church at Bridgewater, Litchfield co., Conn., and gave such satisfaction that he received a call to become permanent pastor, which he declined. He returned to Long Island to take charge of the academies of Franklinville and Northville, where, during his entire administration, he had more than 5,000 students under his supervision. Dr. Hallock preached from time to time, but, believing that religious journalism presented a larger field of usefulness, gradually drifted in that direction. To better qualify himself for this work, he took a six months' course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie. In 1876 he bought "The Christian at Work," which had been in the hands of the Remingtons, of Ilion, N. Y. His energetic management gave the journal new life. In 1880 he became sole proprietor and editor-in-chief of the "Christian Work," as it is now called. Dr. Hallock published an edition of Tacitus with English notes (1860); "History of Southampton, L. I." (1869); "First Impressions of Europe" (1885); "Twice Across the Continent" (1888), and two later books which have had an extensive sale: "Christian Life" (1897), chiefly made up from his writings for that department in his own paper, and "Family Worship" (1898). In 1896 he won a $50 prize offered by the Brooklyn "Eagle" for the most conclusive 500-word argument in favor of the gold standard. He is, in addition, the author of numerous sermons, lectures and pamphlets, which have had considerable circulation. His lecture on "Heresy," delivered before the Congregational Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., was widely printed and read, an edition of more than 10,000 copies having been issued in pamphlet form after it appeared in his newspaper. He is director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and was associated with Dr. Parkhurst in his crusade against the corruption of Tammany. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., in 1896. He was married, at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1864, to Mary E., daughter of Nathan Young, and had a son, William W. Hallock, who was long associated with him in his editorial work. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 24, 1913.



WOLFE, Theodore Freylinghuysen, scientist and author, was born at Kenvil, Morris co., N. J., July 5, 1843, youngest son of Daniel R. and Mary S. (Logan) Wolfe, grandson of James and Elizabeth (Anderson) Wolfe, great-grandson of William and Eleanor (Lane) Wolfe, and great-great-grandson of Jacob Wolfe, who emigrated from Germany to Somerset county, N. J., in 1727. He enlisted in the civil war as drummer boy in Capt. D. B. Logan's company (H), 11th N. J. volunteer infantry. He was detailed as secretary to Gen. Halsey, and later entered the medical and surgical department. While ward-master in a hospital at Alexandria, Va., he contracted typhoid-pneumonia and while delirious was wounded in a hospital riot, and was discharged in January because of physical disability. He was prepared for college at Succasunna Academy and the Philadelphia high school, and was graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868. He subsequently received the degrees of Ph.D. and Litt.D. from other institutions. After graduation he practiced medicine in association with Dr. P. A. Watson in Jersey City until the partnership was dissolved because of Dr. Wolfe's ill health. For several years he held various offices in the health department of Jersey City, and in the medical societies there and in New York city. He spent a few years in traveling for his health, then retired to Succasunna, N. J., in 1887, where he spent the remainder of his life, devoting himself to the study of ethnology and allied sciences and to literature. He made a special study of the Lenape Indians of New Jersey, translated their language and formed an interesting collection of their implements and weapons. While practicing medicine he wrote numerous monographs on medical subjects, and two volumes entitled "Tetanus" and "Anæsthesia and Anæsthetics," the latter being printed for private circulation. His books of general literature, on which his reputation chiefly rests, were begun as a sort of mental relaxation from his scientific studies. They are, "A Literary Pilgrimage Among the Haunts of British Authors" (1895); "Literary Shrines" (1895); "Literary Haunts and Homes" (1898); and "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad" (1900). Extremely conservative, diffident, analytical and introspective, and characterized by rare flashes of humor, he was also a lover of quiet places and was an excellent reader. He was married at Hartford, Conn., Sept. 20, 1880, to Gertrude, daughter of Louis C. Franklin of Winsted, Conn. They had one child, Mary Franklin, wife of Charles D. Thompson of White Plains, N. Y. He died at Succasunna, N. J., June 14, 1915.

ALLEN, Fred Hovey, clergyman, author and lecturer, was born at Lyme, N. H., Oct. 1, 1845, son of Philander and Rhoda Lord (Hovey) Allen, grandson of Ebenezer Allen and great-grandson of Ira Allen, the brother of Ethan Allen of revolutionary fame. He was educated at Deerfield (Mass.) Academy, Boston University, and Hartford Theological Seminary, being graduated at the last in 1873. Before attaining his majority he had learned the printer's trade, and in company with H. A. Wadsworth published a weekly edition of the Lawrence (Mass.) "Eagle." He founded and edited the Lawrence "Daily Eagle,"

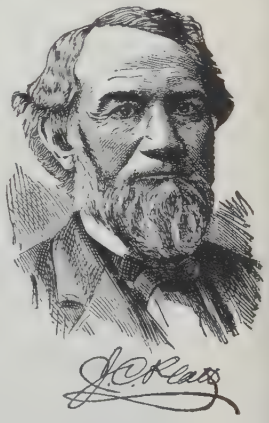
and later purchased and for two years edited the "Suffolk County Journal" of Boston. In 1874 he was ordained to the Christian ministry, and for eighteen months was acting pastor of the Congregational Church at West Brookfield, Mass. Thereafter he served as pastor of the E Street Congregational Church, South Boston; Olivet Church, Boston; the Abington (Mass.) Congregational Church (acting) and the First Congregational Church, Rockland, Mass., and while there became interested in art. He spent two years in Europe during which he visited more than 500 studios in the great art centers of Europe and contributed a number of articles on art subjects to the old "Scribner's Magazine." In 1881 he entered the publishing house of Estes & Lauriat as literary and art director, in which capacity he visited Europe again and brought out the first successful photogravure process for reproduction ever used in the United States—he himself making the first photogravure plate in 1883. He wrote and edited several art volumes, which were illustrated by the photogravure process. One of them, an edition of "Lalla Rookh" was called "the most sumptuous work ever issued from the American press." After a prolonged visit to Europe, "The Great Cathedrals of the World" (2 vols., 1886), was published, followed by the "Bowdoin Art Collection." Later, he became the vice-president and general manager of the "Lakeside Press," a corporation organized for the publication of his art works, including "Famous Paintings" (2 vols.) and "Grand Modern Paintings" (2 vols.). Other publications of his are: "Glimpses of Parisian Art" (1882); "Masterpieces of Modern German Art" (six vols., 1884); "Recent German Art" (1885); "Modern German Masters" (10 vols.); "History of the Reformation" (1887); "Gerome" (brochure), and "Doré" (brochure). Besides "Lalla Rookh," he edited "Columbus," "Cortez," "Pizarro," "American Scenery," "European Scenery," "The Heart of Europe," and "Mountain, Lake and River." Mr. Allen is a member of the Boston Art Club, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (corresponding), the National Geographic Society; Society of Graphic Arts; Gesellschaft für Vervielfältigende Kunst in Vienna, and the Maler Gesellschaft in Munich. He is an art expert and connoisseur in fine paintings and has given numerous illustrated lectures from personal acquaintance with the artists and places described. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Marshall College in 1891. Mr. Allen was married Apr. 26, 1881, to M. Cora, daughter of Attwood B. Bumpus of Auburn, Me., and a noted singer and musician.

WASHINGTON, George, lawyer, was born in Campbell county, Ky., Dec. 25, 1843, son of George and Martha (Doxon) Washington, and a member of the Washington family of Virginia. He was educated in Cincinnati, O. Shortly after the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army. After the war he studied law, was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1866, and practiced his profession in Knoxville until 1881, when he removed his law office to Newport, Ky. He appeared in many famous cases both civil and criminal, including the Pearl Bryan murder case, in which he was counsel for the defendant, Alonzo Walling. He had some local fame as a lecturer and orator. He was presiding officer of the Tennessee Democratic convention of 1880, and a member of the Kentucky constitutional convention of 1890. He was married in 1867 to Jane T., daughter of Frank A. Ramsey of Knoxville, and died in Newport, Ky., Aug. 23, 1905.

KELLOGG, Luther Laflin, lawyer, was born at Malden, Ulster co., N. Y., July 1, 1849, son of Nathan and Helen M. (Laflin) Kellogg, grandson of Stephen Kellogg and a descendant of Daniel Kellogg, who came to America in 1630, and was one of the earliest settlers of Norwalk, Conn. Receiving his early training in private schools of New York, Luther Kellogg entered Rutgers College, where he was graduated with high honors in 1870, taking his A.M. degree in 1873. Throughout his college course he showed so marked an aptitude in oratory and debate that he was chosen junior and senior orator, and delivered the master's oration. He studied law in the Columbia Law School, was graduated LL.B. in 1872 and admitted to the New York bar. While in the law school, he was a clerk in the office of Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, and after his graduation was admitted to the firm, then reorganized under the name of Emott, Hammond & Stickney. The firm specialized in corporation law, in which it was very successful and widely known, but Mr. Kellogg was more interested in municipal jurisprudence, and withdrawing from the firm at the end of two years, adopted it as his specialty. He gradually forged to the front in this department of practice, and appeared in most of the famous cases in which New York city was a party. In 1890 he organized the firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, which later became Kellogg & Rose. It was upon his masterly arguments in various cases that the court of appeals of New York state declared unconstitutional the laws known as the "Prevailing Rate of Wages Law," the "Cut Stone Law," and the "Eight Hour Law," relating to contracts with the state and municipalities passed by the legislature in 1897. His firm represented many of the largest contractors of the state, and controversies of great importance were frequently involved in the litigations which they conducted. Mr. Kellogg possessed a perfect genius for labor, and during his professional career was constantly engaged in the trial and appellate courts, where he became one of the best known figures at the bar. He would permit nothing to interfere with his activities as a trial lawyer, in the discharge of which he remained fresh and enthusiastic to the last. A careful student of the law, hardworking and conscientious, he was endowed with a clear and vigorous mentality, which combined with a prodigious capacity for work, made his success at the bar inevitable and won him eminence in his profession. Though aggressive at times in forensic contentions, he was of a kindly disposition, and was held in high esteem by the courts and by his fellow practitioners, not only for his personal character, but for his genial and companionable qualities. He attended the Protestant Episcopal church, was a life trustee of Rutgers College, and a member of the American Bar Association, the New York Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and the Lotos, Manhattan, Players' and Lawyers' clubs, and the Delta Phi college fraternity. In 1901 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Rutgers College. He was married June 10, 1874, to Bessie, daughter of Maj. Gen. John B. McIntosh, of New Brunswick, N. J., and had two children: Elsie, wife of Trowbridge Callaway, and McIntosh Kellogg. He died in New York city, Dec. 6, 1918.

WEAVER, Dempsey, merchant and banker, was born in Chatham county, N. C., July 15, 1815, the youngest of ten children of Shadrach and Lucy (Green) Weaver. His father was a farmer of limited means, but a man of excellent judgment, rock-like integrity and unaffected piety, who exerted a strong influence over his neighbors and friends. His mother was a near relative of Gen. Nathanael Greene, the great strategist and the hero of Eutaw Springs. She was of English ancestry; a woman of exemplary virtues, of gentle disposition, inherited perhaps from her Quaker ancestors, and of other attractive qualities that made home a place to be remembered with gratitude and affection by her children. In 1825 the family removed to Marshall county, Tenn., where, a year later, Mrs. Weaver died. Dempsey Weaver remained with his father until he was twenty years of age. He acquired such education as could be furnished by an "old field school," and received more valuable training for the duties of life from the instructions and example of his father, and by helping his father in the cultivation of the farm. In 1835 he began his career as a merchant, entering a store in the neighborhood of his home as a clerk, and in 1836 accepted a similar position in a commission house in Nashville, receiving a salary of $150 a year. The value of his services increased and the salary proportionally, and when, in 1842, he formed a partnership with James Johnson, a member of the firm in whose service he had been employed, it was conceded by all who had been brought into business relations with them, that these names were sufficient to give the new firm the highest standing in the commercial world. In March, 1854, he was appointed cashier of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, an institution with its principal office at Nashville, and with branches in the principal cities of Tennessee, and quickly gained the reputation of being one of the ablest financiers of the state, managing the affairs of the bank so skillfully that its stock rose from 80 to 104. When, in 1865, the bank was forced into liquidation in consequence of the disasters that followed the civil war, Mr. Weaver was appointed trustee and receiver, and remained thus employed until the affairs of the bank were wound up, about 1876. He was vice-president of the Third National Bank of Nashville; president of the Equitable Fire Insurance Co. of that city; a member of the book committee, which is the governing board of the publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and treasurer of Vanderbilt University. All these positions were held by him at the time of his death. Mr. Weaver was honored throughout the state, and his name was spoken with admiration by men in every walk and station of life. In the language of his friend, Bishop Hargrove: "His unostentatious life, his pure character, his simple piety, his modest manliness, his domestic tenderness, his persistent energy, his unswerving integrity, and his Christian benefactions made him a model worthy of imitation." He was married, April 16, 1839, to Mary D., daughter of James Johnson, and by her had a daughter, Frances, who became the wife of James E. Woolevine. Mrs. Weaver died Feb. 28, 1842, and in 1844 Mr. Weaver was married to Frances L., daughter of Thomas S. King. Two children by this marriage survived Mr. Weaver: Mary D., who was married to Dr. Joseph E. Harris, and Thomas Shadrach, who was married to Martha S. Cheatham, is a lawyer by profession, and was appointed in 1894 clerk and master of the chancery court of Davidson county. While on a tour undertaken for his health, Mr. Weaver died at Nassau in the Bahama Islands, Feb. 3, 1880.

PLATT, Joseph Curtis, manufacturer and coal operator, was born at Saybrook, Conn., Sept. 17, 1816, son of Joseph and Lydia (Pratt) Platt. The family was early settled in New England, and among its members who served in the revolution was his great-grandfather, Capt. Dan Platt, of the 7th Connecticut regiment. His father (1789–1826) was a lawyer of wide reputation. Left an orphan at the early age of ten years, Joseph C. Platt was thrown upon his own resources, and began active life in the employ of a local merchant. By characteristic energy and perseverance, he was speedily advanced, and finally, in 1836, opened a general store at Fair Haven. In 1845 he accompanied his brother-in-law, Joseph H. Scranton, on a visit to the Lackawanna valley, Pa., and in the following spring took up his residence there, being one of the earliest settlers of the present city of Scranton. For the development of the iron and coal lands of the region, Messrs. Platt and Scranton inaugurated the first railroad facilities, thus founding the supremacy of the city, as well as their own financial success. As early as 1847, under the firm name of Scranton & Platt, they began the manufacture of T-rails from pig iron, and by their enterprise enabled the Erie railroad to be completed with domestic rails. In 1853 the charter of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co., of which Mr. Platt was an original stockholder, was obtained. Largely through the operations of this company the coal industries of the valley were greatly enlarged, and the continually increasing demand for mining machinery and locomotives for the collieries and railroads led to the organization of the Dickson Manufacturing Co., in March, 1862. Of this company Mr. Platt was a director from the beginning, and for a number of years treasurer. With other industries came the necessity for banking privileges, and in 1863 was organized the First National Bank of Scranton, of which Mr. Platt was an original director, and from 1872 vice-president. He was an original director of the Moosic Powder Co. from its organization in April, 1865; became a director of the People's Street Railway Co. in 1871, and vice-president of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co. in 1872. In 1874 the firm of C. T. Weston & Co., in which Mr. Platt was an original partner, was incorporated as the Weston Mill Co., in which he became a director. In 1876 he also became a director in the Riverton Mills Co. of Virginia, an offshoot of his company, and in 1887 director in the Scranton Forging Co. In other enterprises of Scranton, Mr. Platt was an active factor, either as organizer or officer, and materially aided in their growth and development, and in the general upbuilding of the city, whose original street plan he devised and carried out. It was not alone in the business world, however, that his influence was felt. The church and Sunday-school, the local hospital, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, and other praiseworthy objects were largely benefited by his generosity, and by the sound judgment gained in his years of business experience. In 1844 he was married to Catharine S., daughter of Jonathan Scranton, of Madison, Conn., who died in



1887, leaving three children: Ella J., Joseph Curtis and Frank E. Platt. He died in Scranton, Pa., Nov. 15, 1887.

SAWYER, Edgar Philetus, financier, was born at Crown Point, Essex co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1842, son of Philetus Horace (q.v.) and Melvina M. (Hadley) Sawyer. His first paternal American ancestor was John Sawyer, who came from Lincolnshire, England, in 1636 and settled at Lancaster, Mass., and the line of descent from John Sawyer is through his son Thomas and his wife Mary Prescott; their son Caleb and his wife Sara Houghton; their son Jonathan and his wife Elizabeth Wheelock; their son Caleb and his wife .....; their son Ephraim and his second wife Susanna Farnam, and their son Ephraim Sawyer and his wife Polly Parks, who were the grandparents of Edgar P. Sawyer. At the age of five he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, and two years later settled at Algoma, now a part of Oshkosh, but then a typical frontier settlement. After a course at the Milwaukee Business College, he was placed in charge of his father's interests in the firm of Brand & Sawyer, which operated a large lumber yard at Fond du Lac, in connection with sawmills located at Oshkosh. Brand's interest in the business was purchased by Philetus Sawyer in 1862, and two years later Edgar P. Sawyer was admitted to partnership under the name of P. Sawyer & Son. The activities of this firm increased and multiplied with the years and were carried into many important enterprises besides the lumber industry. Legislative duties engrossed practically the entire attention of Philetus Sawyer and the affairs of P. Sawyer & Son were directed almost solely by the son. The accumulated profits from the lumber business were wisely invested in a number of successful enterprises in northern Wisconsin and the company purchased the stock of various financial institutions, including the Old National Bank of Oshkosh, of which Edgar P. Sawyer was president. He was also president of the Oshkosh Gas Light Co. and the Sawyer Cattle Co., the latter organized in 1894 with a capital of $390,000. It owns 165,000 acres of land in Reagan and Irion counties, Tex., on which some ten thousand head of cattle graze. Politically Mr. Sawyer was a Republican. He was a 32d degree Mason and a noble of the Mystic Shrine. A man of great liberality and ready sympathy, he contributed largely to the betterment and upbuilding of the city in which he lived from early childhood. He was married, Oct. 18, 1864, to Mary E., daughter of Henry C. Jewell, of Oshkosh, Wis., and had two children, Nia, wife of Charles Curry Chase, and Philetus Horace Sawyer. (Portrait opposite page 496.)

JOHNSON, George Kinney, physician and surgeon, was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1822, son of Elijah and Lucy (Kinney) Johnson. His parents removed to the township of Brighton, Livingston co., Mich., in 1836, where he assisted his father in clearing and preparing a home in what was then a wilderness. He spent two years at McNiel Academy, Ann Arbor, Mich., and in 1842 began the study of medicine under Dr. Ira Bingham, of Brighton, Mich. For two years he attended the Cleveland Medical College, was graduated in 1846, and then settled at Pontiac, where he remained until 1853, when he gave up his practice because of ill-health. Subsequently removing to Grand Rapids, Mich., he was connected for a time with the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad which was then in process of construction. After spending several months in Europe in 1857–58, he resumed his practice in Grand Rapids in the latter year, and in 1859 was elected mayor of that city. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed surgeon of the 1st Mich. cavalry, serving under Gen. Banks in the valley of the Shenandoah, and becoming in 1862 the medical director of a cavalry brigade under Gen. Buford. In 1863 he was appointed one of the board of sixteen medical inspectors created by congress, and assigned to duty with the army of the Potomac. In this capacity he was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettsyburg and the second Bull Run. From 1863 to the close of the war he was medical inspector of the middle military department, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Upon leaving the service he resumed his private medical practice; served as president of the board of pensions (1866) and as pension examiner of Grand Rapids for many years; surgeon-in-chief of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, Chicago and Western Michigan, Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroads, and consulting surgeon and chief of staff of the Butterworth Hospital of Grand Rapids. He was a member of the American Medical Association; the State Medical Society (president); the National Association of Railroad Surgeons; the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Loyal Legion of America. He was married, Sept. 22, 1847, to Adeline M., daughter of Nelson P. Stewart, of Detroit, Mich., and they had two children, G. Stewart and Mary Johnson. Dr. Johnson died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 3, 1908.

LEE, Bradner Wells, lawyer, was born at East Groveland, Livingston co., N. Y., May 4, 1850, son of David Richard and Elizabeth Northrum (Wells) Lee. His first American ancestor was Nathaniel Lee of Dublin, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1725, and soon afterward married Margaret De Long. Thomas Lee, son of Nathaniel, was a captain in the revolutionary war, and was married to Waty Shearman, and their son James and his wife Sarah Smith were the grandparents of Bradner Lee. The latter studied law in the office of his uncle, G. Wiley Wells, U. S. district attorney for the northern district of Mississippi. He was assistant U. S. district attorney for six years, during which he was active in the prosecution of more than 1,500 members of the original Ku Klux Klan, rampant after the civil war. Removing to Los Angeles, Calif., in 1879, he became a partner in the law firm of Brunson & Wells, and was identified with many important cases. Subsequently Hon. John D. Works joined his law firm, and upon the retirement of Mr. Wells in 1896 the firm style became Works & Lee. He made a specialty of probate and corporation law, and was admitted to practice before the U. S. supreme court in 1914. He was general counsel of the Murphy Oil Co. and attorney for the estate of E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin. Taking a prominent part in local politics, he was delegate to the county and state conventions of the Republican party for many years, and was alternate delegate to the Republican national convention of 1916. He was a trustee of the California state library during 1897–1917, a delegate to the National Forestry and Irrigation convention in Chicago in 1900, a director of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce, and a member of the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws.

He was a member of the national and state bar associations, the Archaeological Institute of America, the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution (president, 1913–15), and the California Society of Colonial Wars. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Lee was married Oct. 16, 1883, to Helena, daughter of Col. William Humphrey Farrar, and had two sons: Bradner Wells, Jr., and Kenyon Farrar Lee, both of whom were associated with him in law practice.

SCRIVEN, George Percival, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1854, son of Charles Henry and Elizabeth (Shuff) Scriven. His father, the son of an English naval officer, came to America in 1850, and after living for a time in Philadelphia, where he was married, removed to Chicago, Ill., about 1856. George P. Scriven attended the University of Chicago during 1869–72, and the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., 1872–74. He was graduated at West Point fifth in his class in 1878, and was assigned to the 8th U. S. infantry, then serving on the Pacific coast. From 1880 to 1884 he was an instructor in modern language at West Point and in the latter year rejoined his regiment in Florida. In 1885 he was promoted first lieutenant of the 3rd artillery, serving with his battery at Mount Vernon, Ala., Fort McHenry, Md., and Washington, D. C., and in 1886 was transferred to light-battery F, 3rd artillery, then in Texas, where he remained two years. For the purpose of learning more of the country of Mexico and her people, he made a horseback journey from the Rio Grande through Mexico to the Pacific, accompanied by two cavalry officers, in winter of 1888–89. Upon returning to Washington, he was assigned to duty in the adjutant general's office, later sent to the West Indies, and in 1890 assigned to duty with the department of state as commissioner of the Columbian exposition to the governments of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, being attached to the U. S. legation in those countries. From 1891 to 1894 he was in Washington, D. C., with the newly created signal corps of the U. S. army; in 1892 he was promoted to captain, and in 1894 he was appointed first military attaché of the United States to Mexico. Relieved from this duty at his own request, he was appointed military attaché to the U. S. embassy at Rome in 1894 and while in this service was sent to Russia in May, 1896, to attend the coronation of Czar Nicholas II. In 1897 he was detailed by the U. S. government as military observer with the Turkish army in the war between Turkey and Greece, and military attaché to Turkey and Italy. In 1898 he was signal officer of the department of the gulf and the same year was assigned to the staff of Maj. Gen. Merritt with the fourth Philippine expedition. From that time until 1901 he served in Cuba, in the Philippine Islands and with the China relief expedition following the Boxer rebellion. In the latter year he was promoted to major, signal corps, U. S. A. He was in the office of the chief signal officer, Washington, during 1902–04, and in the latter year was appointed lieutenant colonel in the signal corps. He was chief signal officer of the department of the east during 1904–09, and of the Philippine division during 1909–11, and on Feb. 13, 1913, became brigadier general and chief signal officer of the army 1913–17. He was on active duty, under instructions from the President, Sept. 17, 1917, and on Sept. 24 was assigned as military attaché to the American embassy at Rome, Italy, whence he proceeded to the Italian front to observe conditions. Later he was detailed as an observer with the Italian armies in the Balkans. Gen. Scriven was awarded the decoration of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, and received the gold medal of the Military Service Institution for his article, "Nicaragua Canal and Its Military Aspects" (1893). He is a fellow of the American Geographical Society and a member of the University Club of New York, and the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, Riding and Hunt clubs of Washington, D. C. He was twice married: (1) Feb. 7, 1891, to Bertha, daughter of Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Fond du Lac, Wis., who died in 1914, and (2) Oct. 6, 1915, to Elizabeth, daughter of Peter McQuade of New York city. He had two daughters: Cornelia Elizabeth and Katherine, wife of Detlow M. Marthinson.

HERZOG, George, artist and decorator, was born in Munich, Bavaria, Oct. 19, 1851. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and in 1865 began study in the studio of Joseph Schwartzmann, who had supervision of the designs and decorations for the public buildings and palaces erected by Ludwig I. Under this distinguished preceptor he received technical and practical instruction in designing and painting, as well as in the history of art, and also attended lectures at the Royal Academy of Arts. While still a very young man he was commissioned to prepare designs for the proposed decoration of several important buildings in Munich, and later supervised the execution of this work. In 1871 he came to the United States, and became a naturalized citizen five years later. In 1873 he opened a studio in Philadelphia in partnership with Constantine Kaiser, a prominent decorator of that city. At the end of one year his partner died, but Mr. Herzog continued in the same business on his own account. At the Centennial exposition in 1876 numerous examples of his art were on view, and won him new medals and high praise of the judges. From that time he rapidly advanced in his profession until he became one of the best known decorators in the United States. His thorough mastery of the technique and traditions of his art was shown by his well considered and harmonious decorations in a large number of public and private buildings. Perhaps two of the best examples of his decorative skill were the supreme court rooms in the Philadelphia city hall and the Masonic temple in Philadelphia, both of which displayed a profound knowledge of historical and allegorical subjects and great skill in representation, the purely decorative features so harmonizing with the pictorial as to justify their being classed among the finest examples of decorative art. Among the private dwellings decorated by Mr. Herzog were those of John H. Converse, James Elverson, P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia. Mr. Herzog was a Mason; a member of the German Society, Union League and Art clubs, of Philadelphia, and the Fairmount Park Association. He was married, Jan. 22, 1896, to Dorette M., daughter of Henry Schmidt, and had five children: Marie, Anne D., Henry G., George R., and Herbert H. Herzog. He died at his home in Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1920.

CARPENTER, William Henry, philologist, was born at Utica, Oneida co., N. Y., July 15, 1853,

son of William Penn and Sarah Ann (Keeling) Carpenter. The family, of Quaker origin, was established in America by Timothy Carpenter, who came over from Wales and settled in Long Island in 1678, and the line of descent from Timothy and his wife, Mercy Cowles, is through their son Timothy and his wife Phoebe Carpenter; their son William and his wife Sarah Seamans; their son Zeno, and his wife Lydia Clark, and their son Clark and his wife Hannah Peckham, who were the grandparents of William H. Carpenter. He was educated at Utica Academy, Cornell University, Leipzig, and Freiburg; received the degree of Ph.D. at Freiburg in Baden and honorary A.B. at Hamilton College, in 1881; was fellow by courtesy, at Johns Hopkins University, 1881–83; instructor in rhetoric and lecturer on North European literature at Cornell, 1883; instructor in German and the Scandinavian languages at Columbia College, New York, 1883–89; assistant professor, 1889–90; adjunct professor of German languages and literatures, 1890–95 and professor of Germanic philology, 1895. Upon the death of Professor H. H. Boyesen, in 1895, he succeeded him as head of the department of Germanic languages and literatures, continuing thus until 1912. Since 1902 he has been Villard professor of Germanic philology. During 1908–09 he was acting dean, faculty of philosophy and pure science; and provost of the university since 1912. He has been acting librarian of the University since 1916. He has served as trustee and secretary of the Columbia University Press since 1902. For many years he has been secretary of the University Council, the legislative body of the university. He represents the university on the board of trustees of the College of Pharmacy and the New York Botanical Garden. He became interested in Iceland and its language at Cornell University under Willard Fiske and continued it at the University of Leipzig. In 1879 he accompanied Prof. Fiske to Iceland and remained there—the first American to stay through the winter—until the spring of 1880, engaged in the study of the language and literature. He is the author of "Grundriss der Neuisländischen Grammatik" (1881); "Nikolas drapa Halls Prests," an Icelandic poem from A.D. 1400 (Doctor's dissertation, Halle, 1881), and has contributed numerous articles and reviews to magazines and journals, among them the "Atlantic Monthly," the "New Englander and Yale Review," the "American Journal of Philology," "Modern Language Notes," "Nation." He has also been a contributor of special articles to "Johnson's" Universal Cyclopedia," the "International Cyclopedia"; "Century Cyclopedia of Names"; "Library of World's Best Literature," and of newspaper editorials. He is a member of the Century Association, New York; charter member of Icelandic Antiquarian Society, Reykjavik; and life member Dutch Literary Society, Leiden, Holland. His favorite diversion is work in the gardens and among trees at his summer place, "Overmead," at Stockbridge, Mass. He was married July 2, 1884, to Anna Morgan Douglass, daughter of Rees J. Morgan of Utica, N. Y., and has three children: William Morgan, Rhys and John Tilney Carpenter.

WALKER, John A., manufacturer, was born in New York city Sept. 22, 1837, son of Andrew B. and Janet (Whytock) Walker, both natives of Scotland. His father was captain of a sailing vessel plying between New York and Savannah. He received his early education in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was prepared for college at a private school, but, preferring a commercial career, he engaged in business upon completing his course at the private school. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a member of the 47th regiment, N. Y. national guard, and served with that command in various campaigns. After the war he resumed his business career and in 1867 became a bookkeeper for the firm of Joseph Dixon & Co., in Jersey City, N. J., manufacturers of graphite products, an association which continued uninterruptedly until his death. In 1868 the firm was incorporated under the title of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., of which he was chosen secretary. From that time his efforts and energy were devoted to the upbuilding of the business which he served as manager from the first, and vice-president and treasurer after 1891. When the management of the company was placed in his hands, its affairs were in a far from satisfactory condition, but under his progressive, yet safe and conservative methods, its business rapidly improved and within a few years its products, principally lead pencils, were known all over the world. Always ready to assist in any activity for the welfare of the community, there were many calls upon his time and ability for his services apart from his business. He was president of the Children's Friends Society, was twice a member of the Jersey City board of education, and its president for two years, and a trustee of the Jersey City public library. A forceful and convincing speaker, he was frequently called upon to make public addresses. He was also vice-president of the Colonial Life Insurance Co., to the management of which he devoted a large portion of his time, and a director in the New Jersey Title and Guarantee Corporation, and the Provident Institution for Savings. He was a trustee of the Stationers' Board of Trade of New York, vice-president of the National Stationers' and Manufacturers' Association, member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and Jersey City Board of Trade, of the National Geographic Society, and associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and of the Society for Psychical Research. His clubs were the Cosmos, Carteret, and Union League. Mr. Walker possessed a keen intuition, discerning intellect, shrewd judgment, and a liberal, generous disposition which won him thousands of friends. He was a stanch Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was twice married: (1) in 1863, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mortimer Strong of Brooklyn; she died in 1890, and he was married (2) in December, 1893, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Fishbough of Brooklyn. He died in Jersey City, N. J., May 23, 1907. (Portrait facing page 498.)

BURCHAM, Charles Austin, miner and capitalist, was born at Vallejo, Calif., Nov. 6, 1859, son of John and Amanda (Taylor) Burcham. He was reared in northern California, attended Bay City Business College, and worked in a broker's office for three years. His first business enterprise was that of stock raising at San Bernardino, Calif., near the head waters of the Mojave river, where for twelve years he imported Arizona herds, raised and exported cattle. He became owner of 4,000 acres of grazing lands with 2,000 head of cattle, and in connection with this pursuit established a wholesale and retail provision business. In 1894 he became interested in mining, and after a number of unsuc-

cessful explorations near Randsburg, Calif., he went on a prospecting trip into Kern county, in 1895, with two associates, John Singleton and Fred M. Mooers. Their search for many days was finally rewarded by the discovery of free gold in paying quantity at the foot of some low hills, and farther on they discovered valuable quartz deposits. Returning to Randsburg, the three men organized the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Co., of Los Angeles. During the first eighteen years, the mine yielded over 2,000,000 tons of ore, averaging three dollars per ton, with about 8,000,000 tons already blocked but remaining to be mined and milled. Mr. Burcham was vice-president of the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Co., and president of the Calico Mining Co., the Rand Mercantile Co., and the Phœnix Development Co. He was a member of the Elks and the Odd Fellows Lodge, the California, Athletic and Jonathan clubs of Los Angeles. He was married, Dec. 10, 1887, to Rose, daughter of Dr. James La Monte, of Rochester, N. Y. She was graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute in 1884, and upon her marriage entered upon the practice of her profession in California. In 1896 Mrs. Burcham became interested with her husband in the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Co., and was its secretary. Mr. Burcham died in Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 15, 1913.

SMITH, Robert Hardy, lawyer, was born in Edenton, Chowan co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1813, son of Robert Hardy and Elizabeth (Gregory) Smith, and grandson of Joseph Smith, a native of London, England, whose wife was Elizabeth Hardy. He received a classical education, and being thrown upon his own resources at an early age by his father's reverses, he taught school for several years while studying law. In 1832 he removed to Alabama, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar, settling in practice at Livingston, Sumter co., where he was associated with William B. Ochiltree, and afterwards with Col. William M. Inge. In 1849 he was elected as a Whig to the state legislature. His abilities soon raised him to a conspicuous position in the party. Removing to Mobile, Ala., in 1853 he succeeded to the practice of John A. Campbell, who had just been elevated by Pres. Pierce to the U. S. supreme bench. From that time he was frequently retained in important cases before the supreme court in Washington, D. C. During the secession agitation Mr. Smith was appointed a commissioner to North Carolina, his native state, to confer on the subject of coöperation and was elected a deputy for the state at large to the provincial congress, which was to organize the Confederate government. Upon the expiration of his term in the provincial congress he organized the 36th Ala. regiment, of which he was elected colonel, but on account of infirm health he was compelled to retire from the service and was appointed president of the military court in Gen. Forney's department. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession in Mobile. His position as a leader of the bar engaged him in all the heavy litigation which then arose. His great powers as a constitutionalist were never better displayed than when, in 1865, he argued in the district court the invalidity of the act of congress prescribing an oath for attorneys. When in reconstruction times Richard Busteed, judge of the U. S. district court for the southern district of Alabama, had by his administration of the office given great offense to the bar, Mr. Smith undertook, without compensation, his impeachment before the U. S. senate, which resulted in Judge Busteed's resignation and the appointment of Justice Wood, afterwards associate justice of the supreme court. The close of his career at the bar was the prosecution of the case of the state vs. the Stanton, Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, involving more than $1,000,000. He was a man of great intellectual vigor, remarkable analytical powers and broad culture, skillful as a debater, and conspicuous for his high sense of honor. He was married three times: first, in 1839, to Evelina; second, in 1845, to Emily Caroline, both daughters of Col. William M. Inge; and third, in April, 1850, to Helen, daughter of Thomas H. Herndon, of Greene county, Ala. Of his thirteen children, Richard Inge Smith was a lawyer and officer in the Confederate army; Gregory L. and Harry T. Smith were lawyers of Mobile. Mr. Smith died in Mobile, Ala., Mar. 13, 1878.

McLAUGHLIN, James Wharton, physician, was born at Springfield, Clark co., O., Sept. 7, 1840, son of Cyrus Duncan and Sarah Saunders (Wharton) McLaughlin, grandson of James Wilson and Jermia (Stitch) McLaughlin and great-grandson of Duncan MacLachlen, who emigrated from Argyle, Scotland, about 1772 and settled at Pittsburgh, Pa. He studied medicine under his uncle Dr. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of Tremont City, O., and attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. In March, 1861, he joined the 1st Ky. Confederate infantry; was lieutenant of Co. D, and served until the regiment was disbanded immediately after the peninsula campaign in Virginia. He then joined Gilmore's company of scouts of the 14th Va. cavalry, and afterwards served with Gens. Morgan and Forrest until the close of the war. In January, 1866, he became associated with Dr. Samuel D. McLeary, of Colorado county, Texas, in the practice of medicine, and in the same year attended a course of lectures, receiving his M.D. degree in the spring of 1867. He practiced medicine at Fayetteville, Tex., for three years, in Austin twenty-eight years, in Galveston five years and then returned to Austin. He was president of the Texas State Medical Association, the Travis County Medical Society and the Austin District Medical Association, and a member of the Texas Academy of Sciences, the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, and the Pan-American Medical Congress. In the great epidemic of dengue fever of 1885, Dr. McLaughlin did bacteriologic research work to ascertain whether the fever is caused by a specific microörganism, and a report of his investigations was read at the meeting of the American Medical Association at St. Louis. He was the author of "Fermentation, Infection and Immunity," presenting an original theory of those subjects. He was editor of the "Texas Sanitarian" ("Texas Medical News") and was professor of medicine in the School of Medicine, University of Texas, and member of the board of regents of the latter. He was married in 1867 to Tabitha, daughter of Dr. Bird Moore of Fayette county, Tex., and had six children: Dr. Wharton Bird, Sarah Evelin, Minnie Eliza, Cyrus, James Wilson, and Frances Tabitha. Dr. McLaughlin died in Austin, Tex., Nov. 10, 1909.

CHOUTEAU, Auguste Pierre, trader, government Indian agent and peace commissioner, was

born in St. Louis, Mo., May 9, 1786, son of Pierre Chouteau the elder and a brother of Pierre Chouteau, 2nd. He entered the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet in 1804, and was commissioned an ensign in the 1st U. S. infantry in 1806. He resigned from military service in 1809 for the purpose of becoming actively associated with the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company. During the War of 1812, when a general Indian uprising seemed imminent throughout the entire Missisippi valley, he served as a captain of militia volunteers. In 1815 he entered into partnership with Julius DeMunn for the purpose of engaging in the Indian trade along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. The first expedition met with disaster. They were first attacked and besieged by hostile Comanches on the upper Arkansas, later imprisoned by the Spanish-Mexican authorities at Santa Fe, where their stock in trade was confiscated, and finally expelled from the Spanish dominions. In 1823 Auguste P. Chouteau took personal charge of the Chouteau trading post at the Grand Saline, on the Grand or Neosho river, near the present town of Salina, in Mayes County, Oklahoma, where he continued to make his home during the remainder of his life. Here he was visited by Irving and Latrobe in 1832 en route to their "Tour on the Prairies." In 1834 he accompanied the Leavenworth-Dodge expedition to the Red river country in southwestern Oklahoma, for the purpose of visiting the Comanche, Kiowa and Wichita tribes of Indians. The following year, as a commissioner of the United States, he took an active part in the negotiation of the first treaty with the Comanche and Wichita tribes. After establishing a second trading post near the lower falls of the Verdigris river, he established a third at Camp Holmes on the Canadian river in 1835, and a fourth on the Canadian river near the present town of Lexington, Oklahoma, in 1837. In his young manhood he married Sophie Labadie of St. Louis, by whom he had a large family of children. After he became a resident of the Indian Territory, he married a woman of the Osage tribe of Indians, and descendants of this marriage are still numbered among the members of the Osage tribe. His death occurred at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), Dec. 25, 1839.

BUTTERFIELD, Roger Williams, lawyer, was born at Elbridge, Onondaga co., N. Y., Apr. 23, 1844, son of Rev. Isaac and Sarah A. (Templeton) Butterfield, and a descendant of Benjamin Butterfield, who emigrated from England in 1638, and settled at Charlestown, Mass. His father, a native of Andover, Vt., was a Baptist minister having charges in New York state, New Jersey, Iowa and Michigan, and was known as a man of intellect and eloquence. The son studied at Griswold College, Davenport, Ia., and Adrian (Mich.) College, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1866 with high honors. Entering the law department of the University of Michigan, he received the degree of LL.B. in the year 1868, and began his professional career in the law office of Hon. John W. Champlin, later a member of the court of appeals of Michigan. In January, 1869, he formed a partnership with Judge Champlin, and the law firm of Champlin & Butterfield continued until 1873, when Hon. John C. Fitzgerald was admitted. In 1876 Mr. Butterfield withdrew and after practicing independently for two years he became partner with Edward W. Withey in 1878. After another period of independent practice, he became associated with Willard F. Keeney, Jan. 1, 1887, the firm then becoming Butterfield & Keeney, one of the most prominent in the state and continuing during the remainder of his life. He was president of the Grand Rapids Chair Co., the Clamllam Lumber Co., the Florida Cypress Lumber Co., the Drew Timber Co., and the Buffalo River Lumber Co.; vice-president of the Imperial Furniture Co.; and director of the Widdicomb Furniture Co., the Fox Machine Co., the Aldine Manufacturing Co., and the Grand Rapids Savings Bank. He was a member of the Peninsular Club of Grand Rapids, and in his religious affiliations he was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Butterfield was a man of rare judgment and influence in professional, civic, educational and moral matters. He was married May 24, 1876, to Leonora I., daughter of Moses Drake of Fort Wayne, Ind., and they had four children: Mary B., Isaac L., Roger C., and Archibald D. Butterfield. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., July 18, 1920.

OTIS, James, pioneer builder, was born at Montville, Conn., Apr. 1, 1818, son of Jacob and Nancy (Billings) Otis, and a descendant in the eighth generation of John Otis, who emigrated from Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, and settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1635. His father, who was a farmer, removed with his family to Berlin, O., in 1823, and the son James, having completed his education at the Huron Institute in Milan, O., followed his father's calling until 1856. He conducted a mercantile business in partnership with Ahira Cobb at Vermilion, O., for several years, and during 1854–57 was engaged in banking, having established with Judge Ebenezer Andrews the first bank in Milan, and conducted it under the name of Andrews & Otis. Foreseeing the great opportunities and possibilities in the Middle West, he and his brother, Judge Lucius B. Otis of Fremont, O., decided to join the current of immigration. After inspecting the fast-growing cities of Milwaukee, Wis., Chicago, Ill., and Kankakee, Ill., he decided on Chicago (1857), and purchasing a building lot on Wabash avenue, constructed a new home from timbers cut on his farm in Ohio. For ten years he was engaged in a real estate and loaning business with his brother, Lucius B. Otis. The firm was dissolved soon after the civil war, and the brothers invested their capital independently in real estate. The wisdom of his choice of properties resulted in his largely augmenting his fortune. He took an active interest in educational and religious movements in Chicago, serving for many years as treasurer of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, which later became the McCormick Theological Seminary. He was one of the founders (1859) of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, which after the great fire (1871) was united with the First Presbyterian Church. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a member of the Chicago committee which visited Pres. Lincoln in Washington to urge the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. Otis was one of the notable pioneers of the new city of Chicago, which owes much to him for its prosperity. He was married Oct. 22, 1845, to Margaretta, daughter of Philo Adams of Huron, O., and they had five children: Philo Adams; Lurena Baldwin, wife of Charles H. Starkweather; Dr. Walter Joseph; Arthur J. and Nancy Billings Otis, who died in infancy. He died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1895.

COGSWELL, Henry Daniel, pioneer, was born in Tolland, Conn., Mar. 3, 1819. His father was an architect and builder in moderate circumstances and the son was early thrown upon his own resources. He obtained employment in various factories in Connecticut, at the same time attending the public schools, and finally was apprenticed to a jeweler in Providence, R. I. His employer discontinued the jewelry business before the completion of his apprenticeship and he secured an appointment as principal of the district school at Sandy Creek, Oswego co., N. Y. He began the study of medicine in the office of local physicians in Sandy Creek, but having decided to become a dentist, returned to Providence and studied the elements of the profession in a local dental firm. He practiced dentistry both in Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., for ten years and during that period devised a vacuum chamber for securing plates of artificial teeth to the mouth, which was a great improvement over the spiral springs used previously, and was adopted universally throughout the dental profession. Lured by the discovery of gold in California in 1849, Dr. Cogswell emigrated to the Pacific coast, and settling in Stockton, Calif., conducted a store of general supplies for the miners, which proved to be a remunerative business. Subsequently he settled in San Francisco, and while practicing dentistry, established an extensive trade in dentists' supplies and medical, surgical and chemical appliances. The modest fortune which he accumulated at this time was invested in real estate and mining stock which greatly appreciated in value. In 1870 he retired from the business and devoted the remainder of his life to travel and the distribution of his wealth for charitable purposes. He built and endowed at an expense of $1,500,000 the Cogswell Polytechnic College in San Francisco, which formally opened in 1887, to provide a practical education in manual, industrial and technical branches to all worthy applicants. An ardent advocate of temperance, it was his hobby to erect public drinking fountains in various cities, one of which, containing his life size statue, stood in Market street, San Francisco, until its destruction by the earthquake in 1906. Sixteen of these fountains in various designs were presented to as many cities, East and West, including Washington, D. C. Dr. Cogswell was married in 1847 to Caroline E., daughter of Ruel Richards, of Providence, R. I., and died in San Francisco, Calif., July 8, 1900.

LOGAN, Albert J., manufacturer and soldier, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 7, 1857, son of James and Elvira M. (Gill) Logan. From the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., he entered commercial life as shipping clerk and salesman in the upholstery house of Roenigk & Gill of Pittsburgh, and was made a partner in the following year. In 1882 he founded the firm of A. J. Logan & Co., manufacturers of mattresses and pillows, now one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States. In November, 1908, the business was incorporated under the title of A. J. Logan Company, with Gen. Logan as president and four former employees as stockholders and officers. To the original line of products bed springs and metal beds were added and from 125 to 150 hands are employed in the factory, which has a floor space of 150,000 square feet. In 1875 he enlisted in the 18th regiment (Duquesne Greys) N. G., Pa., and served in various labor disturbances in Pennsylvania. He was promoted through the several grades until he became major and quartermaster of the 2nd brigade in 1891. He was appointed colonel and quartermaster general of the state in 1895, was elected colonel of the 17th regiment, N. G., Pa., in 1898; served on the staffs of Gov. Pennypacker and Gov. Stuart as commissary general; was appointed colonel of the 18th regiment, N. G., Pa., in 1909, and in 1912 was appointed by Gov. Tener as commander of the 2nd brigade, N. G., Pa., with the rank of brigadier general. He served with his command on the Mexican border in 1916 and after the war with Germany began, was commissioned brigadier general in the national army, his Pennsylvania brigade becoming the 56th brigade, 28th division. He trained his command at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., for overseas service, but because of physical disability was relieved of his command in January, 1918, and was honorably discharged from the army. Gen. Logan has been an active worker in emergency relief upon many occasions, including the Pittsburgh flood of 1884, the Johnstown flood of 1889, the unemployment crisis of 1893–94, and the return of the soldiers of the Spanish-American war in 1898. He aided in the establishment of the Newsboys' Home of Pittsburgh and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and served on the state board of public charities in 1902–03. He was appointed a member of the city planning commission of Pittsburgh upon its organization in 1911, serving two years as its chairman. The city planning commission was created by act of the state legislature in 1911 and was authorized to make suggestions or recommendations to the city council with respect to proposed public improvements or changes in the location or distribution of public buildings, streets, parks, bridges, railways, etc. It was also empowered to advise any public authorities or any corporations or individuals with reference to the location of any buildings, structures or works to be constructed by them and it was required that all plans, plots or replots of lands laid out in building lots, and the adjacent streets or alleys should be submitted to the commission for its approval before being recorded. Gen. Logan and his fellow commissioners succeeded in arousing much public interest in its plans and purposes but failure to obtain the coöperation of the city council prevented much actual progress. He was reappointed on the commission in 1913, but resigned before the expiration of his term. Gen. Logan is a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, Highland National Bank, Jno. Murphy & Co., Inc., and the Bellefield Land Co., and a member and treasurer of the armory board of the state of Pennsylvania. He has also been member of the Oakland board of trade, Pittsburgh; president of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce, and director of the chamber of commerce of the United States (1912–13). He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the American Revolution; Veteran Corps, Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, N. G., Pa. (Duquesne Greys); American Legion; Military Order of the World War; Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States; La Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Cheveaux; Young Men's Christian Association; Civic Club of Allegheny County; Automobile Club and Athletic Association of Pittsburgh; Duquesne Club and Longue Vue Club of Pittsburgh and Wild Life of Pennsylvania. He was married Nov. 16, 1882, to Susan E., daughter of Col. John Murphy of Pittsburgh, Pa. (Portrait facing page 499.)

MILLS COLLEGE LIBRARY
3 3086 00188 4899
Mills College Library
WITHDRAWN